WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE HAND BOOK AND MANUAL AND OFFICIAL REGISTER 1916

REVISED EDITION

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THE STATE CAPITOL.

West Virginia
LEGISLATIVE
HAND BOOK
and MANUAL
AND
Official Register

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COMPILED AND EDITED BY
JOHN T. HARRIS
CLERK OF THE SENATE

THE TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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INTRODUCTION

In this revised edition of the Hand Book many changes have been made. At the primary election of June 6th, new county executive committees were chosen, which have been substituted for the old committees appearing in the original edition. Other matter included in the official register division was submitted to the circuit and county clerks, and as corrected and changed by them, it appears in this revised edition. The estimated population figures were furnished by the Federal census bureau.

Statistics pertaining to the public institutions under the management of the State Board of Control have been brought down to July 1, 1916, and the same applies to the Department of Free Schools, the State Tax Department and the Department of Mines. Those relating to the Workmen's Compensation Fund have been brought down to September 1. The matter covering the history of the establishment and development of the State Health Department and State Road Bureau has been entirely re-written, and a new article of like kind inserted pertaining to the Department of Archives and History.

In the political division the Republican and Democratic National and State Platforms of 1916 have been inserted, together with rosters of the National and State committees.

Pertinent and vastly important matter with reference to the Virginia debt has been added, including the motion of the Commonwealth of Virginia for a writ of execution against West Virginia, the latest proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States growing out of the same, and the final order of the Court. Additional matter also appears in the way of a digest of what various governors of West Virginia have had to say to our legislatures in regard to the Virginia debt; the action of the Constitutional Convention of 1872 upon the same subject is also given.

For assistance rendered in the preparation of this revised edition, the editor and compiler is under obligations to various officials of the State government, to the clerks of the circuit and county courts, and to the chairmen of political executive committees in the several counties of the State.

JOHN T. HARRIS.

Charleston, West Va., October 20, 1916.

797905

ERRATA.

On page 23, last line, "J. B. Ware, Republican; Philippi," should appear as Commissioner of School Lands.

On page 55, "E. B. Wheeler" should be "B. B. Wheeler."

On page 182, opposite the words, "Chancery Commissioners," it should read: "W. H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer."

CHANGES.

On page 127, Mingo county, opposite the words "County Commissioners" the following should appear:

O. H. Booton, President, Republican; Williamson.
Valentine Hatfield, Republican; Williamson.
J. T. Reynolds, Republican; O'Keefe.

On page 178, "Austin Dotson, Republican; Harrisville," should appear as Superintendent of Free Schools, *vice* R. B. Cokeley, deceased.

On page 183, the name of the "Bulletin," at Spencer, has been changed to the "Reporter," with Harry Jack as editor and publisher.

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PART I.

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Wheeling

REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

STATE GOVERNMENT

WITH THEIR

Places of Residence in the City of Charleston.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. HATFIELD, Eckman, McDowell County.
Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

STUART F. REED, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
1501 Lee Street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, Charleston, Kanawha County.
South Side.

AUDITOR.

JOHN S. DARST, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1805 Quarrier Street.

TREASURER.

E. L. LONG, Welch, McDowell County.
2 Hubbard Court.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

A. A. LILLY, Beckley, Raleigh County.
1557 Virginia Street.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Trout, Greenbrier County.
1320 Quarrier Street.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

L. JUDSON WILLIAMS, President; Lewisburg, Greenbrier County.
1534 Quarrier Street.

GEORGE POFFENBARGER, Point Pleasant, Mason County.
1507 Lee Street.

WILLIAM N. MILLER, Parkersburg, Wood County.
Davidson Apartments.

CHARLES W. LYNCH, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
1556 Quarrier Street.

JOHN W. MASON, Fairmont, Marion County.
1509 Quarrier Street.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

FRED O. BLUE, Philippi, Barbour County.
1538 Quarrier Street.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

JAMES S. LAKIN, President, Terra Alta, Preston County.
1222 Virginia Street.

A. BLISS McCRUM, Treasurer, Kingwood, Preston County.
1222 Virginia Street.

DR. J. M. WILLIAMSON, Moundsville, Marshall County.
1415 Lee Street.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT, Chairman; Cabell County.
Hotel Kanawha.

E. F. MORGAN, Fairmont, Marion County.
1575 Virginia Street.

E. G. RIDER, Sutton, Braxton County.
Hotel Kanawha.

COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER.

LEE OTT, Thomas, Tucker County.
216 Brooks Street.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

JOHN C. BOND, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1405 Lee Street.

COMMISSIONER OF BANKING.

S. P. SMITH, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1701 Virginia Street.

CHIEF OF THE MINE DEPARTMENT.

EARL HENRY, Clifton, Mason County.
1009 Lewis Street.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

J. H. NIGHTINGALE, Parkersburg, Wood County.
1326 Washington Street.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

S. L. JEPSON, M. D., Wheeling, Ohio County.
1511 Virginia Street.

STATE HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST.

HENRY S. GREEN, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
1220 Virginia Street.

FOREST, GAME AND FISH WARDEN.

J. A. VIQUESNEY, Belington, Barbour County.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

I. C. WHITE, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

CHIEF ROAD ENGINEER.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Marlinton, Pocahontas County.
University, Morgantown.

HOTEL INSPECTOR.

A. D. SEES, Huntington, Cabell County.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

L. O. WILSON, Weston, Lewis County.
413 Shrewsbury Street.

JANITOR OF THE CAPITOL.

J. M. LYNN, Charleston, Kanawha County.
Capitol Hill.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Governor.

Governor—Henry D. Hatfield, Eckman, McDowell County; term expires March 4, 1917.
Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

Private Secretary—Walter S. Hallanan, Huntington, Cabell County.
27 Maple Terrace.

Stenographer—Winifred Trask, Buckhannon, Upshur County.
1210½ Washington Street.

Stenographer—Mary Pratt, Wheeling, Ohio County.
308 Brooks Street.

Pardon Attorney—E. G. Pierson, Fayetteville, Fayette County; serves during the will and pleasure of the Governor.
1113 Lee Street.

Stenographer—Helen Kaufman, Charleston, Kanawha County.
226 Bradford Street.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State—Stuart F. Reed, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1917.
1501 Lee Street.

Chief Clerk—Houston G. Young, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
1699 Washington Street.

Charter Clerk—R. Brown Zinn, Harrisville, Ritchie County.
323 Summers Street.

Recording Clerk—R. E. Hawkins, Sutton, Braxton County.
1128 Lee Street.

Certificate Clerk—Frances P. Key, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1111 Lee Street.

Printing Clerk—Cal F. Young, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1715 McClung Street.

Assistant Printing Clerk—Maud W. Davis, Fairmont, Marion County.
South Side, Charleston.

Clerk Board Public Works—Homer Gray, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Scott Building.

Stenographer—Jeanette Beckenstein, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1622 Washington Street.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent—Morris P. Shawkey, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1917.
South Side.

Chief Clerk—H. R. Bonner, Grafton, Taylor County.
1525 Jackson Street.

Secretary State Board of Regents—J. F. Marsh, Harrisville, Ritchie County.
5 Hubbard Court.
Supervisor of High Schools—L. L. Friend, Mineral County.
1406 Lee Street.
Supervisor of Rural Schools—L. J. Hanifan, Elkins, Randolph County.
1318 Quarrier Street.
Supervisor of Examinations—George E. Hubbs, Moundsville, Marshall County.
108 Vine Street.
Supervisor of Agricultural Education—M. J. Abbey, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Statistics and Supplies—John L. Ramsey, Pinchton, Kanawha County.
326 Laidley Street.
Proof Reader—Evelyn Brown, Charleston, Kanawha County.
218 Brooks Street.
Examination Clerk—Lillian Carver, Charleston, Kanawha County.
2314 Kanawha Street.
Stenographer—Laura Chambers, Moundsville, Marshall County.
1125 Lee Street.
Stenographer—Edith Perkins, Richwood, Nicholas County.
1217 Lee Street.
Clerk—Anna McClellan, Elkins, Randolph County.
1537 Lee Street.
Field Work among Colored Schools—W. W. Sanders.
1601 Washington Street.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR.

Auditor—John S. Darst, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1917.
1805 Quarrier Street.
Chief Clerk—Homer H. Ballard, Peterstown, Monroe County.
1541 Lee Street.
Sheriff's Clerk—John M. Miller, Fayetteville, Fayette County.
1560 Quarrier Street.
Corporation Clerk—Bertram L. Burdette, Leon, Mason County.
306 Duffy Street.
Warrant Clerk—Christian H. Hetzel, Hinton, Summers County.
1 Gates Place.
Assistant Warrant Clerk—Mary Hood, Keyser, Mineral County.
1800 Darst Street.
Claim Clerk—Elmo McVey, Fayetteville, Fayette County.
1704 Piedmont Road.
Land Clerk—Emory Duffield, Ravenswood, Jackson County.
17 Pinehurst.
Assistant Clerk—E. Slaughter, Huntington, Cabell County.
1810 Washington Street.
Assistant Clerk—H. King, Ripley, Jackson County.
1810 Washington Street.

Assistant Clerk—Charles S. Armstrong, Winfield, Putnam County.
1327 Washington Street.

Assistant Clerk—Thomas G. Nutter, Charleston, Kanawha County.
604½ Kanawha Street.

Assistant Clerk—Colonel E. Rudesill, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1207 Virginia Street.

Stenographer—Edna Hetzel, Charleston, Kanawha County.
309 Ruffner Avenue.

Stenographer—Mary L. Hinman, Fayetteville, Fayette County.
1713 McClung Street.

Assistant Clerk—Kathleen Shea, Ronceverte, Greenbrier County.
1720 Darst Street.

Department of Insurance.

Assistant Insurance Commissioner—C. R. Morgan, Kingwood, Preston County.
407 Morris Street.

Insurance Clerk—E. V. Brown, French Creek, Upshur County.
1814 Washington Street.

Stenographer—Bess Goodbar, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1221 Elmwood Avenue.

Department of State Fire Marshal.

State Fire Marshal—John S. Horan, Montgomery, Fayette County.
1564 Lee Street.

Assistant Fire Marshal—Mose C. Kindelberger, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Assistant Fire Marshal—E. L. Rudman, Ravenswood, Jackson County.
26 Y. M. C. A. Building.

Assistant Fire Marshal—F. S. Cherington, Huntington, Cabell County.
Huntington, W. Va.

Assistant Fire Marshal—John Wallace, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Wheeling, W. Va.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

Treasurer—E. L. Long, Welch, McDowell County; term expires March 4, 1917.
No. 2 Hubbard Court.

Chief Clerk—Hal F. Morris, Buckhannon, Upshur County.
506 Broad Street.

Assistant Clerk—C. F. Somerville, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1423 Quarrier Street.
Assistant Clerk—A. C. Workman, Mount Clare, Harrison County.
1722 Washington Street.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General—A. A. Lilly, Beckley, Raleigh County, term expires March 4, 1917.
1557 Virginia Street.
Assistants—Frank Lively, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1420 Lee Street.
John B. Morrison, Sutton, Braxton County.
21 Arlington Court.
J. E. Brown, Bluefield, Mercer County.
Scott Building.
Printing Clerk—John R. Foster, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1323 Lee Street.
Stenographer—Eva B. Uhl, Parkersburg, Wood County.
1215 Quarrier Street.
Stenographer—Bessie B. Hoover, Crawford, Lewis County.
210 Broad Street.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner—H. E. Williams, Trout, Greenbrier County, term expires March 4, 1917.
1320 Quarrier Street.
Chief Clerk—J. G. Tilton, Marlinton, Pocahontas County.
1626 Washington Street.
Stenographer to Commissioner—H. Vivian Wright, Keyser, Mineral County.
1320 Quarrier Street.
Stenographer in Statistical Department—Mrs. Edward B. Kenna, Charleston, Kanawha County.
107 Morris Street.
Division of Markets—C. C. Pierce, Kingwood, Preston County.
Entomologist—W. E. Rumsey, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Agricultural Statistician—H. F. Bryant, Federal Building, Charleston.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Public Works consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Secretary of State is ex-officio secretary of the Board.

BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

The Board of the School Fund consists of the Governor, who is ex-officio president thereof, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Auditor and the Treasurer. The Auditor is ex-officio Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Auditor, Treasurer and State Superintendent of Free Schools are ex-officio Commissioners of Public Printing. The Secretary of State is the Superintendent of public printing. Contracts for public printing and binding and for supplying printing paper and stationery are let to the lowest responsible bidders for a period of two years, beginning with each regular session of the Legislature, which convenes biennially on the second Wednesday in January.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

State Tax Commissioner—Fred O. Blue, Philippi, Barbour County; term expires March 1, 1917.
1538 Quarrier Street.
Chief Clerk—L. S. Echols, Point Pleasant, Mason County.
403 Ruffner Avenue.
Law Clerk—John T. Simms, Fayetteville, Fayette County.
408 Brooks Street.
License Clerk—Harry L. Boggs, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1309 Kanawha Street.
Stenographer—T. L. Burdette, Oak Hill, Fayette County.
1539 Quarrier Street.
Field Agent, License Taxes—P. H. Anderson, Friendly, Tyler County.
Stenographer—Pearl R. Grant, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1119 Lee Street.
Public Utilities Clerk—Uriel McCoy, Philippi, Barbour County.
1525 Jackson Street.
Stenographer—C. A. Peters, Charleston, Kanawha County.
154½ Court Street.
Stenographer—Nella Lorberg, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1211 Virginia Street.
Field Agent, Assessments—J. B. Haught, Buckhannon, Upshur County.
Field Agent, Assessments—W. A. Edler, Huntington, Cabell County.

Accounting Department.

Chief Accountant—E. A. Dover, Charleston, Kanawha County.
Virginia Apartments.
Examiners—G. W. Bearie, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1543 Lee Street.
M. C. Kyle, Clay, Clay County.
309 Ohio Avenue.

Examiners—W. W. Lemley, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
B. F. Stewart, Parkersburg, Wood County.
J. H. Otto, Wheeling, Ohio County.
R. M. Kittle, Philippi, Barbour County.
Julius Scherr, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
H. C. Owen, Parkersburg, Wood County.
C. A. Wood, Charleston, Kanawha County.
2406 Washington Street.
H. C. Underwood, Wheeling, Ohio County.
12 Scott Building.
T. P. Baumgardner, New Haven, Mason County.
14 Hubbard Court.
W. E. Whiteman, Wheeling, Ohio County.
1011 Bigley Avenue.
H. C. Paxton, Kenna, Jackson County.
110 Lovell Street.
R. H. Graham, Hinton, Summers County.
J. E. Matthews, Huntington, Cabell County.
C. F. Baker, Monongah, Marion County.
Clerk—E. P. Willis, Huntington, Cabell County.
1 Gates Apartments.
Stenographer—J. E. McClay, Buckhannon, Upshur County.
1223 Lewis Street.
Accountant—C. D. Bray, Elkins, Randolph County.
1423 Quarrier Street.

Excise Tax Department.

Chief Deputy—Homer N. Hutchinson, Charleston, Kanawha County.
413 Columbia Avenue.
Stenographer—H. R. Kelley, Montrose, Randolph County.
Y. M. C. A.
Clerk—George B. Harman, Maysville, Grant County.
401 Capitol Street.

Prohibition Bureau.

Chief Deputy—C. F. Rathbone, Parkersburg, Wood County.
Scott Building.
Deputies—A. H. Curry, Charleston, Kanawha County.
Corner Duffy & McClung.
J. Walter Bee, Parkersburg, Wood County.
W. R. Reed, Clay, Clay County.
N. J. Keadle, Williamson, Mingo County.
Stenographer—F. J. Owen, Philippi, Barbour County.
1116 Washington Street.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

President—James S. Lakin, Terra Alta, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1921.
1222 Virginia Street.

Treasurer—A. Bliss McCrum, Kingwood, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1917.
1222 Virginia Street.

Member—Dr. J. M. Williamson, Moundsville, Marshall County; term expires June 30, 1919.
1415 Lee Street.

Employees.

Secretary—Roy Reger, Buckhannon, Upshur County.
1701 Washington Street.

Buyer—M. C. Morgan, Buckhannon, Upshur County.
1560 Washington Street.

Superintendent of Construction—E. R. Rinard, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
1413 Washington Street.

Auditing Clerk—C. M. Haddox, Charleston, Kanawha County.
409 Capitol Street.

Bookkeeper—H. C. Deisher, Charleston, Kanawha County.
502 Summers Street.

Commodity Clerk—W. C. Hedrick, Matoaka, Mercer County.
1007 Washington Street.

Stenographer—T. H. McRa, Charleston, Kanawha County.
405 Donnally Street.

Stenographer—E. W. Beard, Walton, Roane County.
902 Sixth Street.

Stenographer—Sophia Schwendeman, Kingwood, Preston County.
507 Brooks Street.

Stenographer—Mamie L. Loy, Paw Paw, Hampshire County.
1595 Washington Street.

Stenographer—Minnie E. Rinard, Terra Alta, Preston County.
17 Arlington Court.

Stenographer—Margaret Lewis, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1310 Virginia Street.

Assistant Bookkeeper—Ralph Layton, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
502 Broad Street.

Messenger—Elvin Whittington, Charleston, Kanawha County.
334 Summers Street.

Janitor—J. D. Johnson, Charleston, Kanawha County.
113 McFarland Street.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Elliott Northcott, Chairman, Cabell County; Post Office Glenwood, Mason County; term expires May 31, 1921.
Hotel Kanawha.

E. F. Morgan, Fairmont, Marion County; term expires May 31, 1919.
1575 Virginia Street.

E. G. Rider, Sutton, Braxton County; term expires May 21, 1917.
Kanawha Hotel.

Secretary—R. B. Bernheim, Welch, McDowell County.
1104 Washington Street.

Chief Engineer—J. K. Anderson, Thacker, Mingo County.
1414 Virginia Street.

Chief Inspector—A. R. Shepherd, Spring Hill, Kanawha County.
Spring Hill.

Railroad Inspector—E. E. Winters, Huntington, Cabell County.
Y. M. C. A.

Assistant Secretary and Statistician—H. E. Nease, Charleston, Kanawha County.
207 Ruffner Avenue.

Reporter—L. W. Stanard, Charleston, Kanawha County.
510 Morris Street.

Assistant Statistician—W. J. Bieneman, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1542 Washington Street.

Stenographer—Florence Kelley, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1206 Washington Street.

Stenographer and Clerk—B. F. Cain, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1802 Darst Street.

Assistant Engineer—George E. Taylor, Morgansville, Doddridge County.
302 Broad Street.

Tariff Clerk—C. O. Wolfes, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1808 McClung Street.

Stenographer—B. B. James, Rupert, Greenbrier County.
1207 Lewis Street.

Stenographer—R. O. Nuzum, Fairmont, Marion County.
1202 Elmwood Avenue.

Stenographer—E. V. Williamson, Grafton, Taylor County.
Y. M. C. A.

Law Clerk—R. Dennis Steed, Hamlin, Lincoln County.
1722 Washington Street.

Stenographer—Estelle McCoy, Charleston, Kanawha County.
2 Brookland Court.

Field Inspectors—Harvey M. Scott, Charleston, Kanawha County.
South Side.
Charles B. Ebert, Parkersburg, Wood County.
W. E. Hill, Petersburg, Grant County.

Messenger—Ezra Hubbard, Charleston, Kanawha County.
South Side.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—Lee Ott, Thomas, Tucker County; term expires May 31, 1921.
216 Brooks Street.
Secretary—C. L. Topping, Charleston, Kanawha County.
508 Broad Street.
Assistant Secretary—F. J. McAndrews, Charleston, Kanawha County.
South Side.
Check Clerk—J. T. Moore, Wheeling, Ohio County.
310 Laidley Street.
Stenographer—T. F. Grogan, Montgomery, Fayette County.
Y. M. C. A.
Stenographer—Marguerite Minotti, Charleston, Kanawha County.
514 Broad Street.
Printing Clerk—LeRoy Clemans, Beckley, Raleigh County.
1562 Washington Street.
Chief Medical Examiner—Dr. J. H. McCulloch, Henderson, Mason County.
208 Bradford Street.
Stenographer—Minnie Edmonds, Bluefield, Mercer County.
1210½ Washington Street.
Chief Accountant—J. W. Smiley, Macdonald, Fayette County.
21 Brooks Street.
Bookkeeper—H. A. Simpson, Wheeling, Ohio County.
319 Kentucky Street.
Bookkeeper—C. B. Williams, Welch, McDowell County.
1211 Virginia Street.
Bookkeeper—C. H. Child, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County.
3 Gates Place.
Bookkeeper—W. B. Shaver, East Bank, Kanawha County.
1223 Elmwood Ave.
Requisition Clerk—L. J. Frey, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
1204 Washington Street.
Claim Clerk—H. D. Mathews, Marmet, Kanawha County.
Clerk—Harry D. Price, Parkersburg, Wood County.
509½ Capitol Street.
Stenographer—Helen Burry, Kanawha County.
213 Beauregard Street.
Stenographer—Elsie O. Wilson, Kanawha County.
407½ Capitol Street.
Stenographer—May Harmison, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
1204 Washington Street.
Stenographer—Alma Pendleton, Kanawha County.
1214 Elmwood Avenue.
Clerk—Lester Clark, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1587 Lee Street.
Clerk—John W. Cook, Pineville, Wyoming County.
412 Fayette St.
File Clerk—Anna Shore, Kanawha County.
137 Court Street.

Clerk—H. F. Lewis, Pt. Pleasant, Mason County.
Washington Hotel.

Chief Claim Clerk—A. B. Bright, Thomas, Tucker County.
313 Duffy Street.

Register Clerk—A. D. Crummett, Kanawha County.
1553 Virginia Street.

File Clerk—W. R. Mendenhall, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
1204 Washington Street.

Clerk—W. K. Hicks, Winfield, Putnam County.
319 Summers Street.

Bookkeeper—C. H. Henning, Wheeling, Ohio County.
1011 Lewis St.

Claim Clerk—R. C. Matthews, Kanawha County.
1554 Washington Street.

Stenographer—O. M. Wallace, Buffalo, Putnam County.
1334 Lee Street.

Stenographer—T. A. Devine, Beryl, Mineral County.
1126 Lee Street.

Claim Clerk—V. B. Scherr, Charleston, Kanawha County.
Holley Hotel.

Clerk—S. E. Neese, Welch, McDowell County.
207 Ruffner Avenue.

Inspectors.

Louis Buchwald, Wheeling, Ohio County.

S. L. Walker, Fayetteville, Fayette County.

A. S. McDougal, Harrisville, Ritchie County.

T. S. McIntyre, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Brigadier General John C. Bond, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires July 15, 1918.
1405 Lee Street.

Chief Clerk—Freeman Carte, Charleston, Kanawha County.
704 Donnally Street.

Bookkeeper—Major John H. Charnock, Wellsburg, Brooke County.
1311 Quarrier Street.

Inspector-Instructor—Major William Wallace, Infantry, U. S. A., detailed by the War Department.
Hotel Ruffner.

Stenographer—Blanche Chittum, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1108 Washington Street.

Arsenal Keeper—Edward P. Cochrane, Malden, Kanawha County.

Janitor—Isaac Noel, Welch, McDowell County.
617 McCormick Street.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING.

Commissioner—S. P. Smith, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires March 31, 1919.
1701 Virginia Street.

Assistants—Amos Bright, Sutton, Braxton County.
Edward F. Diehl, Wheeling, Ohio County.
George M. Weekley, Pennsboro, Ritchie County.

Stenographer—Ada McCall, Charleston, Kanawha County.
608 Brooks Street.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Chief of the Department—Earl A. Henry, Clifton, Mason County; term expires December 31, 1917.
1009 Lewis Street.

Chief Clerk—James L. Heizer, Charleston, Kanawha County.
128 Fayette Street.

Assistant Clerk—Effie May Carter, Charleston, Kanawha County.
South Side.

Stenographers—Levici E. Hatfield, Charleston, Kanawha County.
307 Brooke Street.
Mae F. Henry, Clifton, Mason County.
1009 Lewis Street.
William F. Mandt, Jr., Charleston, Kanawha County.
1702 Quarrier Street.
Pauline H. Crow, Charleston, Kanawha County.
23 Maple Terrace.

District Mine Inspectors.

1st District—George R. Cook, Thomas, Tucker County. District composed of the counties of Tucker, Monongalia (part), Preston (part), Mineral and Grant.

2nd District—L. D. Vaughn, Grafton, Taylor County. District composed of the counties of Barbour, Monongalia (part), Taylor, Preston (part), Randolph, Marion (part) and Upshur.

3rd District—F. E. Parsons, Clarksburg, Harrison County. District composed of the counties of Harrison (part) and Lewis.

4th District—W. B. Riggleman, Fairmont, Marion County. District composed of the counties of Marion (part), Harrison (part) and Preston (part).

5th District—Samuel M. McMahon, Wellsburg, Brooke County. District composed of the counties of Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Marion (part) and Harrison (part).

6th District—R. B. Cobb, Charleston, Kanawha County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part), Greenbrier, Nicholas (part), Braxton, Gilmer, Mason, Putnam and Clay.

7th District—Andrew Calderwood, Charleston, Kanawha County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part), Raleigh (part), Logan (part), Boone, Fayette (part) and Lincoln.

8th District—Eli J. Mason, Montgomery, Fayette County. District composed of part of the county of Kanawha.

9th District—P. A. Grant, Mount Hope, Fayette County, District composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Raleigh (part).

10th District—John G. Vaughan, Charleston, Kanawha County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Nicholas (part).

11th District—L. B. Holliday, Beckley, Raleigh County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part), Raleigh (part), Wyoming and Mercer (part).

12th District—Robert M. Erskine, Bramwell, Mercer County. District composed of the counties of McDowell (part) and Mercer (part).

13th District—Lawson Blenkinsopp, Landgraff, McDowell County. District composed of part of McDowell County.

14th District—John W. Gates, Williamson, Mingo County. District composed of the counties of Mingo and McDowell (part).

15th District—J. Kenna Gentry, Logan, Logan County. District composed of the counties of Logan (part) and Lincoln.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Commissioner—J. H. Nightingale, Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires May 31, 1917.
1326 Washington Street.

Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett, Charleston, Kanawha County.
906 Grant Street.

Factory Inspectors—R. E. Mumaugh, Parkersburg, Wood County.
L. H. McCamic, Wellsburg, Brooke County.

Free Employment Bureau—R. F. Beasley, Hinton, Summers County.

Weights and Measures.

Commissioner—J. H. Nightingale, ex-officio. (Address heretofore given.)

Assistant Commissioner—C. W. Waggoner, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett. (Address heretofore given.)

Stenographer—Helen K. Nightingale, Parkersburg, Wood County.
1326 Washington Street.

Inspectors—O. A. Ashburn, West Union, Doddridge County. Postoffice address, Morgantown.
W. F. Lipscomb, Parsons, Tucker County.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Council—W. W. Golden, M. D., President, Elkins, Randolph County; term expires June 30, 1917.
S. L. Jepson, M. D., ex-officio Secretary.
J. L. Pyle, M. D., Chester, Hancock County; term expires June 30, 1919.
F. F. Farnsworth, M. D., Frenchton, Upshur County; term expires June 30, 1919.
W. J. Davidson, M. D., Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1917.
W. B. Stevens, M. D., Eckman, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1919.
J. E. Robins, M. D., Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1917.
1319 Virginia Street.

Health Commissioner—S. L. Jepson, A. M., Sc. D., M. D., Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1919.
1511 Virginia Street.

Assistant Commissioner—Harold B. Wood, M. A., Dr. P. H.
1587 Quarrier Street.

Division of Sanitary Engineering—Mayo Tolman, B. S., Director.
1533 Quarrier Street.
E. S. Tisdale, B. S., Assistant Engineer.
1204 Washington Street.
A. N. Wardell, B. S., Assistant Engineer.
1204 Washington Street.

Division of Preventable Diseases—C. R. Weirich, M. D., Head of Division, Wellsburg, Brooke County.

Inspector for Health Department—M. P. Malcolm, M. D., Charleston, Kanawha County.
408 Beauregard Street.

Stenographer—Mary Deaderick, Charleston, Kanawha County.
205 Broad Street.

Stenographer—Henrietta Sive, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1597 Washington Street.

State Hygienic Laboratory.
(University—Morgantown).

Director—John M. Simpson, A. M., M. D.
Bacteriologist—M. L. Bonar, A. M., B. S.
Chemist—A. A. Cook, B. S.
Stenographer—R. R. Wycoff.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

State Historian and Archivist—Henry S. Green, Morgantown, Monongalia County; term expires September 1, 1917.
1220 Virginia Street.

Curator of Museum—Arthur J. Thompson, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
1222 Elmwood Avenue.
Librarian—Ethel Green, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
1220 Virginia Street.
Stenographer—Maude Lewis, Mason, Mason County.
212 Broad Street.
Library Assistant—Helen Carver, Charleston, Kanawha County.
1631 Quarrier Street.
Janitor and Messenger—Thomas A. Pauley, Charleston, Kanawha County.
South Side, Charleston.

FORESTRY, GAME AND FISH.

Forest, Game and Fish Warden—J. A. Viquesney, Belington, Barbour County; term expires June 30, 1917.
Chief Deputies—H. V. Viquesney, Belington, Barbour County.
Otho Williams, Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

Special Deputies and Inspectors.

F. M. Glenn, Parsons, Tucker County.
David Frame, Gassaway, Braxton County.
Walter R. Cook, Rockview, Wyoming County.
J. E. Woodson, Princeton, Mercer County.

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State Geologist—I. C. White, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Assistants—Ray V. Hennen, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
D. B. Reger, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Volunteer Paleontologist—W. Armstrong Price, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Chief Chemist—B. H. Hite, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Assistant Chemist—J. B. Krak, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Chief Clerk—J. Lewis Williams, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Engineer and Stenographer—R. C. Tucker, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

STATE ROAD BUREAU.

Chief Road Engineer—A. D. Williams, Chairman; Marlinton, Pocahontas County; term expires March 4, 1917.
Address: Morgantown.
J. W. Lynch, Union, Monroe County; to serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.
A. H. Gray, Cameron, Marshall County; to serve during the will and the pleasure of the Governor.
Director of Experimental Station—John Lee Coulter, ex-officio member.
Address: Morgantown.

Bridge Engineer—R. P. Davis, Professor of Structural and Hydraulic Engineering, West Virginia University.
Address: Morgantown.
Assistant Bridge Engineer—Lawrence Lee Jemison, Middlebourne, Tyler County.
Address: Morgantown.
Assistant Engineer—Russell L. Morris, Professor of Railway and Highway Engineering, West Virginia University.
Address: Morgantown.
Field Engineers—R. R. Feller, Martinsburg, Berkeley County.
E. L. Miller, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
Address: Morgantown.
Laboratoryman—Joseph Bierer, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Assistants—Edward Bennett, Upshur County.
Present address:
Morgantown.
C. W. McClutcheon, (Student) Richwood, Nicholas County.
Present address:
Morgantown.
Chemist—B. H. Hite, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Clerk—Marie C. Stenger, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Stenographer—Roxa Pepper, Flemington P. O.; residence, Barbour County.
Address: Morgantown.
Statistician—Robert Duncan, (Student) Morgantown, Monongalia County.

VIRGINIA DEBT COMMISSION.

Governor H. D. Hatfield, ex-officio Chairman.
William E. Wells, Newell, Hancock County.
William T. Ice, Jr., Philippi, Barbour County.
Joseph S. Miller, Kenova, Wayne County.
J. W. Dawson, Charleston, Kanawha County.
Secretary—John T. Harris, Parkersburg, Wood County.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION COMMISSION

Fred Paul Grosscup, Charleston, Kanawha County.
G. O. Nagle, Wheeling, Ohio County.
M. R. Lowther, Parkersburg, Wood County.
W. F. Hite, Huntington, Cabell County.
John T. McGraw, Grafton, Taylor County.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

Frank C. Baker, Parsons, Tucker County.
R. D. Roller, Charleston, Kanawha County.
John Cummins, Wheeling, Ohio County.
E. V. Townshend, Huntington, Cabell County.
J. W. Graham, Hinton, Summers County.

BERKELEY SPRINGS BOARD.

(Members of the Board serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

James H. Marcum, Huntington, Cabell County.
Oscar Jenkins, Parkersburg, Wood County.
V. E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
M. L. Hutchinson, Fairmont, Marion County.
G. W. Biser, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

(Appointees serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

Edgar B. Stewart, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
W. W. Brannon, Weston, Lewis County.
C. W. Dillon, Fayetteville, Fayette County.
Charles Edgar Hogg, Point Pleasant, Mason County.
Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg, Wood County.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools, ex-officio Chairman.
E. W. Oglebay, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Joseph Murphy, Parkersburg, Wood County.
Arlen G. Swiger, Sistersville, Tyler County.
George S. Laidley, Charleston, Kanawha County.

PAROLE BOARD.

(Members of the Board serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

M. Z. White, Warden of the Penitentiary, ex-officio President.
W. D. Alexander, Moundsville, Marshall County.
W. S. Phillips, Cameron, Marshall County.

SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION.

(Terms of all the members expire February 14, 1917.)

John K. Thompson, Raymond City, Putnam County.
L. J. Forman, Petersburg, Grant County.
Thomas S. Riley, Wheeling, Ohio County.
J. N. Deahl, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
John C. Shaw, West Liberty, Ohio County.
William C. Cook, Welch, McDowell County.
Otis G. Wilson, Elkins, Randolph County.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

H. H. Smallridge, Charleston, Kanawha County.
R. Mason Hite, Mannington, Marion County.
L. George Beerbower, Terra Alta, Preston County.
D. C. Clark, Blacksville, Monongalia County.
Homer Mannon, Huntington, Cabell County.

BOARD OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

E. W. Langford, Martinsburg, Berkeley County.
C. C. Cranwell, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
E. M. Spangler, Northfork, McDowell County.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

S. M. Scott, Jr., Terra Alta, Preston County.
B. E. Downs, Welch, McDowell County.
Alfred Walker, Sutton, Braxton County.
Frank B. Haymaker, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
J. N. Judy, Petersburg, Grant County.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF NURSES.

Dr. C. M. Scott, Bluefield, Mercer County.
Dr. M. V. Godbey, Charleston, Kanawha County.
Dr. Thomas M. Haskins, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Dr. A. K. Kessler, Huntington, Cabell County.
Dr. J. McKee Sites, Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

Walter H. Ferrell, Huntington, Cabell County.
R. L. Calfee, Hinton, Summers County.
Orin C. Ogdin, St. Marys, Pleasants County.
H. S. Thompson, Keyser, Mineral County.
Karl J. Kepner, Wheeling, Ohio County.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

Jules H. Zilliken, President; Wellsburg, Brooke County.
E. F. Collins, Secretary; Charleston, Kanawha County.
John R. Koch, Charleston, Kanawha County.
Eugene A. Hildreth, Wheeling, Ohio County.
F. P. Small, Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Frank A. Willison, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
N. C. McNeill, Marlinton, Pocahontas County.
R. S. Lemon, Parkersburg, Wood County.

HEADS OF VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS

(Appointed to serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

Warden of Penitentiary.
M. Z. White, Williamson, Mingo County.

Superintendent Industrial School for Boys.
H. E. Flesher, Kingwood, Preston County.

Superintendent Industrial Home For Girls.
Miss Jennie F. Sutton, Moundsville, Marshall County.

Superintendent Schools for Deaf and Blind.
Parley DeBerry, Terra Alta, Preston County.

Superintendent Weston State Hospital.
C. W. Halterman, M. D., Clarksburg, Harrison County.

Superintendent Spencer State Hospital.
C. A. Barlow, M. D., Benwood, Marshall County.

Superintendent Huntington State Hospital.
L. V. Guthrie, M. D., Point Pleasant, Mason County.

Superintendent Welch Hospital No. 1.
C. F. Hicks, M. D., Welch, McDowell County.

Superintendent McKendree Hospital No. 2.
B. B. Wheeler, M. D., McKendree, Fayette County.

Superintendent Fairmont Hospital No. 3.
J. W. McDonald, M. D., Fairmont, Marion County.

Superintendent Tuberculosis Sanitarium.
Elijah E. Clovis, M. D., St. Marys, Pleasants County.

Superintendent Colored Orphans' Home.
James L. Hill, Bluefield, Mercer County.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	$5,000
Secretary of State	4,000
State Superintendent of Free Schools	4,000
Auditor	4,500
Treasurer	3,500
Attorney General	4,000
Commissioner of Agriculture	4,000
Supreme Court Judges (each)	5,500
State Tax Commissioner	4,000
Members of the State Board of Control (each)	5,000
Members of the Public Service Commission (each)	6,000
Compensation Commissioner	6,000
Adjutant General	3,600
Commissioner of Banking	3,500
Chief of the Mine Department	3,000
Commissioner of Labor	2,400
Health Commissioner	3,000
State Historian and Archivist	2,700
Forest, Game and Fish Warden	1,800
Chief Road Engineer	3,500
State Librarian	1,800

LIBRARY
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JOHN S DARST
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E. L. LONG
TREASURER

H. E. WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER of AGRICULTURE

STUART F. REED
SECRETARY of STATE

A. A. LILLY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

RELATING TO

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

Including a List of County Officers and Boards, Attorneys, Political Committees, Newspapers, Banks, District Officers and Post Offices in the Several Counties.

(In the lists of Post offices, County seats appear in bold face type.)

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Formed in 1843 from parts of Lewis, Harrison and Randolph; named from James Barbour, Governor of Virginia in 1812. Land area, 348 square miles; population 15,858, census of 1910; estimated population 16,734, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 16,902, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Philippi. Population 1,038 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.

Terms Commence .....Second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....N. H. C. White, Republican; Elkins.

Sheriff .....Arthur F. Bennett, Republican; Philippi.

Prosecuting Attorney .....Albert G. Jenkins, Republican; Philippi.

Clerk Circuit Court .....W. D. Corder, Republican; Philippi.

Chancery Commissioners ....George M. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Charles M. Murphy, Democrat; Philippi.
H. J. Wilcox, Republican; Philippi.

Clerk County Court .....S. F. Hoffman, Republican; Philippi.

Supt. Free Schools.....E. A. Hunt, Republican; Belington.

Surveyor & Road Engineer..Cleophas Swecker, Republican; Century.

Assessor.....Coney E. Corder, Democrat; Philippi.

Com. of School Lands.....

County Commissioners .....William Scrimgeour, Republican; Philippi.
P. A. Switzer, Democrat; Philippi.
E. A. Waugh, Republican; Moatsville.

B'd Review & Equalization..L. N. Viquesney, Republican; Junior; term expires in 1917.
F. H. Proudfoot, Republican; Philippi; term expires in 1919.
Willis Lance, Democrat; Philippi; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. M. Hoff, Philippi, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Philippi. Drs. M. M. Hoff, F. B. Murphy and J. W. Bosworth.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the salary of the Sheriff will be $2,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,650; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Philippi, unless otherwise given.)

Brandon, C. W.
Bryer, Harry H.
Compton, B. Leroy
Dayton, Arthur S.
George, W. T.
Ice, W. T., Jr.
Janes, William
Jenkins & Jenkins
Merrill, A. C.
Murphy, Charles M.
Poling, Herman J.
Staubley, R. F.
Talbott, W. Bruce
Talbott, R. E.
Ware & Viquesney (also at Belington.)
Wilcox, H. J.
Woods, J. Hop
Woods, Samuel V.
Musgrave, L. C. Belington.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. J. R. Weekley, Chairman, Everett Cole, Secretary, Philippi; N. C. Harden, Treasurer, Moatsville.

J. B. Moore, J. W. Ramsey, M. D. L. Corrick and E. D. Freeman, Belington; C. W. Shomo, Junior; Jonas Hoffman, Moatsville; Creed Nutter, C. C. Crim, Lyman Stemple and J. W. Mouser, Philippi; W. T. Carpenter, Arden; A. B. McMurdo, Century; W. W. Ward, Volga.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. F. B. Murphy, Chairman, Philippi; Wayne Phillips, Secretary, Belington, R. D.; Dr. J. W. Bosworth, Treasurer, Philippi.

Randolph Godwin and Martin Ice, Belington, R. D.; J. D. Digman, Moatsville, R. 2; Bedford Phillips, Nestorville; W. D. McKinney and Warren C. Radcliff, Flemington, R. 2; Wade Poling, Philippi, R. D.; W. J. Landis, Moatsville, R. 2; Arley D. Woodford and W. L. Morrison, Philippi, R. 1; D. H. Bennett, Philippi, R. 5; J. W. Gawthrop, Hall; W. B. Baker, Belington; J. O. Thacker, Belington, R. D.

NEWSPAPERS.

Republican ..... Philippi. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by the Philippi Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,500.

Barbour Democrat ..... Philippi. Established in 1893; published every Thursday by A. S. Poling; Democratic; circulation 1,300.

Clipper ..... Nestorville. Established in 1912; published every Thursday by George Murphy; Independent; circulation 300.

Progressive ..... Belington. Established in 1912; published every Thursday by Fred E. Thompson; Independent-Prohibition; circulation 600.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National ..... Philippi. E. H. Crim, President; D. J. Taft, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Citizens National ..... Philippi. Samuel V. Woods, President; R. E. Talbott, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus and profits $50,000.

First National ..... Belington. R. B. Rohrbough, President; E. A. Rinehart, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $10,000

Citizens National ..... Belington. J. A. Viquesney, President; A. J. Stalnaker, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $10,000.

STATE BANK.

Peoples Bank ..... Philippi. Began business in 1908. M. D. Riley, President; J. Stanley Corder, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $933.00.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Barker District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. F. Wright, Republican; Belington.
Clark Shelton, Democrat; Belington.
Constables.....George W. Price, Republican; Belington.
J. R. Ramsey, Republican; Belington.

Cove District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Shroyer, Republican; Moatsville.
Samuel C. Moats, Republican; Moatsville.
Constable.....Z. I. King, Republican; Moatsville.

Elk District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. J. Rymer, Democrat, Philippi.
Constable.....Special appointed when needed.

Glade District.

Justices of the Peace.....Melville Poling, Democrat; Philippi.
Lloyd J. Booth, Democrat; Belington.
Constable.....Delbert E. Skidmore, Democrat; Philippi.

Philippi District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Means, Republican; Philippi.
D. J. Burner, Democrat; Philippi.
Constables.....Luke Boyles, Democrat; Philippi.
J. B. A. Simon, Republican; Philippi.

Pleasant District.

Justice of the Peace.....John C. Felton, Republican; Philippi.
Constable.....Scott Wright, Democrat; Berryburg.

Union District.

Justice of the Peace.....Odes Campbell, Republican; Volga.
Constable.....C. R. McCoy, Republican; Volga.

Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. D. L. Corrick, Republican; Belington.
D. Z. Sipe, Republican; Junior.
Constables.....W. L. Kittle, Republican; Belington.
A. C. Glendenning, Republican; Belington.

POST OFFICES IN BARBOUR COUNTY.

Arden.	Dartmoor.	Kasson.	Moatsville.
Belington.	Hall.	Lantz.	Nestorville.
Berryburg.	Johnson.	Lillian.	Philippi.
Century.	Junior.	Meriden.	Volga.

BERKELEY COUNTY.

Formed in 1772 from part of Frederick county, and named from Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, Governor under King George the Third in 1768. Land area 325 square miles; population 21,999, census of 1910; estimated population 23,333, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 23,589, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Martinsburg. Population 12,032 in 1910; estimated population 12,349, July 1, 1915. July 1, 1916, estimated population 12,666.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, and third Tuesday in September.
Sheriff.....E. H. Tabler, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. W. Downey, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....L. De W. Gerhardt, Republican; Martinsburg.
Chancery Commissioners....A. C. Nadenbousch, Democrat; Martinsburg.
R. H. Boyd, Democrat; Martinsburg.
W. B. Colston, Democrat; Martinsburg.
P. R. Harrison, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....Edmund P. Hunter, Democrat; Martinsburg.
burg.
Clerk County Court.....E. A. Hobbs, Republican; Martinsburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....Charles A. Crowell, Republican; Martinsburg.
Surveyor.....Henry H. Hess, Democrat; Martinsburg.
County Road Engineer.....George E. Showers, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Assessor.....John W. Dodd, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Com. of School Lands.....C. E. Martin, Democrat; Martinsburg.
County Commissioners.....Charles J. Thatcher, Democrat; Martinsburg.
George F. Whitmore, Democrat; Bunker Hill.
Wesley Weeshance, Republican; Martinsburg.
B'd Review & Equalization...F. J. R. Catrow, Republican; Martinsburg; R. F. D. No. 1; term expires in 1917.
J. H. Lemen, Democrat; Martinsburg; term expires in 1919.
J. H. Smith, Republican; Martinsburg; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. Henshaw. Martinsburg County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Martinsburg. Drs. H. G. Tonkins, D. P. Fry, G. B. Hedges, ad interim, and E. L. Sendindiver.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the salary of the Sheriff will be $3,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Martinsburg.)

Aler, F. Vernon
Boyd, Robert H.
Downey, W.
(of Downey & Henson.)
Downs, H. A.
Emmert, H. H.
Faulkner, E. Boyd
Faulkner, C. J.
(of Faulkner & Kilmer.)
Fine, Reuben
Gerhardt, L. De W.
Henson, J. O.
(of Downey & Henson.)
Kilmer, Demis S.
(of Kilmer & Kilmer.)
Kilmer, J. Nevin
(of Kilmer & Kilmer.)
Kilmer, W. C.
(of Faulkner & Kilmer.)
Luttrell, E. L.
Martin, Paul H.
Martin, C. E.
(of Martin & Seibert.)
McIntire, A. C.
Nadenbousch, A. C.
Noll, Allen B.
Poole, Xenophen
Rodgers, D. H.
Seibert, C. M.
(of Martin & Seibert.)
Sencindiver, C. H.
Snyder, D. W., Jr.
Thomas, W. H.
Watson, R. E.
Walker, Stuart W.
Williams, Charles E.
Zirkle, John H.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—L. G. Harper, Chairman, Hedgesville, R. 8; John L. Bateman, Secretary, John W. Dean, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

I. W. Wood, Hedgesville; L. G. Harper, Hedgesville, R. 8; Harry Catrow, Martinsburg, R. 1; A. C. Dunham, Shanghai; E. F. McDonald, Inwood; Lee R. Miller, Martinsburg, R. 4; Ed. R. Henson, Bunker Hill; Harry May, Inwood; Otho Williams and Porter Strine, Martinsburg, R. 3; John W. Dailey, Falling Waters; George Knipe, Martinsburg, R. 2; Fred M. Kline, John W. Dean, Willis F. Evans, Edgar L. Henshaw, W. Harley Miller and John E. Oliver, Martinsburg.

Democratic Executive Committee—E. L. Luttrell, Chairman, A. C. McIntire, Secretary, John C. Lloyd, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

John M. Stotlemeyer, Martinsburg, R. 4; R. S. Sperow, Inwood, R. 12; W. R. Lewis, Inwood; L. C. Hoffman, Bunker Hill; P. F. Hoffman, Martinsburg, R. 2; C. R. Tice, Hedgesville, R. 7; Gilbert DeHaven, Glengary; Robert Sherrard, Gerardstown; C. B. Kilmer, Martinsburg, R. 6; W. B. Lingamfelter, Hedgesville; B. S. Couchman, Martinsburg, R. 2; John S. Files, Martinsburg, R. 5; W. B. Barr, Virginia Avenue, R. S. Thompson, East John Street, F. S. Farnsworth, North Raleigh Street, William Comisky, East Burke Street; R. L. Kerfoot, 323 East Moler Avenue, Martinsburg; Edgar Sayles, North Martinsburg.

NEWSPAPERS.

Berkeley Republican.....Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every Friday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 550.

Democratic Sentinel.....Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every Tuesday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 420.

Herald.....Martinsburg. Established in 1880; published every Saturday by the World Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 812.

Journal.....Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every evening except Sunday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 3135.

World.....Martinsburg. Established in 1891; published every evening except Sunday by the World Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 3000.

Statesman-Democrat.....Martinsburg. Established in 1869; published every Friday by the World Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1236.

Pioneer Press.....Martinsburg. Established in 1882; published every Saturday by John R. Clifford; Independent; circulation 1700.

Tomahawk.....Martinsburg. Established in 1901; published monthly by C. K. Chambers in the interest of the Independent Order of Red Men; circulation 2000.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Citizens National Bank.....Martinsburg. Dr. James W. McSherry, President; E. Rutledge, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $20,000; undivided profits $47,000.

Old National Bank.....Martinsburg. H. H. Emmert, President; George S. Hill, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $52,500.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Martinsburg.....Martinsburg. Began business in 1902. C. A. Wever, President; A. D. Darby, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $3,000.

Merchants & Farmers Bank..Martinsburg. Began business in 1892. Dr. S. N. Myers, President; John T. Nadenbousch, Cashier. Capital $48,650; surplus $50,000.

Peoples Trust Company.....Martinsburg. Began business in 1901. George M. Bowers, President; Dudley Harley, Cashier. Capital $200,000; surplus and undivided profits $128,940.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Mill Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Swimley, Democrat; Bunker Hill.
John F. Staub, Democrat; Inwood.
Constables.....W. H. Wright, Democrat; Inwood.
M. L. Payne, Democrat; Bunker Hill.

Opequon District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. A. Gardner, Republican; Martinsburg.
Constables.....McQuilkin Williamson, Republican; Martinsburg.
Joseph Reamey, Republican; Martinsburg.

Falling Waters District.

Justice of the Peace.....William Rice, Democrat; Falling Waters.
Constable.....F. H. Davis, Democrat; Falling Waters.

Gerrardstown District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. McBride, Republican; Shanghai.
E. M. DeHaven, Republican; Shanghai.
Constables.....N. H. Sheckey, Republican; Shanghai.
James Tobin, Republican; Gerrardstown.

Arden District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. D. Smith, Democrat; Martinsburg.
J. L. Broy, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Constables.....R. L. Kendrick, Democrat; Martinsburg.
A. J. Cloud, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Hedgesville District.

Justices of the Peace.....Eli Lewis, Democrat; Hedgesville.
A. C. Stewart, Republican; Hedgesville.
Constables.....Elyrie G. Wood, Republican; Hedgesville.
G. W. Poisal, Republican; Hedgesville.

Martinsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. S. Thompson, Democrat; Martinsburg.
J. H. Lloyd, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Constables.....W. H. Couchman, Republican; Martinsburg.
W. S. Wild, Democrat; Martinsburg.

POST OFFICES IN BERKELEY COUNTY.

Bedington.	Gerrardstown.	Jones Springs.	Shanghai.
Bunker Hill.	Glengary.	Martinsburg.	Tabler.
Falling Waters.	Hedgesville.	North Mountain.	
Ganotown.	Inwood.	Ridgeway.	

BOONE COUNTY.

Formed in 1847 from parts of Kanawha, Cabell and Logan, and named from Daniel Boone, the founder of Kentucky. Land area, 506 square miles; population 10,331, census of 1910; estimated population 11,457, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 11,683, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Madison. Population 295 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court	John B. Wilkinson, Democrat; Logan.
Terms Commence	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and second Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter	James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.
Sheriff	Walter W. Smoot, Democrat; Danville. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	John B. Hager, Democrat; Madison.
Clerk Circuit Court	C. R. Mitchell, Republican; Madison.
Chancery Commissioners	C. L. Estep, Democrat; Madison. G. M. McDermit, Democrat; Madison. W. B. Wade, Democrat; Madison.
Clerk County Court	Elmer Nelson, Democrat; Madison.
Supt. Free Schools	W. W. Nelson, Democrat; Madison.
Surveyor	R. F. Ball, Democrat; Ramage.
Assessor	Clarence C. Hopkins, Democrat; Danville.
Com. of School Lands	W. W. Smoot, Democrat; Danville.
County Commissioners	A. J. Hatfield, Democrat; Madison. J. W. Brinkley, Democrat; Nelson. C. W. Miller, Democrat; Estep.
Sealer Weights & Measures	G. E. Berry, Democrat; Danville.
B'd Review & Equalization	S. M. Javins, Republican; Peytona; term expires in 1917. P. S. Ball, Democrat; Uneeda; term expires in 1919. S. E. Bradley, Republican; Madison; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. Lon Carter, Danville, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,800.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Siegel Workman, Chairman, J. D. McNeely, Secretary, O. C. Chambers, Treasurer, Madison.

Dr. David Abshire, Madison; G. W. Mitchell, Danville; Roy J. Hill, Manila; W. W. White, Jeffrey; Smith Brown, Uneeda; J. R. Browning, Bald Knob; A. J. Bradley and Lewis Kinder, Peytona; T. L. Foster, Racine; Dr. C. A. Flegler, Seth.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. H. Lon Carter, Chairman, Danville; F. T. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer, Madison.

Dr. S. C. Austin, Peytona; D. P. Elkins, Ashford; Ray Elkins, Comfort; H. J. Hendrick, Orange; B. S. Price and W. C. Ball, Uneeda; G. R. Covert, Ottawa; P. S. Ball, Greenview.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Madison, unless otherwise given.)

Estep, C. L.
Hager, John B.
Leftwitch, Byrnside & Shaffer
Murphy, F. P.
Mullens, H. W. B.
Wade, B. B.
Fulton, Lilburn, Danville
McDermit, George M. Danville

NEWSPAPERS.

Coal River Republican.....Madison. Established in 1905; published every Thursday by J. D. McNeely; Republican; circulation 500.

Danville Progress.....Danville. Established in 1910; published every Thursday by the Progress Company; Democratic; circulation 450.

NATIONAL BANK.

Madison National Bank.....Madison. S. E. Bradley, President; E. E. White, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits $34,500.

STATE BANKS.

Boone County Bank.....Madison. Began business in 1906. Julian Hill, President; O. C. Chambers, Cashier. Capital $50.000; surplus $20,000.

Bank of Danville.....Danville. Began business in 1914. J. M. Hopkins, President; H. R. Izard, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Scott District.

Justices of the Peace.....John Thompson, Democrat; Mistletoe.
G. M. McDermit, Democrat; Danville.
Constables.....W. C. Miller, Democrat; Woodville.
A. H. Sutphin, Democrat; Madison.

Peytona District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. L. Whitten, Democrat; Andrew.
J. W. Barker, Republican; Ashford.
Constables.....J. B. Harless, Republican; Peytona.
Joseph Nelson, Republican; Ashford.

Sherman District.

Justices of the Peace.....Irving Sutphin, Democrat; Seth.
Early Thomas, Socialist; Racine.
Constable.....J. W. Thompson, Democrat; Seth.

Crook District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. R. Browning, Republican; Bald Knob.
Millard Bailey, Republican; Chap.
Constable.....A. L. Mooney, Republican; Chap.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Ballard Browning, Democrat; Hewett.
George W. Hager, Democrat; Jeffrey.
Constable.....C. F. Stone, Democrat; Jeffrey.

POST OFFICES IN BOONE COUNTY.

Altman.	Estep.	Julian.	Ramage.
Andrew.	Foster.	Lowgap.	Seth.
Ashford.	Garrison.	Madison.	Silush.
Bald Knob.	Gordon.	Manila.	Stark.
Bloomingrose.	Greenview.	Morrisvale.	Sterling.
Cabell.	Havana.	Nelson.	Turtle Creek.
Chap.	Hewett.	Orange.	Uneeda.
Comfort.	Highcoal.	Ottawa.	Van.
Danville.	Javins.	Peytona.	Whitesville.
Echart.	Jeffery.	Racine.	

BRAXTON COUNTY.

Formed in 1836 from parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas; named from Carter Braxton, one of Virginia's signers of the Declaration of Independence. Land area, 517 square miles; population 23,023, census of 1910; estimated population 25,196, July 1, 1915, Estimated population 25,613, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Sutton. Population 1,121 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court	Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Terms Commence	Third Monday in March, second Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter	W. F. Morrison, Jr., Republican; Sutton.
Sheriff	Russell N. Rollyson, Democrat; Sutton. Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	James E. Cutlip, Democrat; Sutton.
Clerk Circuit Court	C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.
Chancery Commissioners	W. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Sutton. R. M. Cavendish, Democrat; Sutton. C. F. Green, Democrat; Sutton. C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.
Clerk County Court	P. B. Adams, Republican; Sutton.
Supt. Free Schools	J. H. Hutchinson, Republican; Sutton.
Surveyor	G. H. Cunningham, Democrat; Bulltown.
Assessor	Clay G. Perkins, Democrat; Gassaway.
Com. of School Lands	Carey C. Hines, Democrat; Sutton.
County Commissioners	H. E. Engle, Republican; Chapel. J. C. Berry, Democrat; Heaters. H. A. Long, Democrat; Tesla.
B'd Review & Equalization	Henry Bender, Republican; Otter; term expires in 1917. John C. Shaver, Democrat; Heaters; term expires in 1919. William R. Pierson, Republican; Twistville; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Morrison, Sutton, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons	Sutton. Drs. W. H. McCauley, O. O. Eakle and M. T. Morrison.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,800; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,200.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Sutton, unless otherwise given.)

Armstrong, W. L.
Bland, C. H.
Cavendish, R. M.
Corley & Green
Cutlip, James E.
Davis, Garrett
Dulin, Alex.
Fox, Earl F.
Frame, W. F.
Haymond & Fox
Hall Brothers
Linn, Hines & Morrison
Hines & Kelley
Petit, C. S.
Sutton, O. O.
Wade, L. M.
Rider, E. G.
Armstrong, G. B.
Gassaway.
Flesher, C. W.
Murphy, R. B.
Wilson, N. Van
Gassaway.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—E. G. Rider, Chairman, G. C. Rexroad, Secretary, P. J. Berry, Treasurer, Sutton.

Dr. L. Beagle, Sutton; Samuel Cunningham, Walkersville, R. D.; Lee Cunningham, Ireland; J. C. Boone, Belfont; Claude Heater, Gassaway; E. H. Pierson, Frametown, R. D.; C. E. Carr, Frametown.

Democratic Executive Committee—Lon H. Kelly, Chairman, J. E. Baughman, Secretary, Sutton; Omer P. Frame, Treasurer, Gassaway.

Frank Sutton and J. C. Dean, Frametown; John Carroll, Tesla; D. L. Long, Sutton; A. M. Berry, Heaters; Robert H. Kidd, Burnsville.

NEWSPAPERS.

Braxton Central..... Sutton. Established in 1883; published every Friday by J. H. Dunn; Republican; Circulation 1,200.

Braxton Democrat..... Sutton. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by John A. Grose, Democratic; circulation 2,000.

Methodist Advocate..... (Layman's Herald) Sutton. Established in 1910; edited by S. P. Bell; published weekly by John A. Grose; Methodist; circulation 3,500; special, occasionally, 5,225.

Times..... Gassaway. Established in 1909; published every Thursday by A. E. Earharte; Democratic; circulation 1,200.

NATIONAL BANK.

Home National Bank..... Sutton. Amos Bright, President; A. L. Morrison, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $15,000.

STATE BANKS.

Burnsville Exchange Bank...Burnsville. Began business in 1903. John I. Bender, President; H. B. Marshall, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $22,000.

Bank of Gassaway.....Gassaway. Began business in 1905. Alfred Walker, President; W. P. Bartlett, Vice President; J. B. Fisher, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

Peopies Bank of Burnsville..Chartered August 14, 1916. Claude H. Thrash, President; R. C. McCandlish, Cashier; capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Holly District.

Justices of the Peace.....Ben Gillespie, Democrat; Sutton.
C. W. Ware, Democrat; Newville.

Constables.....William McCoy, Democrat; Sutton.
J. E. Perkins, Democrat; Newville.

Otter District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. M. Funk, Republican; Gassaway.
C. S. Westfall, Republican; Fairbanks.

Constables.....W. C. Stonestreet, Democrat; Belfont.
J. M. Stewart, Republican; Gassaway.

Salt Lick District.

Justices of the Peace.....Ben L. Beall, Republican; Burnsville.
P. W. Hardman, Democrat; Bulltown.

Constables.....J. W. Hardman, Democrat; Joppa.
W. C. Kniceley, Republican; Bower.

Birch District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Mollohan, Democrat; Servia.
Lott Carroll, Republican; Twistville.

Constables.....Frank Given, Democrat; Frametown.
E. G. Beal, Republican; Twistville.

POST OFFICES IN BRAXTON COUNTY.

Belfont,	Dessie,	Holstead,	Progress,
Bender,	Dingy,	Hoover,	Riffle,
Bonnie,	Dutch,	Hyer,	Rosedale,
Bower,	Elmira,	Jennings,	Sadie,
Braxton,	Exchange,	Joppa,	Servia,
Bulltown,	Fallsmill,	Knapp,	Sleith,
Burnsville,	Flat Woods,	Levi,	Strange Creek,
Canfield,	Frametown,	Little Birch,	Supply,
Caress,	Gassaway,	Little Otter,	Sutton,
Centralia,	Gem,	Lloydsville,	Tague,

Chapel, Clem, Copen, Corley, Custis, Cutlips, Davison, Gip, Glendon, Gregory, Heaters, Herold, Hettie, Holly, Marpleton, Milroy, Napier, Newville, Oras, Palmer, Tesla, Vernon, Waldeck, Wildcat, Wire Bridge.

BROOKE COUNTY.

Formed in 1797 from part of Ohio county, and named from Robert Brooke, Governor of Virginia in 1794. Land area, 89 square miles; population 11,098, census of 1910; estimated population 13,144, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 13,537, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Wellsburg. Population 4,189 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judges Circuit Court.....H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.
R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.

Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, first Monday in June and second Monday in October.

Official Court Reporters.....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.

Sheriff.....George Patterson, Republican; Wellsburg.

Prosecuting Attorney.....William M. Werkman, Republican; Wellsburg.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Frank E. Foster, Democrat; Wellsburg.

Chancery Commissioners....E. E. Carter, Republican; Wellsburg.
C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.
William M. Werkmen, Republican; Wellsburg.

Divorce Commissioner.....F. R. Anderson, Republican; Wellsburg.

Clerk County Court.....K. C. Brashear, Democrat; Wellsburg.

Supt. Free Schools.....T. A. Burton, Republican; Wellsburg.

Surveyor.....M. E. Boyd, Republican; Wellsburg.

County Road Engineer.....C. A. Eichelberger, Democrat; Wellsburg.

Assessor.....Edward M. Smith, Republican; Wellsburg, R. F. D.

County Commissioners.....S. H. Baxter, Democrat; Wellsburg, R. F. D.
George C. Wells, Republican; Wellsburg.
H. W. Hartley, Democrat; Wellsburg, R.F.D.

Sealer Weights & Measures..A. A. Applegate, Wellsburg.

B'd Review & Equalization..Henry Wells, Republican; Wellsburg, R. F. D.; term expires in 1917.
J. G. Johnson, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires in 1919.
A. L. Carter, Democrat; Wellsburg, R. F. D.; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney ex-officio; Dr. J. B. Walkinshaw, Wellsburg, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Wellsburg. Drs. M. W. Glass, J. B. Walkinshaw and J. B. Palmer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,200; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,900.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Wellsburg.)

Anderson, F. R.
Carter, E. E.
Chapman, F. A.
Gist, J. A.
Jacob, C. K.
McCamic, H. E.
McCleary, George W.
Palmer, J. C. Jr.
Ramsay, R. L.
Werkman, W. M.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Theodore Seigfried, Chairman, Follansbee; James R. Clemens, Secretary, Wellsburg; F. T. McEvoy, Treasurer, Bethany.

Jesse S. Reeves, Wellsburg, James Williams, Follansbee; Dr. W. T. Booher, Bethany.

Democratic Executive Committee—H. T. Roberts, Chairman, Jesse Perrin, Secretary, Wellsburg; A. S. Craig, Treasurer, Follansbee.

Edward Andrews, Wellsburg, R. D.; Bart Fowler, Bethany; Della Donovan, Colliers.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Herald.....Wellsburg. Established in 1897; published every evening except Sunday by the Brooke Herald Company; Republican; circulation 650.

Weekly Herald.....Wellsburg. Established in 1846; published every Friday; Republican; circulation 200.

News.....Wellsburg. Established in 1868; published every Thursday by John J. Kerr; Democratic; circulation 1025.

Mill Towns Review.....Follansbee. Established in 1911; published every Friday by C. B. Robertson; Independent; circulation 500.

NATIONAL BANK.

Wellsburg National Bank....Wellsburg. J. C. Palmer, Jr., President; Hazlett M. Rodgers, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits (net) $37,782.28.

STATE BANKS.

Commercial Bank.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1907. Charles H. Beall, Vice President; John Ralston, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Farmers State Bank.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1912. W. B. Taylor, President; S. S. Hedges, Cashier. Capital $70,000; surplus $14,000.

Wellsburg Banking & Trust Company .....Wellsburg. Began business in 1903. S. George, President; Charles R. Windsor, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $70,000.

Bank of Follansbee.....Follansbee. Began business in 1906. H. B. Humes, President; F. D. Armstrong, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

Citizens Bank.....Follansbee. Began business in 1906. H. B. Mahan, President; Frank Ziherl, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $6,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Wellsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.
W. R. Glass, Republican; Wellsburg.

Constable.....Harvey Ferguson, Republican; Wellsburg.

Buffalo District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. W. Pilchard, Republican; Bethany.

Constable.....John Owens, Democrat; Bethany .

Cross Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....Brown Latimer, Republican; Follansbee.
Edward U. Smith, Republican; Follansbee.

Constables.....Edward Mitchell, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Addison Barnes, Republican; Follansbee.

POST OFFICES IN BROOKE COUNTY.

Bethany,	Colliers,	Virginville,	Wellsburg.
Cliftonville,	Follansbee,	Short Creek,	

CABELL COUNTY.

Formed in 1809 from part of Kanawha and named from William H. Cabell, Governor of Virginia in 1805. Land area, 261 square miles; population 46,685, census of 1910; estimated population 55,879 July 1, 1915. Estimated population 57,644, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Huntington. Population 41,515 in 1910; estimated population 43,572, July 1, 1915. July 1, 1916, estimated population 45,629.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....J. T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
Judge Criminal Court.....Thomas W. Taylor, Democrat; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and first Monday in July.
Official Court Reporter.....Herman N. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....P. C. Buffington, Democrat; Huntington.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Henry Simms, Democrat; Huntington.
Clerk Circuit Court.....George R. Seamonds, Democrat; Huntington.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....Thomas R. Sheppard, Republican; Huntington.
T. J. Bryan, Democrat; Huntington.
George R. Heffley, Republican; Huntington.
E. V. Townshend, Republican; Huntington.
C. W. Freeman, Democrat; Huntington.
Divorce Commissioner.....Jean F. Smith, Republican; Huntington.
Clerk County Court.....R. S. Douthat, Democrat; Huntington.
Supt. Free Schools.....Edward Mays, Republican; Milton.
Surveyor & Road Engineer...J. M. Oliver, Democrat; Huntington.
Assessor.....Homer Melrose, Republican; Huntington.
Com. of School Lands.....E. V. Townshend. (Politics and address heretofore given).

County Commissioners.....D. I. Smith, Democrat; Guyandotte.
P. V. Thorniley, Democrat; Green Bottom.
T. W. Clark, Republican; Ona.

B'd Review & Equalization...E. B. Erwin, Republican; Milton; term expires in 1917.
C. H. Thornburg, Democrat; Huntington, R. F. D. 2; term expires in 1919.
Z. T. Wellington, Republican; Huntington; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. T. Vinson, Huntington, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Huntington. Drs. G. N. Waldeck, I. R. Lesage and C. T. Taylor.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $4,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney $3,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $3,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $4,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Huntington, unless otherwise given.)

Blackwood, R. L.
Blackwood & Sanders
Biddle, M. S.
Biern, Samuel
Bowman, S. H.
Biscoe, John E.
Bryan, T. J.
Bryer, Hugh S.
Campbell, Brown & Davis
Copen, C. E.
Cowden, W. K.
Darnall, H. H.
Daugherty & Riggs
Davis, Harry
Dawson, Daniel
Douglass, Joseph P.
Enslow, Fitzpatrick, Alderson & Baker
Ferguson, Walter L.
Freeman, C. W.
Holt, Duncan & Holt
Irons, H. S.
Isbell, L. D.
Kesterson, George E.
Layne, Carney M.
Leftwich, F. C.
Leonard, M. F.
Lilly, W. R.
Livezey, Fred M.
Lowrey, T. C.
Mann, W. C.
Marcum & Shepherd
Marcum & Marcum
McClure, L. L.
McComas, George J.
McCullough, W. F.
Meek & Ranshaw
Meredith, W. M.
Neal, George I.
Null & Pyle
Perry, John W.
Shields, H. W. (Col.)
Sheppard, John A.
Sheppard, John S.
Simms & Staker
Smith, Jean F.
Smith, W. W.
Smoot, George W.
Strickling, J. H.
Switzer, Rufus
Townshend & Van Bibber
Vinson & Thompson
Travenier, C. A. (Col.)
Wallace, George S.
Watts, E. M.
Welch, C. S.
Williams, Pendleton L.
Williams, Scott & Lovett
Wilson, L. L.
Wiswell, M. P.

Harvey, Thomas H.
Harvey, Thomas W.
Henderson, M. B.
Higgins, W. L.
Hoffley, George R.
Peyton, T. W.
Rice, H. H.
Riggs, F. W.
Sanders, F. O.
Sharitz, Boyd C.
Donahoe, W. P.
Barboursville
Sanders, R. L.
Ona.
Tripett, W. B.
Swan.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. W. E. Neal, Chairman, Thomas E. Holderby, Secretary, Dr. E. B. Gerlach, Treasurer, Huntington.

Dr. R. E. Vickers, J. L. Wilson, Harry D. Reynolds, George M. Moore and W. H. Diehl, Huntington; R. F. Brammer, Lesage, R. 1; H. C. Melrose, Barboursville; J. T. Grass and J. M. Lewis, Milton; J. Frank Adams, Barboursville, R. 1; James M. Fellure, Milton, R. 2; A. J. Jordan, Lesage, R. 1; W. H. Baumgardner, Glenwood, R. D.

Democratic Executive Committee—Carney M. Layne, Chairman, Huntington; G. C. Vandevender, Secretary, Barboursville; A. S. J. Southworth, Treasurer, Huntington.

Enos Hartzell, Edward H. Thornburg, W. R. Thompson, T. A. Gilmore, R. T. Everett, J. T. Dillon and Dr. C. T. Taylor, Huntington; Cash Merritt, Barboursville; Alfred White, Milton; George A. Alexander, Ona; G. E. Crawford, Green Bottom; Dr. H. V. Sanns, Lesage; Basil Bias, Salt Rock; J. H. Parsons, Salt Rock, R. 1.

NEWSPAPERS.

Advertiser.....Huntington. Established in 1889; published every evening except Sunday by J. H. Long & Son; Democratic; circulation 6,200.

Weekly Advertiser.....Established in 1869; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

Herald-Dispatch.....Huntington. Established in 1891; published every morning except Monday by the Huntington Herald Company; Republican; circulation 6,500.

W. Va. Register-Defender....Huntington. Established in 1911; published every Saturday by the Register-Defender Publishing Company; Independent.

West Virginia Christian.....Huntington. Established in 1900; published every other Saturday by the Bethany Publishing Company; circulation 1,050.

The Milton Watchman.....Established in 1914, by Albert R. Field; published every Thursday by Albert R. Field; Republican; circulation 1067.

Cabell County News.....Barboursville. Established in 1914; published every Tuesday by William A. Smith; Independent; circulation 962.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Huntington. J. L. Caldwell, President; Robert L. Archer, Cashier. Capital $575,000; surplus $425,000.

Huntington National Bank...Huntington. F. B. Enslow, President; Chas. M. Gohen, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $213,656.

STATE BANKS.

American Bank & Trust Co..Huntington. Began business in 1902. H. C. Harvey, President; H. H. Harvey, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus and profits earned $42,326.

Day and Night Bank.....Huntington. Began business in 1912. Frank Enslow, Jr., President; J. H. Le Blanc, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $17,000.

Huntington Banking & Trust Company .....Huntington. Began business in 1911. B. W. Foster, President; C. P. Snow, Cashier Capital $300,000; surplus, $45,000.

Twentieth Street Bank.....Huntington. Began business in 1905. L. J. Ashworth, President; W. P. McAboy, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000.

Union Sav. Bank & Trust Co Huntington. Began business in 1896. F. D. Fuller, President; A. C. Thomas, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $38,000.

Ohio Valley Bank.....Huntington. Began business in 1913. C. M. Wallace, President; H. C. Walburn, Cashier. Capital $68,100; surplus $13,620.

First State Bank.....Barboursville. Began business in 1905. G. E. Thornburg, President; P. A. Vallandingham, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

Bank of Milton.....Milton. Began business in 1904. I. J. Harshbarger, President; C. L. Harshbarger, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $13,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Guyandotte District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. T. Stuart, Republican; Huntington.
T. C. Rogers, Republican; Huntington.
Constables.....F. S. Cherrington, Republican; Huntington.
J. K. Suiter, Republican; Huntington.

Barboursville District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. N. Clay, Democrat; Barboursville.
J. T. Blankenship, Democrat; Huntington. R. F. D. No. 2.
Constables.....B. F. Dillon, Democrat; Huntington.
J. O. Worden, Democrat; Barboursville.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Leander Smith, Democrat; Union Ridge.
A. B. McIntire, Democrat; Lesage.
Constables.....C. C. Rose, Democrat; Ona.
Albert Knight, Democrat; Lesage.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. L. Smith, Democrat; Milton.
J. F. Herndon, Democrat; Ona.
Constables.....W. C. Keaton, Democrat; Milton.
William Herndon, Democrat; Ona.

McComas District.

Justices of the Peace.....Millard Pratt, Democrat; Branchfield.
H. L. Fraley, Democrat; Salt Rock.
Constables.....G. W. Savage, Democrat; Martha.
McHurston Adkins, Democrat; Winslow.

POST OFFICES IN CABELL COUNTY.

Barboursville,	Huntington,	Ona,	Yates,
Culloden,	Lesage,	Salt Rock,	
Green Bottom,	Martha,	Unionridge,	
Guyandotte,	Milton,	(W. Huntington),	

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Formed in 1855 from part of Gilmer, and named from John C. Calhoun, a distinguished American statesman. Land area, 286 square miles; population 11,258, census of 1910; estimated population 11,780, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 11,880, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Grantsville. Population 282 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court	W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence	Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and third Tuesday in November.
Sheriff	Robert J. Knotts, Democrat; Frozen.
Prosecuting Attorney	Albert Smith, Republican; Grantsville.
Clerk Circuit Court	Lee Gainer, Democrat; Grantsville.
Chancery Commissioners	A. G. Mathews, Democrat; Grantsville. Boyd B. Stutler, Republican; Grantsville.
Clerk County Court	S. F. Fleming, Republican; Grantsville.
Supt. Free Schools	A. E. Weaver, Republican; Grantsville.
Surveyor	D. W. Shock, Democrat; Dodrill.
County Road Engineer	Edwin Starcher, Democrat; Arnoldsburg.
Assessor	William J. Hurm, Democrat; Hur.
Com. of School Lands	B. B. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.
County Commissioners	G. Johnson, Democrat; Walnut. G. W. Dye, Republican; Freed. S. E. Keith, Republican; Arnoldsburg.
B'd Review & Equalization	E. L. Hayes, Republican, Arnoldsburg; term expires in 1917. W. H. Ayers, Republican; White Pine; term expires in 1919. T. R. Stump, Democrat; Grantsville; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. W. Dye, Grantsville, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,600; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $800.

Comencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $800; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,200.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Grantsville, unless otherwise given.)

Chenoweth, E.
Ferrell, B. B.
Hamilton, J. M.
Hamilton, L. C.
Hayes, Calhoun
Kenney, A. E.
Mathews, A. G.
Smith, Albert
Waldo, J. T.
Powell, W. E.
Arnoldsburg
Hopkins, B.
Minnora.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Tell McDonald, Chairman, Mount Zion; E. Ray Rogers, Secretary; Grantsville; Ira G. Reip, Treasurer, Euclid.

Emery Rogers, Big Bend; Guy Freed, Freed; B. G. Stump, Grantsville; Gilbert Haddox, Lough; W. J. Ayers, Whitepine; R. F. Bennett, Dodrill; Wheeler Chenoweth, Arnoldsburg; Howard Brannon, Rockdale; W. E. Ellison, Oka.

Democratic Executive Committee—R. J. Knotts, Chairman, John M. Hamilton, Jr., Secretary, R. P. Mollohan, Treasurer, Grantsville.

L. L. Ferrell, Freed; B. R. Holbert, Ayers; J. A. Morford, Grantsville; W. H. Jackson, Big Springs; C. P. G. Haught, Sycamore; F. Y. Robinson, Staten; G. L. Lynch and Frank Houchin, Jr., Arnoldsburg; J. S. Conley, Chloe; C. M. Eisman, Minnora.

NEWSPAPERS.

Calhoun Chronicle.....Grantsville. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by R. L. Hamilton; Democratic; circulation 850.

News.....Grantsville. Established in 1898; published every Friday by Boyd B. Stutler; Republican; circulation 800.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Grantsville.....Grantsville. Began business in 1903: A. G. Mathews, President; Arthur G. Miller, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $16,000; undivided profits $4,000.

Calhoun County Bank.....Grantsville. Began business in 1901. J. M. Hamilton, President; R. M. Marshall, Cashier. Capital $29,400; surplus $26,000.

Peoples Bank.....Grantsville. G. S. Smith, President; B. G. Stump, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $5,750.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Sheridan District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. G. Depue, Republican; Ayers.
F. S. Rose, Republican; Industry.
Constables.....W. C. Brooks, Republican; Big Bend.
Hayes Phillips, Republican; Industry.

Center District.

Justice of the Peace.....Calhoun Hayes, Democrat; Grantsville.
Constables.....Howard Waldo, Democrat; Grantsville.
Ben Clayton, Democrat; Big Spring.

Sherman District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. H. Minney, Democrat; Russett.
E. E. Cunningham, Republican; White Pine.
Constables.....C. B. Stump, Democrat; Dodrill.
W. G. Bennett, Democrat; Hattie.

Lee District.

Justices of the Peace.....Edward Wright, Republican; Rocksdale.
J. J. Powell, Republican; Arnoldsburg.
Constables.....Ferrell Altizer, Republican; Arnoldsburg.
Hanson Starcher, Democrat; Hur.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Bee Hopkins, Democrat; Minnora.
A. H. Knotts, Democrat; Walnut.
Constables.....Okey Jarvis, Democrat; Minnora.
A. W. Siers, Democrat; Euclid.

POST OFFICES IN CALHOUN COUNTY.

Adam,
Annamoriah,
Apple Farm,
Arcade,
Arnoldsburg,
Ayers,
Beech,
Bigbend,
Big Springs,
Chloe,
Claria,
Cremo,
Dodrill,
Douglas,
Euclid,
Freed,
Frozen,
Grantsville,
Henrietta,
Hur,
Industry,
Joker,
Leatherbark,
Losie,
Millstone,
Milo,
Minnora,
Mount Zion,
Mudfork,
Nicut,
Nobe,
Oka,
Orma,
Pink,
Richardson,
Rocksdale,
Roscoe,
Russett,
Staten,
Stinson,
Sycamore,
Walnut,
Whitepine,

CLAY COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas, and named from Henry Clay. Land area, 332 square miles; population 10,233, census of 1910; estimated population 11,281, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 11,482, July 1, 1916.

County Seat—Clay. Population 125 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Samuel D. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston.
Commencement of Terms....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, third Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Fred H. Scott, Democrat; Charleston.
Sheriff.....C. U. Summers, Republican; Ivydale.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Oscar L. Hall, Republican; Clay.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. Stephenson, Republican; Clay.
Chancery Commissioners.....I. W. Bryant, Democrat; Clay.
B. C. Eakle, Democrat; Clay.
Clerk County Court.....James Reed, Republican; Clay.
Supt. Free Schools.....Roscoe C. Mullins, Republican; Clay.
Surveyor & Road Engineer..P. N. King, Republican; Bomont.
Assessor.....Alexander Summers, Democrat; Valley Fork.
County Commissioners.....B. V. Samples, Democrat; Procious.
Jacob Keith, Republican; Fola.
T. D. Nutter, Democrat; Ivydale.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. S. Bailes, Republican; Harrison; term expires in 1917.
J. J. Morton, Republican; Lizemore; term expires in 1919.
J. M. Hyer, Democrat; Big Otter; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, Dr. C. Carr, Clay, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,700; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1.200; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,500.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—J. G. Bradley Chairman, Dundon; John Wheeler, Secretary, Clay; P. S. Young, Treasurer, Eldorado; A. W. Bell, Campaign Manager, 1916.

George Caldwell, Warfield; Noah Evans, Odessa; J. J. Morton and Amos Headrick, Lizemores; John Donahew, Valleyfork; William Stephenson, Clay; David Mullins and Annis Summers, Ivydale; Floyd Salisbury, Widen; Wanna Chapman, Dink.

Democratic Executive Committee—George W. Boggs, Chairman, Big Otter; W. T. Hamrick, Secretary, S. W. Bryant, Treasurer, Clay.

C. A. Boggs, Osie; H. C. Jarvis, Nebo; Raymond Bragg, Harrison; P. H. Butler, Dundon; R. Butcher and B. C. Barber, Clay; Robert Reedy, Indore; John P. Jones, Birch Run; Daniel Wilson, Glenn.

NEWSPAPERS.

Clay County Free Press.....Clay. Established in 1905; published every Thursday by Joe B. Summers; Democratic.

Messenger.....Clay. Established in 1903; published every Monday by Owen Flynn; Republican; circulation 500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Clay.)

Bell, Alfred W.
Bryant, Standard W.
Davenport, Henry B.
Horan, Thomas O.
Springston, J. R.
Eakle, Branty
Hall, O. L.

STATE BANK.

Clay County Bank.....Clay. Began business in 1902. T. B. Stephenson, President. S. H. McLane, Cashier. Capital, $25,000; surplus $12,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. M. Young, Republican; Queen Shoals.
Lee B. Young, Democrat; Glenn.

Constables.....E. E. Samples, Republican; Odessa.
Howard Starcher, Republican; Paxton.

Pleasant District.

Justices of the Peace.....George S. Dorsey, Republican; Lizemores.
George Walker, Republican; Lizemores.

Constables.....B. G. Ramsey, Democrat; Bentree.
J. M. Craft, Republican; Bentree.

Henry District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. T. Butler, Republican; Clay.
J. S. Shamblin, Republican; Clay.
Constables.....Edward Wyant, Republican; Paxton.
Thomas West, Republican; Clay.

Buffalo District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Brannon, Democrat; Ivydale.
J. A. Murphy, Democrat; Wattsville.
Constables.....H. L. Butcher, Democrat; Ivydale.
Joseph Bledsoe, Democrat; Widen.

Otter District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Morris, Democrat; Dink.
J. C. Johnson, Democrat; Dink.
Constables.....L. L. Cunningham, Democrat; Douglas.
Joseph Matheney, Democrat; Nebo.

POST OFFICES IN CLAY COUNTY.

Bentree,	Duck,	Harrison,	Osie,
Big Otter,	Dundon,	Indore,	Paxton,
Birch Run,	Eakle,	Ira,	Procious,
Bomont,	Elda,	Ivydale,	Queen Shoals,
Clay,	Eldorado,	Lizemores,	Valleyfork,
Cressmont,	Elkhurst,	Maysel,	Wallback,
Crosby,	Enoch,	Nebo,	Warfield,
Dille,	Fola,	Newford,	Widen.
Dink,	Glen,	Odessa,	

DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

Formed in 1845 from parts of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie and Lewis, and named from Phillip Doddridge , distinguished Brooke county lawyer and member of congress from Virginia. Land area, 317 square miles; population 12,672, census of 1910; estimated population the same, for July 1, 1915. July 1, 1916, no change.

County seat—West Union. Population 779 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....F. D. Morris, Republican, New Martinsville.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in November.

Official Court Reporter.....Miss Ida D. Morris, New Martinsville.
Sheriff.....Eli Nutter, Republican; West Union.
Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....A. F. McCue, Republican; West Union.
Clerk Circuit Court.....J. E. Kiger, Republican; West Union.
Chancery Commissioners.....J. Ramsey, Republican; West Union.
J. W. Stuck, Republican; West Union.
A. F. McCue (Politics and address heretofore given).
J. O. Wilcox, Republican; West Union.
Divorce Commissioner.....John J. Ingle, Republican; West Union.
Clerk County Court.....Hiram Hudson, Republican; West Union.
Supt. Free Schools.....L. L. Sadler, Democrat; West Union.
Surveyor.....C. C. Freeman, Republican; Big Isaac.
Assessor.....C. H. Piggott, Republican; West Union.
County Commissioners.....F. M. Williams, Republican; Salem.
M. C. Young, Democrat; Greenwood.
B. F. Greathouse, Republican; Salem.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. R. Roberts, Republican; Morgansville; term expires in 1917.
A. C. Stickel, Republican; Salem, R. F. D.; term expires in 1919.
W. F. Hudkins, Democrat; Central Station; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. T. Wetzel, West Union, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....West Union. Drs. Albinis Poole, W. L. McLane and A. M. McGovern.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,400; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address West Union.)

Blair, J. V.
Brown, W. R.
Chapman, L. W.
Farr, G. W.
Gribble, W. B.
Hammond, Hugh L.
Ingle, John J.
Ireland, P. M.
Jones, J. Clyde
McCue, A. F.
Ramsey, J.
Stuart, W. S.
Stuck, J. W.
Wilcox, James O.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. E. Strickling, Chairman, W. B. Swentzel, Secretary, B. C. Maxwell, Treasurer, West Union.

J. A. Hiley, Central Station; A. J. Zinn, Toll Gate; Henry G. Spurgeon, Blandville; William M. Galmish, Leopold; D. N. Doak, Morgansville R. 1; C. T. Hyatt, Sherwood; A. C. Stickel, Salem R. 1; C. A. Brown, Big Isaac; Andrew Helmich, Center Point; M. R. Cutright, Wallace R. 1; J. M. Cox, Blandville; G. A. Swisher, Coldwater; Dan W. Gaston, Oxford; Marvel Haught, Oxford R. 1; J. L. Carruthers, West Union R. I.

Democratic Executive Committee—S. P. Smith, Chairman, Charles Longacre, Secretary, C. S. Pease, Treasurer, West Union.

Boyd S. Dotson, Greenwood; V. D. Wolfe, West Union R. 1; W. J. Wanstreet, Leopold; O. G. Spurgeon, Blandville, R. 1; D. E. Leatherman, Morgansville; Clyde S. McMillan, Morgansville R. 1; Emory Slussar, Big Isaac; Benjamin B. Wolfe, Miletus; C. R. Harbert, Wallace R. 2; Walter Smith, Center Point; George Ahouse and Dr. C. L. Pearcy, New Milton; Bruce Barnett, Blandville R. 1; John G. Michael, Oxford.

NEWSPAPERS.

Record.....West Union. Established in 1878; published every Friday by J. Clyde Jones; Democratic.

Herald.....West Union. Established in 1885; published every Thursday by Roy Meek; Republican; circulation 1,200.

Doddridge County Republican. Established in 1909; published every Thursday by the Doddridge County Republican Printing Company; Republican; circulation 800.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National.....West Union. J. E. Trainer, President; William J. McElhiney, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

STATE BANKS.

Doddridge County Bank.....West Union. Began business in 1900. J. M. Gribble, President; L. R. Charter, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

West Union Bank.....West Union. Began business in 1893. W. Brent Maxwell, President; S. W. Langfitt, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $80,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Central District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. S. Turrill, Republican; Greenwood.
G. R. Towner, Republican; Central Station.
Constables.....Special appointed when needed.

Cove District.

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancy caused by death.)
Constable.....Special appointed when needed.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Gaskins, Republican; Morgansville.
D. E. Leatherman, Democrat; Morgansville.
Constables.....Special appointed when needed.

Greenbrier District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Davisson, Republican; Miletus.
Ernest Sperry, Democrat; Miletus.
Constable.....Marshall Barnett, Democrat; Miletus.

McClellan District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. J. Ashcraft, Democrat; Wallace.
Lafayette Starkey, Republican; Ashley.
Constables.....F. M. Yeater, Republican; Center Point.
H. R. Shingleton, Democrat; Salem.

New Milton District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. F. Randolph, Democrat; New Milton.
J. P. Cox, Republican, Avon.
Constables.....(Vacancy caused by death.)
T. J. Boyce, Democrat; New Milton.

South West District.

Justice of the Peace.....G. S. Nutter, Republican; West Union.
Constable.....John M. Gaston, Republican; Oxford.

West Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Noble, Republican; West Union.
W. H. Cheuvront, Republican; West Union.
Constables.....A. M. Warner, Republican; West Union.
John Dotson, Republican; West Union.

POST OFFICES IN DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

Ashley,
Avon,
Big Isaac,
Blandville,
Camp,
Canton,
Center Point,
Central Station,
Coldwater,
Duckworth,
Greenwood,
Harlin,
Leopold,
Long Run,
Miletus,
Morgansville,
New Milton,
Saint Clara,
Sherwood,
Smithton,
West Union.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Formed in 1831 from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Logan, and named from General La Fayette. Land area, 667 square miles; population 51,903, census of 1910; estimated population 62,407, July 1, 1915. July 1, 1916, estimated population 64,424.

County seat—Fayetteville. Population 671 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William L. Lee, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Ben D. Keller, Democrat; Hinton.
Judge Criminal Court.....Ben D. Koontz, Independent-Republican; Fayetteville.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....J. C. Hamilton, Independent-Republican; Fayetteville.
Sheriff.....T. J. Davis, Republican; Montgomery.
Prosecuting Attorney.....C. R. Summerfield, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John Nuttall, Republican; Fayetteville. Ex-officio Clerk Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....R. T. Hubard, Jr., Democrat; Fayetteville.
F. N. Bacon, Democrat; Fayetteville.
J. W. Eary, Republican; Fayetteville.
Divorce Commissioner.....Vernon C. Champe, Democrat; Montgomery.
Clerk County Court.....R. J. Stegall, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. W. Cavendish, Democrat; Rainelle.
Surveyor.....Earl Y. McVey, Democrat; Kanawha Falls.
Assessor.....C. H. Settle, Ind-Dem.-Rep.; Fayetteville.
Com. of School Lands.....F. N. Bacon, Democrat; Fayetteville.

County Commissioners.....R. W. Timberlake, Republican; Jodie.
Philip Konrad, Democrat; Kanawha Falls.
Latelle Graney, President; Independent-Republican; Long Branch.

Sealer Weights & Measures..W. O. Caldwell, Republican; Long Branch.

B'd Review & Equalization..A. J. Kincaid, Republican; Page; term expires in 1917.
Will A. Anderson, Republican; Maplewood; term expires in 1919.
S. L. Walker, Democrat; Fayetteville; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. J. Gross, Fayetteville, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $4,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $3,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $3,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $3,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Fayetteville, unless otherwise given.)

Bacon, F. N.
Bennett, W. R.
Dillon & Nuckolls
Eary, J. W.
French, Edmund R.
Hamilton, A. W.
Hamilton, J. C.
Hubard, R. T., Jr.
Love, George
Love, Samuel
McClung, Magee
Myles, T. A.
Osenton & Horan
Ryan, J. L.
Ryan, M. W.
Simms, John T.
Summerfield, C. R.
Sweeney, T. L.
O'Neal, L. Burke
Montgomery
Brackland, G. H.
Gauley Bridge
Champe, V. C.
Montgomery
Dyer, C. T.
Montgomery
Ellis, J. M.
Oak Hill
Essex, Robert
Glen Jean
Hamilton, R. O.
Hawks Nest
Imboden, George W.
Ansted

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. E. B. Wheeler, Chairman, McKendree; L. S. Montgomery, Secretary, B. E. Claypool, Treasurer, Montgomery.

Alexander McNabb, Macdonald; Eli J. Taylor, Nuttalburg; Irwin Diggs, Harewood; K. B. Richardson, Boomer; Mathew Buster, Montgomery; A. A. Legg, Leander, W. H. Ramsey, Victor; R. L. Hash, Edmond; S. L. Nutter, Clifty; O. A. Knerr, Layland; Garfield Jones, Claremont; J. H. Bannister, Thurmond; R. M. Smith, Landisburg.

Democratic Executive Committee—Vernon Champe, Chairman, Montgomery; T. A. Myles, Vice Chairman, R. J. Stegall, Secretary and Treasurer, Fayetteville.

L. S. Jenkins and Charles T. Dyer, Montgomery; E. J. Summers, Gauley Bridge; R. C. Martin, Harewood; R. R. Crawford, Lansing; W. C. Nuckols, Ansted; Dr. S. W. Price, Scarbro; J. R. Charlton, Macdonald; J. R. Ford, Layland; W. L. Martin, Springdale; Dr. J. W. Walker, Winona; G. W. Selvey, Divide; C. B. Trenor, Fire Creek.

NEWSPAPERS.

Journal.....Fayetteville. Established in 1876; published every Thursday by the Fayette Journal Company; Republican; circulation 2,250.

Democrat.....Fayetteville. Established in 1913; published every Tuesday by the Fayette Democrat Publishing Company; Democrat.

Tribune & Free Press.....Fayetteville. Established in 1898; published every Thursday by the Good Government League Publishing Company; Independent Republican; circulation 2,300.

News.....Montgomery. Established in 1903; published every Friday by the Montgomery News Company, (Inc.); Republican.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Fayette Co. National Bank..Fayetteville. A. W. Hamilton, President; A. B. Abbott, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

National Bank of Thurmond..Thurmond. W. E. Deegans, President; J. Hugh Miller, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $22,626.02.

Ansted National Bank.....Ansted. William N. Page, President, W. L. Burruss, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $15,000.

Merchants National Bank....Montgomery. S. P. Campbell, President; B. E. Claypool, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

Montgomery National Bank..Montgomery. S. H. Montgomery, President; R. L. Matthews, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus and profits $45,000.

Winona National Bank.....Winona. R. L. Walker, President; Joseph R. Hisey, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $8,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Fayette.....Fayetteville. Began business in 1904. M. M. Malcolm, President; J. T. Grose, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $18,000.

Bank of Mount Hope.....Mount Hope. Began business in 1902. P. M. Snyder, President; L. S. Tully, Cashier. Capital $85,000; surplus $65,000.

New River Banking & Trust Company.....Thurmond. Began business in 1904. G. H. Caperton, President; F. D. Drumheller, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits, $33,000.

Bank of Gauley.....Gauley Bridge. Began business in 1905. R. H. Miller, President; F. H. Miller, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $18,225.63.

Bank of Glen Jean.....Glen Jean. Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

Merchants & Miners Bank...Oak Hill. Began business in 1906. George W. Jones, President; W. R. Hayes, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus and undivided profits $37,895.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Fayetteville District.

Justices of the Peace.....Sam J. Jasper, Democrat; Glen Jean.
J. E. Williams, Democrat; Pax.

Constables.....C. L. Ballard, Democrat; Glen Jean.
James Nugen, Democrat; Gatewood.

Falls District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. G. Landers, Republican; Boomer.
George H. Brackland, Republican; Gauley Bridge.

Constables.....S. N. Burgess, Republican; Boomer.
Luther Reed, Republican; Smithers.

Kanawha District.

Justices of the Peace.....B. S. Hastings, Republican; Montgomery.
C. J. Lowry, Democrat; Mt. Carbon.

Constables.....H. I. Kincaid, Republican; Page.
E. M. Parry, Republican; Montgomery.

Mountain Cove District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. A. Skaggs, Democrat; Ansted.
Tip Comer, Republican; Graydon.

Constables.....John Jones, Democrat; Fayette.
Holly Claytor, Democrat; Ansted.

Nutall District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. L. Thompson, Democrat; Winona.
J. F. Smales, Democrat; Edmond.
Constables.....R. C. Nickell, Democrat; Winona.
Newton Cavendish, Democrat; Divide.

Sewell Mountain District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Jones, Republican; Sewell.
E. E. Miller, Democrat; Sewell.
Constables.....J. H. Myles, Democrat; Sewell.
W. H. Fleshman, Democrat; Sewell.

Quinnimont District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. L. Hawley, Republican; Claremont.
C. W. Higginbotham, Republican; Layland.
Constables.....Mat Willis, Republican; Stone Cliff.
Baylis Flint, Democrat; Claremont.

POST OFFICES IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

Ansted,
Bachman,
Backus,
Beckwith
Beury,
Boomer,
Boone,
Cannelton,
Caperton,
Carbondale,
Carlisle,
Claremont,
Clifftop,
Clifty,
Clute,
Concho,
Corliss,
Crickmer,
Crosier,
Danese,
Deep Water,
Deitz,
Dempsey,
Derryhale,
Dimmock.
Elliott,
Elmo,
Elverton,
Export,
Fayette,
Fayetteville,
Finlow,
Fire Creek,
Fort Defiance,
Gamoca,
Gatewood,
Gauley Bridge,
Glen Ferris,
Glen Jean,
Graydon,
Harewood,
Harvey,
Hawks Nest,
Hico,
Hill Top,
Jenky,
Jodie,
Kanawha Falls,
Kay Moor,
Keeneys Creek,
Lawton,
Layland,
Leander,
Lochgelly,
Longacre,
Long Branch,
Lookout,
Lucas,
McKendree,
Macdonald,
Mahan,
Maplewood,
Marting,
Marvel,
Milburn,
Miller,
Minden,
Montgomery,
Mountain Cove,
Mount Carbon,
Mount Hope,
Mulvane,
Newlyn,
Nuttallburg,
Oak Hill,
Quinnimont,
Ramsey,
Ravens Eye,
Red Spring,
Redstar,
Robson,
Romont,
Rush Run,
Russellville,
Sanger,
Scarbro,
Sevy,
Sewell,
Smithers,
Spring Dale,
Stone Cliff,
Summerlee,
Sun,
Thayer,
Thurmond,
Vanetta,
Victor,
Westerly,
Whipple,
Willis Branch,

Divide, Dothan, Dubree, Dunloop, Eagle, Edmond, Elkridge, Kilsyth, Kimberley, Kincaid, Kingston, Landisburg, Lansing, Laurel Creek, Packs Branch, Page, Pax, Pittman, Powellton, Prince, Prudence, Wingrove, Winona, Wriston, Wyndal.

GILMER COUNTY.

Formed in 1845 from parts of Lewis and Kanawha; named from Thomas Walker Gilmer, of Albemarle county, who served a short time as Governor of Virginia, but resigned to take a seat in Congress; was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Taylor, and fourteen days after his appointment was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the American war steamer "Princeton", at Mount Vernon. Gilmer county has a land area of 331 square miles; population 11,379, census of 1910; estimated population the same, for July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Glenville. Population 336 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....(Vacancy.)
Sheriff.....J. R. Garrett, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Prosecuting Attorney.....L. H. Barnett, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. W. Davis, Democrat; Glenville.
Chancery Commissioners....O. C. McQuain, Democrat, Glenville.
C. M. Bennett, Democrat; Glenville.
J. J. Hendrick, Republican; Glenville.
Divorce Commissioner.....M. B. Morris, Republican; Glenville.
Clerk County Court.....N. E. Rymer, Democrat; Glenville.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. E. Hays, Democrat; Glenville.
Surveyor.....J. Ernest Bell, Democrat; Glenville.
County Road Engineer.....Fred Lewis, Democrat; Glenville.
Assessor.....Samuel E. West, Democrat; Glenville.
Com. of School Lands.....J. D. Jones, Republican; Glenville.
County Commissioners.....Simon White, Democrat; Troy.
J. S. Stalnaker, Democrat; Withers.
D. L. Coberly, Democrat; Glenville.

B'd Review & Equalization...Frank Ball, Republican; Glenville; term expires in 1917.
Edward M. Talbott, Democrat; Troy; term expires in 1919.
J. J. Hendrick, Republican; Glenville; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. William A. Rymer, Glenville, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Glenville. Drs. W. A. Rymer, J. E. Corkrean, Worthy Smith

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Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,200; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Glenville, unless otherwise given.)

Barnett, L. H.
Bennett, C. M.
Craddock, B. W.
Hays, S. A.
Hendrick, J. J.
Holt, A. L.
Jones, J. D.
Kidd, R. F.
McQuain, O. C.
Zinn, L. D.
Hamilton, L. C. Grantsville.
Wilson, F. M. Normantown.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Lee R. Whiting, Chairman, De Kalb; M. B. Morris, Secretary, L. D. Zinn, Treasurer, Glenville.

L. G. Roberts, Normantown; H. C. Whiting, De Kalb; W. A. Moore, Tanner; D. A. Morris, M. B. Summers, E. G. Rohrbough, Glenville; J. Blaine Nutter, Auburn; W. H. Patterson, Linn.

Democratic Executive Committee—R. F. Kidd, Chairman, G. C. Helmick, Secretary, O. C. McQuain, Treasurer, Glenville.

L. D. Conley, Cedarville; A. J. Moore, Perkins, Lee Gainer, DeKalb; R. C. Webster, Tanner; Cecil Hays, Glenville; O. S. Connolly, Cox's Mills; O. W. West, Auburn.

NEWSPAPERS.

Pathfinder.....Glenville. Established in 1892; published every Thursday by J. J. Hendrick; Republican; circulation 700.

Democrat.....Glenville. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by C. W. Marsh; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

STATE BANKS.

Glenville Bkg. & Trust Co....Glenville. Began business in 1903. Robert L. Ruddle, President; Howard R. Brannon, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $7,250.

Kanawha Union Bank.....Glenville. Began business in 1906. S. A. Hays, President; John E. Arbuckle, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $36,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....Bud Bennett, Democrat; Bennett.
Alfred Vanhorn, Democrat; Normantown.

Constables.....C. A. Poe, Democrat, Cedarville.
O. D. Moore, Republican; Normantown.

DeKalb District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. B. Webster, Democrat; Tanners.
C. O. Rafferty, Democrat; Withers.

Constables.....Lloyd Reed, Democrat; Glenville.
W. A. Moore, Republican; Tanner.

Glenville District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. L. Powell, Democrat; Glenville.
L. D. Taylor, Democrat; Stouts Mills.

Constables.....Ernest Arnold, Democrat; Glenville.
John M. Lynch, Democrat; Truebada.

Troy District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. T. Southall, Republican; Coxs Mills.
J. V. Langford, Republican; Coxs Mills.

Constables.....A. S. Jones, Republican; Coxs Mills.
George A. Lockard, Republican; Coxs Mills.

POST OFFICES IN GILMER COUNTY.

Baldwin,
Bennett,
Cedarville,
Conings,
Coxs Mills,
Dekalb,
Dora,
Dusk,
Gilmer,
Glenville,
Gulflight,
Hardman,
Index,
Letter Gap,
Linn,
Normantown,
Orton,
Perkins,
Revel,
Revere,
Rudkin,
Sand Fork,
Shock,
Stouts Mills,
Stumptown,
Tanner,
Troy,
Valley,
Withers.

GRANT COUNTY.

Formed in 1866 from part of Hardy county and named from General Ulysses Simpson Grant. Land area, 461 square miles; population 7,838, census of 1910; estimated population 8,136, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 8,193, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Petersburg. Population 500 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court	F. M. Reynolds, Republican, Keyser.
Terms Commence	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter	Miss C. V. Getzendanner, Keyser.
Sheriff	Dr. W. T. Highberger, Democrat; Maysville.
Prosecuting Attorney	A. J. Welton, Republican; Petersburg.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts	D. P. Hendrickson, Republican; Petersburg.
Chancery Commissioners	D. P. Hendrickson. H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg. R. W. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
Divorce Commissioner	R. W. Baker.
Supt. Free Schools	H. F. Groves, Republican; Petersburg.
Surveyor	S. A. Stonestreet, Republican; Streby.
Assessor	G. E. Ours, Republican; Dorcas.
Com. of School Lands	L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.
County Commissioners	D. O. Fout, Republican; Maysville. John J. Idleman, Republican; Scherr. E. W. Whitesell, Republican; Petersburg.
B'd Review & Equalization	B. J. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg; term expires in 1917. H. E. Schell, Republican; Petersburg; term expires in 1919. Isaac Lewis, Republican; Greenland; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. John N. Judy, Petersburg, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,800; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $600.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts will be $1,900.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Petersburg.)

Baker, R. W. Judy, E. L. Welton, A. J.
Forman, L. J.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. C. Smith, Chairman, Julius Thompson, Secretary, Petersburg.
C. E. Vossler, Maysville; I. V. Inskeep, Martin; A. F. Schwartz and John M. Lee, Gormania.

Democratic Executive Committee—H. F. Baker, Chairman and Treasurer, S. L. Hyre, Secretary, Petersburg.
T. W. Michael, Medley; Will Russell, Twin Mountain; Charles Head, Mt. Storm.

NEWSPAPERS.

Grant County Press.....Petersburg. Established in 1910; published every Friday by Arch J. Welton; Republican; circulation 1,300.

West Virginia Organizer.....Gormania. Established in 1895; published monthly by J. R. Schaeffer for the Junior Order of U. A. M. and D. of A.; circulation 1,000.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Gormania. C. H. Vossler, President; James W. Park, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

STATE BANK.

Grant County Bank.....Petersburg. Began business in 1902. L. J. Forman, President; B. J. Baker, Cashier. Capital $48,000; surplus $18,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Milroy District.

Justices of the Peace.....B. C. Vance, Republican; Petersburg.
A. N. Kile, Republican; Petersburg.
Constable.....W. H. Ours, Republican; Petersburg.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. E. Powell, Republican; Maysville.
Henry Haslacker, Republican; Williamsport.
Constable.....George Porter, Republican; Arthur.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Solomon Clark, Republican; Bayard.
T. M. Michael, Republican; Greenland.
Constable.....David Gift, Republican; Bayard.

POST OFFICES IN GRANT COUNTY.

Arthur,	Gormania,	Martin,	Rough Run,
Bayard,	Greenland,	Masonville,	Scherr,
Bismark,	Henry,	Maysville,	Streby,
Dobbins,	Jordanrun,	Medley,	Twin Mountain,
Dorcas,	Ketterman,	Mount Storm,	Williamsport,
Falls,	Lahmansville,	Pansy,	Wilson.
Forman,	Landes,	Petersburg,	

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Formed in 1777 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties, and named from its principal river. Land area, 998 square miles; population 24,833, census of 1910; estimated population 27,022, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 27,442, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Lewisburg. Population 803 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Charles S. Dice, Republican; Lewisburg.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.
Sheriff.....William A. Boone, Republican; Organ Cave.
Prosecuting Attorney.....John A. Preston, Democrat; Lewisburg.

Clerk Circuit Court.....H. C. Skaggs, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Chancery Commissioners....S. N. Pace, Democrat; Lewisburg.
S. M. Austin, Democrat; Lewisburg.
W. L. Kershner, Republican; Frankford.
W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....John W. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Clerk County Court.....John S. Crawford, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. F. Richardson, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Surveyor.....James W. Rader, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Assessor.....James W. McClung, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Com. of School Lands.....Frank K. Rader, Lewisburg.
County Commissioners.....S. W. Hinkle, Democrat; Unus.
H. W. Humphreys, Democrat; Caldwell.
J. O. McClung, Democrat; Crawley.
Sealer Weights & Measures..J. E. McClung, Democrat; Lewisburg.
B'd Review & Equalization...W. B. Hines, Republican; White Sulphur; term expires in 1917.
R. C. Slaughter, Republican; Alderson; term expires in 1919.
J. D. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. H. Parker, Lewisburg, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,700; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,400.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,600; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Lewisburg, unless otherwise given.)

Arbuckle, J. W.
Arbuckle, J. E.
Austin, S. M.
Dennis, Thomas H.
Gilmer, Henry
McWhorter, J. S.
Preston & Preston
Price, Samuel
Van Sickler, H. L.
Pace, S. N.
Crosier, J. H.
Ronceverte.
Keadle, R. Lee
Ronceverte.
Kershner, W. L.
Frankford
Nolan, Elmer
Thompson, George C.
Alderson.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—T. L. Woodson, Chairman, Alderson; N. W. Russell, Secretary, Lewisburg; D. H. Kauffelt, Treasurer, Ronceverte.

John T. Pinnell, Alvon; A. G. Wade, Neola; E. W. Nowlan, Alderson; J. H. Walton, Julia; H. W. Boothe, Frankford; Ira W. Folden and W. M. Boal, Ronceverte; G. W. Rogers and A. W. McDowell, Organ Cave; G. A. Jackson, Lewisburg; W. L. Hines, Rupert; J. F. Weber, Rainelle; J. L. Wade and Mack Gillispie, White Sulphur Springs; T. A. Knight, Williamsburg; E. I. Nicely, Trout.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. J. A. Jackson, Chairman, Thomas P. Doughty, Secretary, Ronceverte; James W. McClung, Treasurer, Lewisburg.

Jesse L. Hern and D. W. Watts, Lewisburg; W. J. Kramer and N. B. McDowell, Ronceverte; Howard Templeton and G Lake White, White Sulphur Springs; G. Lynn Clark, Neola; William S. Waid, Alvon; Marion M. Burr, Renick; J. W. Livesay, Frankford; J. Harry Corkrean, Williamsburg; G. H. Harrah, Hughart; F. H. Anschutz, Rupert; W. B. Jones, Meadow Bluff; E. L. Buster, Blue Sulphur Springs; J. N. Leach, Alderson.

NEWSPAPERS.

Greenbrier Independent.....Lewisburg. Established in 1866; published every Thursday by Thomas H. Dennis; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

Times.....Ronceverte. Established in 1911; published every Thursday by the Times Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,100.

West Virginia News.....Ronceverte. Established in 1897; published every Saturday by William B. Blake & Sons; Republican; circulation 2,800.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Ronceverte National Bank...Ronceverte. C. H. Thompson, President; James R. Johnson, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $15,000.

First National Bank of Ronceverte.....Ronceverte. W. E. Nelson, President; A. B. C. Bray, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Greenbrier.....Lewisburg. Began business in 1897. J. M. Scaggs, President; H. F. Hunter, Vice President and Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

Bank of Lewisburg.....Lewisburg. Began business in 1871. Mason Mathews, President; W. E. Nelson, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $150,000.

Bank of White Sulphur Spgs. White Sulphur Springs. Began business in 1906. G. L. White, President; E. C. Curry, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $6,000.

Bank of Rupert.....Rupert. Began business in 1906. L. E. McClung, President; H. W. Bivins, Cashier. Capital $25,000; undivided profits $630.

Bank of Rainelle.....Rainelle. Began business in 1912. Lewis C. Dyer, President; Thomas M. Arnold, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

Bank of Renick.....Renick. Began business in 1909. J. S. Wickline, President; F. P. Clark, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $8,250.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Lewisburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. R. Burdett, Democrat; Lewisburg.
F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.

Constable.....C. E. Conner, Democrat; Lewisburg.

Meadow Bluff District.

Justices of the Peace.....Z. J. Call, Democrat; Meadow Bluff.
C. C. Lawson, Democrat; Rainelle.

Constables.....W. K. McClung, Democrat; Crawley.
H. C. Heaster, Democrat; Keiffer.

Williamsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. W. Gilkeson, Democrat; Hughart.
C. W. Burr, Democrat; Williamsburg.

Constable.....B. H. Rader, Democrat; Richlands.

White Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. Lee Harper, Republican; White Sulphur.
Jonathan Hern, Democrat; White Sulphur.

Constables.....J. E. Ayers, Democrat; Maple Dale.
W. G. Leach, Democrat; White Sulphur.

Fort Spring District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. McGrath, Democrat; Ronceverte.
John Fink, Democrat; Fort Spring.

Constables.....W. T. Smith, Democrat; Ronceverte.
James N. Highlander, Democrat; Fort Spring.

Anthony's Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....G. W. Coalter, Democrat; Alvon.

Constable.....Oscar Dolan, Democrat; Alvon.

Irish Corner District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. C. Erwin, Democrat; Organ Cave.

Constable.....W. M. Erskin, Democrat; Ronceverte.

Blue Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. McNeer, Democrat; Alderson.
J. L. Sawyer, Democrat; Dawson.
Constables.....J. W. Shawver, Democrat; Blue Sulphur.
S. B. Rader, Democrat; Blue Sulphur.

Falling Spring District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. P. McKeever, Republican; Esty.
P. H. Boothe, Republican; Frankford.
Constable.....J. B. McMillion, Republican; Renick.

POST OFFICES IN GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Alta,
Alvon,
Anthony,
Argo,
Asbury,
Auto,
Bingham,
Blaker Mills,
Blue Sul. Springs,
Brantville,
Caldwell,
Clark,
Clintonville,
Cordova,
Cornstalk,
Crawley,
Dawson,
Dennis,
Duo,
Esty,
Farmdale,
Fort Spring,
Frankford,
Friars Hill,
Grassy Meadow,
Greenbrier,
Henning,
Hughart,
Jetsville,
Judyton,
Julia,
Kieffer,
Kipling,
Lawn,
Leonard,
Lewisburg,
Loveridge,
McClungs,
Maxwelton,
Meadow Bluff,
Modoc,
Neola,
Nutterville,
Organ Cave,
Oscar,
Rainelle,
Renick,
Renicks Valley,
Richlands,
Ronceverte,
Rupert,
Sewell Valley,
Smoot,
Spring Creek,
Sue.
Sunlight,
Tincher,
Trainer,
Trout,
Unus,
Vago,
Vale,
White Sulphur Springs.
Williamsburg.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Formed in 1754 from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties; named from Hampshire, England; is the oldest county in the state. Area, 648 square miles; population 11,694, census of 1910; estimated population the same, for July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Romney. Population 1,112 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.

Sheriff.....J. N. Sirbaugh, Democrat; Capon Bridge.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
Clerk Circuit Court.....V. M. Poling, Democrat; Romney.
Chancery Commissioners....C. S. White, Democrat; Romney.
J. S. Zimmerman, Democrat; Romney.
Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
Clerk County Court.....C. W. Haines, Democrat; Romney.
Supt. Free Schools.....Arthur Slonaker, Democrat; Romney.
Surveyor.....E. J. Loy, Democrat; Ford Hill.
Assessor.....E. H. Blue, Democrat; Romney.
Com. School Lands.....Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
County Commissioners.....P. W. Loy, Democrat, Paw Paw, R. 1.
A. V. Parker, Democrat; Junction.
F. P. Allen, Democrat; Shanks.
B'd Review & Equalization..G. W. Parsons, Democrat; Romney; term expires in 1917.
Maurice Scanlon, Republican; Three Churches; term expires in 1917.
John A. Loy, Republican; Paw Paw, R. 1; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. W. Shull, Romney, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $800.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,000; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,200.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Romney.)

Cornwell, John J.
Cornwell, William B.
Gilkeson, H. B.
Kuykendall, J. Sloan
Lamon, John
Pownall, Thomas E.
White, C. S.
White & Kump
Cowgill, Ira V.
Zimmerman, J. S.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. H. McDonald, Chairman and Treasurer, H. H. Cookus, Secretary, Romney.

D. L. Larrick, High View; Sidney Carrier, Lehew; W. N. Satterfield, Green Spring; William Sanille and J. B. Rannells, Three Churches; William Shanholtzer, Augusta; T. E. Pownall, Thomas H. McDonald and John M. Shanholtzer, Romney; J. V. Huffman and N. P. High, Purgittsville; J. A. Loy, Forks of Capon; M. O. Harner, Capon Bridge.

Democratic Executive Committee—Ira V. Cowgill, Chairman, Blair M. Haines, Treasurer, Romney; M. I. Haines, Secretary, Hoy; E. W. Noland, Assistant Secretary, Slanesville.

John W. Omps, Bloomery; C. T. Powell, Paw Paw, R. D.; J. S. Davis, Yellow Spring; John P. Harness, Concord; Charles S. Davy, Rada; Charles W. High, Junction; George W. Billmyre, Hanging Rock; W. H. Park, Ruckman; J. Edgar Day, Points; N. B. Guthrie, Springfield.

NEWSPAPER.

Hampshire Review..... Romney. Established in 1884; published every Wednesday by the Review Company; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Romney. Amos L. Pugh, President; W. M. Williams, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $5,000.

STATE BANK.

Bank of Romney.....Romney. Began business in 1888. John J. Cornwell, President; G. W. Arnold, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus $35,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Mill Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. W. Veach, Republican; Purgitsville.
J. E. Reggleman, Republican; Purgitsville.

Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

Romney District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Maloney, Democrat; Romney.
W. N. Guthrie, Democrat; Romney.

Constable.....L. E. Orndorff, Democrat; Romney.

Springfield District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. Wynkoop, Democrat; Springfield.
H. F. Singhoes, Democrat; Springfield.

Constables..... (Specials appointed when needed.)

Sherman District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. H. Hott, Democrat; Kirby.
Edward N. Powell, Democrat; Hanging Rock.

Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

Capon District.

Justices of the Peace.....G G. Davis, Democrat; Yellow Springs.
William N. Orndorff, Democrat; Capon Springs.
Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

Bloomery District.

Justice of the Peace.....Eli Sunderland, Republican, Cacapehon.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.)

Gore District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. N. Hockman, Democrat; Slanesville.
James Short, Democrat; Levels.
Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

POST OFFICES IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Augusta,	Green Springs,	Millbrook,	Sedan,
Bloomery,	Hanging Rock,	Nero,	Shanks,
Cacapehon,	Higginsville,	Northriver Mills,	Slanesville,
Capon Bridge,	High View,	Okonoko,	South Branch,
Capon Springs,	Hooks Mills,	Pleasant Dale,	Springfield,
Cold Stream,	Hoy,	Points,	Springgap,
Concord,	Intermont,	Purgitsville,	Three Churches,
Dillons Run,	Junction,	Rada,	Vanderlip,
Ford Hill,	Kirby,	Rio,	Wappocomo,
Glebe,	Lehew,	Romney,	Yellow Spring.
Good,	Levels,	Ruckman,	

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Formed in 1848 from part of Brooke county, and named from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress. Land area, 83 square miles; population 10,465, census of 1910; estimated population 12,456, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 12,838, July 1, 1916.

County Seat—New Cumberland. Population 1,807 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, third Monday in June and first Monday in November.

Official Court Reporters.....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.

Sheriff.....J. S. D. Mercer, Republican; New Cumberland.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Frank L. Bradley, Republican, New Cumberland.

Clerk Circuit Court.....F. M. Cochran, Republican; New Cumberland.

Chancery Commissioners....R. M. Brown, Republican; New Cumberland.
J. A. McKenzie, Republican; New Cumberland.
G. L. Bambrick, Democrat; New Cumberland.
Frank Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.

Divorce Commissioner.....E. A. Hart, Republican; New Cumberland.

Clerk County Court.....R. R. Hobbs, Republican; New Cumberland.

Supt. Free Schools.....H. O. Miller, Republican; New Cumberland.

Surveyor & Road Engineer..E. C. Grafton, Republican; New Cumberland.

Com. School Lands.....E. A. Hart. (Politics and address heretofore given.)

Assessor.....Robert C. Evans, Republican; New Cumberland.

County Commissioners.....Ralph Cowl, Republican; New Cumberland.
John S. Swaney, Republican; New Cumberland.
J. L. Buckhannan, Republican; Hollidays Cove.

Sealer Weights & Measures..James E. Ward, Republican; New Cumberland.

B'd Review & Equalization..C. S. Cattrell, Republican; Weirton; term expires in 1917.
H. C. Stewart, Democrat; New Cumberland; term expires in 1919.
D. F. Sheckler, Republican; Newell; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. P. Beaumont, New Cumberland, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,200; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address. New Cumberland, unless otherwise given.)

Bambrick, George L.
Bradley, Frank L.
Brown, R. M.
Campbell, John A.
Donehoo, John R.
Hart, E. A.
Marshall, Oliver S.
McKenzie, J. A.
Robertson, A. W.
Allison, Arthur G.
Chester
Ingram, George D.
Ingram, William
Marshall, E. D.
Chester
Levy, J. B.
Weirton
Newell, R. M.
Newell

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—R. M. Brown, Chairman, H. S. Cain, Treasurer, New Cumberland; H. B. Bartley, Secretary, Chester. R. A. Bartley, Chester; W. C. Miller, Newell; Wood M. Moore and C. W. Marshall, Pughtown; Will J. Heilman and William Moulds, Weirton.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. N. Finley, Chairman, Chester; S. B. Bambrick, Secretary, J. L. McFadden, Treasurer, New Cumberland. Dr. H. A. Turk, Newell; T. P. Stewart, Pughtown; Harry Dunlevy, New Cumberland, R. 4; Dr. C. A. Clemmer, Weirton; James A. Purdy, Holidays Cove.

NEWSPAPERS.

Hancock County Courier....New Cumberland. Established in 1869; published every Friday by J. T. Plattenburg; Democratic; circulation 600.

Independent.....New Cumberland. Established in 1877; published every Thursday by Robert M. Brown; Republican; circulation 1300.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....New Cumberland. J. A. Campbell, President; James E. Brandon, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

First National Bank.....Chester. John E. Newell, President; O. O. Allison, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $19,000.

STATE BANK.

Bank of Weirton.....Weirton. Began business in 1911. E. T. Weir, President; D. M. Peterson, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $24,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Allison, Republican; Chester.
D. F. Sheckler, Republican; Newell.
Constables.....J. H. Allison, Republican; Chester.
John Matheney, Republican; Newell.

Poe District.

Justice of the Peace.....Howard A. Hill, Republican; Pughtown.
Constable.....J. D. Cameron, Democrat; Pughtown.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....James Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.
James E. Ward, Republican; New Cumberland.
Constable.....John Breen, Democrat; New Cumberland.

Butler District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. M. McGinnis, Republican; Weirton.
Joseph S. Stubert, Republican; Hollidays Cove.
Constables.....J. F. Ferguson, Republican; Weirton.
William Caldwell, Democrat; Weirton.

POST OFFICES IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

Chester, Hollidays Cove, Newell, Weirton.
Congo, New Cumberland, Pughtown,

HARDY COUNTY.

Formed in 1786 from part of Hampshire county, and named from Samuel Hardy, an early member of Congress from Virginia. Land area, 74 square miles. Population 9,163, census of 1910; estimated population 9,599, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 9,611, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Moorefield. Population 646 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Sheriff.....O. S. Fisher, Democrat; Moorefield. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Edward Chipley; Democrat; Moorefield.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts...C. B. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield.
Chancery Commissioners....J. J. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.
G. W. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.
R. A. Wilson, Democrat; Moorefield.
Supt. Free Schools.....E. A. Hawse, Democrat; Moorefield.
Surveyor.....J. William Kuykendall, Democrat; Moorefield.
Assessor.....J. W. F. Combs, Democrat; Needmore.
County Commissioners.....J. G. Clower, Democrat; Globe.
J. R. Riggleman, Democrat; Rockoak.
Ledwig Keller, Democrat; Kessel.
B'd Review & Equalization..James R. Baker, Republican; Wardensville; term expires in 1917.
George T. Leatherman, Republican; Oldfields; term expires in 1919.
J. Ward Wood, Democrat; Lost City; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. R. W. Love, Moorefield, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,600; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $600.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts will be $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Moorefield.)

Carr, H. S. Chipley, John J. McCauley, G. W.
Chipley, J. Edward Gamble, M. W.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. D. Wilkins, Chairman, Needmore; J. Perry Heltzell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wardensville.

C. U. Fout, Purgittsville; M. A. Evans, Flats; J. H. Kessel, Kessel; I. E. Kuykendall, Fisher; B. F. Heishman, Baker; Dr. H. W. Rollings, Lost City; William H. Miller, Baker.

Democratic Executive Committee—Arthur Cunningham, Chairman, George Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer, Moorefield.

D. L. Swisher, Rio; J. B. Heishman, Wardensville; B. A. Combs, Needmore; A. M. Snider, Mathias; Frank Hass, Lost River; Dr. O. V. Brooks, Moorefield; Joseph Miller, Flats.

NEWSPAPER.

Examiner.....Moorefield. Established in 1897; published every Thursday by Sam A. McCoy; Democrat; circulation 1,900.

NATIONAL BANK.

Southern Br. Valley Bank...Moorefield. J. Fisher, President; M. Dasher, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANK.

Hardy County Bank.....Moorefield. Began business in 1909. George T. Leatherman, President; Robert A. Wilson, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $900.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Capon District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. H. Cline, Democrat; Wardensville.
Thomas J. Hawse, Democrat; Rockoak.
Constable.....N. W. Wilkins, Democrat; Needmore.
T. Marion Cline, Democrat; Wardensville.

Lost River District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. D. Walker, Democrat; Lost City.
Constable.....John W. Riffey, Democrat; Lost City.

Moorefield District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Paskel, Democrat; Moorefield.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.)

South Fork District.

Justice of the Peace..... A. J. Hutter, Democrat; Moorefield.
Constable..... (Special appointed when needed.)

POST OFFICES IN HARDY COUNTY.

Baker,	Fabius,	Lost River,	Needmore,
Bass,	Fisher,	McCauley,	Old Fields,
Brake,	Flats,	McNeill,	Perry,
Doman,	Inkerman,	Mathias,	Peru,
Durgon,	Kessel,	Milam,	Rockoak,
	Lost City,	Moorefield,	Wardensville,

HARRISON COUNTY.

Formed in 1784 from part of Monongalia county, and named from Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia in 1781, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Land area 416 square miles; population 48,381, census of 1910; estimated population 59,294, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 61,389, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Clarksburg. Population 11,389 in 1910; estimated population 11,916, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 12,438, July 1, 1916.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Haymond Maxwell, Republican; Clarksburg.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Judge Criminal Court.....James W. Robinson, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Sheriff.....Ross F. Stout, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....A. Judson Findley, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....I. Wade Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg.
Chancery Commissioners.....Charles G. Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg.
H. W. Williams, Republican; Clarksburg.
W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
L. C. Crile, Republican; Clarksburg.
Taney Harrison, Democrat; Clarksburg.
S. R. Harrison, Jr., Republican; Clarksburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....Edmund F. Garrett, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Clerk County Court.....J. J. Crews, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....Carl S. Lawson, Republican; Clarksburg.
Surveyor.....C. A. Osborn, Republican; Clarksburg.
County Road Engineer.....Guy M. Harbert, Republican; Clarksburg.
Assessor.....Howard Robinson, Republican; Rosebud.
Com. School Lands.....W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.

County Commissioners.....Isaac L. Davisson, Republican; Wallace.
Lee Maxwell, Democrat; Clarksburg.
John J. Sturm, Republican; Shinnston.

Sealer Weights & Measures..Charles A. Chambers, Republican; Clarksburg.

B'd Review & Equalization..John M. Flanigan, Republican; Clarksburg; term expires in 1917.
J. D. Bassell, Democrat; Interstate; term expires in 1919.
S. S. Faris, Republican; Bridgeport; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Harvey Varner, Clarksburg; County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Clarksburg. Drs. E. N. Flowers, J. B. Winfield and C. T. Arnett.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $4,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney $3,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $4,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $4,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Clarksburg, unless otherwise given.)

Burnside, Guy H.
Carr, L. A.
Carter & Sheets
Caufield, Leo P.
Clifford, J. Philip
Coffman. Charles G.
Conaway & Tidler
Crile, L. C.
Davis, C. C.
Swartz & Templeman.
Douglass, Reuben S.
Downs, Harry R.
Duthie, George H.
Findley, A. J.
Garrett, Edmund F.
Gore, Claude W.
Harmer, Harvey W.
Harrison, S. R., Jr.
Harrison, Taney
Hoffheimer, Geo. M.
James, Howard J.
Jarvis, B. B.
Johnson, Charles
Law, James
Lee, D. C.
Lewis, Ernest D.
Lewis, O. C.
Louchery, Charles W.
Neff & Lohm
McDonald, O. L.
McIntire, D. S.
McManaway, J. C.
Morgan, Haze
Morris, Wm. E.
Parrish, Roy E.
Powell, Frank M.
Robinson, Howard L.
Robinson, Jas. W.
Ross, John, Jr.
Scott, C. C.
Shinn, Fred L.
Smith, Harvey F.
Smith & Jackson
Southern, John C.
Snider, Millard F.
Sperry & Sperry
Stathers, William G.
Steptoe & Johnson
Stout & Merendino
Strosnider, Homer
Strother, Ray L.
Sutton, F. O.
Taylor, Wm. H.
Winer & Bartlett
Williams, Homer W.
Williams, Glenn F.
Wilson, Robert R.
Workman, A. Carl
Mt. Clare
Martin, Hugh M.
Shinnston
Randolph, Ernest
Salem
Sutton, Charles A.
Bridgeport.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Roy E. Parrish, Chairman, I. Wade Coffman, Secretary and Treasurer, Clarksburg.

Frank B. Haymaker, W. J. Parkhill, B. F. Robinson, Ernest S. Swiger, Dr. W. P. Goff, Charles W. Louchery, Guy H. Burnside and James N. Hess, Clarksburg; Basil N. Lucas and William A. Meredith, Shinnston; Claude J. Ryan, Hepzibah; Clarence T. Harbert, Dola R. 1; Essell M. Robinson, Shinnston, R. D.; O. M. Shuttleworth and D. S. Young, Lost Creek R. 2; A. C. Leisenring and Cookman Smith, Lost Creek; Henry G. Bennett, Brown; George T. Williamson, Wallace; A. D. Fitzhugh and Dana L. Gawthrop, Bridgeport; William F. Meredith, Wolf Summit; Claude Pepper, Salem; A. A. Ladwig, West Milford; Wirt W. Post, Lost Creek R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—Ernest D. Lewis, Fred L. Shinn, Secretary, James M. White, Treasurer, Clarksburg.

John A. Tierney, Isaac J. Coston, E. F. Hood, James S. Rodney, Carl W. Neff, John J. Dolan and W. Guy Tetrick, Clarksburg; Dr. T. S. Maloy, Shinnston; James W. Tetrick, Enterprise; John W. Flanagan, Adamston; Thomas J. Francis, Wilsonburg; Dr. B. E. Swiger, Dola; E. L. Tucker, Lumberport; William C Bond and Alexander P. Stuart, Mt. Clare R. 1; I. F. Maxwell, Mt. Clare; Allen Smith, Lost Creek; T. W. Tobey, Wallace; George N. Holden and J. Watson Johnson, Bridgeport; James A. Bumgardner, Salem; Robert M. Carter, Bristol, R. I; Hiram T. Burnside, Wolf Summit; R. D.; A. B. Coffindaffer, Jane Lew R. 2.

NEWSPAPERS.

Telegram.....Clarksburg. Established as a weekly in 1861; as a daily in 1901; Sunday edition established in 1914; published every evening except Sunday and on Sunday morning by the Clarksburg Telegram Company; Republican; week-day circulation 7,600, Sunday 6,000.

Exponent.....Clarksburg. Established in 1910; published every morning except Monday by The Exponent Company; Democratic; circulation 6,370.

Express.....Salem. Established in 1900; published every Friday by the Salem Express Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 650.

Herald.....Salem. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by the Salem Herald Company; Republican; circulation 800.

News.....Shinnston. Established in 1898; published every Thursday by W. A. Meredith; local; circulation 900.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Empire National Bank.....Clarksburg. V. L. Highland, President; Oscar C. Wilt, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus and undivided profits (earned) $268,000.

Merchants National Bank....Clarksburg. R. T. Lowndes, President; W. H. Lewis, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $100,000.

Union National Bank.....Clarksburg. W. B. Maxwell, President; S. H. White, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus $226,000.

First National Bank.....Salem. G. Payne, President; L. C. Reeder, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $40,000.

First National Bank.....Shinnston. George W. Harrison, President; C. A. Cole, Cashier. Capital $45,000; surplus $22,500.

STATE BANKS.

Bridgeport Bank.....Bridgeport. Began business in 1903. S. S. Faris, President; Norman D. Sutton, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $22,000.

Clarksburg Trust Company..Clarksburg. Began business in 1914. W. I. Booth, President; E. J. Stout, Cashier. Capital $400,000; surplus and undivided profits $15,800.

The Farmers Bank.....Clarksburg. Began business in 1904. A. J. Fletcher, President; H. E. Davisson, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50 000.

Lowndes Sav- Bk. & Trust Co. Clarksburg. Began business in 1905. Richard T. Lowndes, President; George L. Duncan, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus $50,000.

West Virginia Bank.....Clarksburg. Began business in 1889. George L. Duncan, President; R. A. Farland, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $6,000.

Harrison County Bank.....Lost Creek. Established in 1911. Charles Post, President; W. D. Nutter, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $5,000.

Lumberport Bank.....Lumberport. Began business in 1903. J. S. Griffin, President; F. T. Willis, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,500.

Merchants & Producers Bank. Salem. Began business in 1900. S. Broadwater, President W. B. Holden, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $9,412.28.

The Farmers Bank.....Shinnston. Began business in 1899. Thomas Hawker, President; Robert E. Lee, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus and undivided profits $25,000.

Peoples Bank.....Shinnston. Began business in 1915. George A. Ferguson, President; Lawrence E. Hawkins, Cashier. Capital 45,000.

The Wallace Bank.....Wallace. Began business in 1903. T. J. Parrish, President; G. T. Williamson, Cashier. Capital, $35,000; surplus $3,052.77.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Clark District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. V. Carter, Democrat; Clarksburg.
T. C. Nicewerner, Republican; Clarksburg.

Constables.....Charles L. Ford, Republican; Clarksburg.
C. Q. Stout, Republican; Clarksburg.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles L. Watkins, Democrat; Shinnston.
George W. Harrison, Republican; Enterprise.

Constables.....Thomas B. Snell, Democrat; Shinnston.
Bruce Wyer, Republican; Enterprise.

Coal District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. E. Kidd, Republican; Clarksburg.
Wm. E. Starcher, Republican; Clarksburg.

Constables.....Robert McClung, Sr., Republican; Clarksburg.
C. W. McVicker, Republican; Clarksburg.

Eagle District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Wordsworth, Republican; Lumberport.
M. W. Watson, Republican; Wyatt.

Constables.....C. J. Drain, Republican; Lumberport.
E. H. Robinson, Republican; Lumberport.

Elk District.

Justices of the Peace.....Leonard Stout, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. F. D.
S. R. Bartlett, Democrat; Mt. Clare.

Constables.....H. B. Hickman, Democrat; Mt. Clare.
H. H. Mohler, Democrat; Johnstown.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. J. Cunningham, Democrat; Mt. Clare.
John E. Batten, Democrat; Lost Creek.

Constables.....R. J. Bartlett, Democrat; Mt. Clare.
John C. McWhorter, Democrat; McWhorter.

Sardis District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. W. Kemper, Republican; Brown.
Ira C. Gibson, Republican; Wallace.

Constables.....William A. Johnson, Republican; Brown.
William O. Whiteman, Republican; Brown.

Simpson District.

Justices of the Peace.....Jacob B. Whitman, Democrat; Bridgeport.
William W. Ash, Republican; Clarksburg; R. F. D. 2.

Constables.....Edward Reed, Republican; Bridgeport.
James M. Criss, Republican; Clarksburg, R. F. D. 2.

Ten Mile District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. B. Davis, Democrat; Salem.
Riley Williams, Democrat; Wolf Summit.

Constables.....S. C. Bond, Democrat; Salem.
D. L. Dennison, Democrat; Wolf Summit.

Union District.

Justice of the Peace.....Charles W. Lynch, Democrat; West Milford.
Constable.....Truman Bell, Independent; West Milford.

POST OFFICES IN HARRISON COUNTY.

Adamston,	Gypsy,	Meadowbrook,	Wallace,
Bridgeport,	Haywood,	Mount Clare,	West Milford,
Bristol,	Hepzibah,	Reynoldsville,	Wilsonburg,
Brown,	Industrial,	Rinehart,	Wolf Summit,
Clarksburg,	Lewis,	Rosebud,	Wyatt,
Dola,	Lost Creek,	Salem,	
Enterprise,	Lumberport,	Shinnston,	
Glen Falls,	McWhorter,	Viropa,	

JACKSON COUNTY.

Formed in 1831 from parts of Mason, Kanawha and Wood, and named from Andrew Jackson, at that time President of the United States. Land area 461 square miles; population 20,956, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Ripley. Population 591 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court	W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in November.
Sheriff	R. P. Shinn, Republican; Ripley. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	N. C. Prickett, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Clerk Circuit Court	Herbert Skeen, Republican; Ripley.
Chancery Commissioners	J. L. Wolf, Republican; Ripley. M. C. Archer, Republican; Ripley. N. C. Prickett, Democrat, Ravenswood.
Divorce Commissioner	James A. Seaman, Republican; Ripley.
Clerk County Court	C. C. Staats, Republican; Ripley.
Supt. Free Schools	P. H. Rardin, Republican; Ripley.
Surveyor	D. D. Parsons, Republican; Kentuck.
Assessor	J. M. Staats, Republican; Gay.
Com. of School Lands	E. L. Stone, Republican; Ripley.
County Commissioners	P. S. Fisher, Republican; Mt. Tell. R. H. Douglass, Democrat; Millwood D. R. Kester, Republican; Belleville.
B'd Review & Equalization	J. Frank Staats, Democrat; Staats Mills; term expires in 1917. J. C. DeWitt, Republican; Murraysville; term expires in 1919. Summerfield Thomas, Republican; Ripley; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. T. E. Rymer, Ripley, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons	Ripley. Drs. F. S. Casto, T. I. C. Parsons and J. E. Barrows.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2.500; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Ripley, unless otherwise given.)

Archer, M. C.
Armstrong, V. S.
Boggess, W. F.
Hyre, Kenna K.
Miller, Warren
Sayre, Theodore
Seamen, James A.
Stone, E. L.
Wolfe, J. L.
Prickett, N. C. Ravenswood.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—P. H. Rardin, Chairman, G. N. Caston, Secretary, J. M. Landfried, Treasurer, Ripley.

George D. Keiffer, Sherman, R. 1; H. A. Shutts, Ravenswood, R. 3; C. E. Baker, Sandyville; W. L. McCowan, Ravenswood; J. M. Buckalew, Given, R. 1; J. M. Harpold, Ravenswood, R. 2; W. T. Lloyd, Cottageville; W. H. Casto, Belgrove; R. C. Scarbrough, Advent.

Democratic Executive Committee—Holly G. Armstrong, Chairman, T. Clayton Parsons, Secretary, George Straley, Treasurer, Ripley.

C. E. Conner, Sherman, R. 1; Harold Howell, Lone Cedar; J. C. Elder, Ravenswood; R. C. Hutchinson, Sandyville; C. V. Petty and Lovell Parsons, Ripley; O. C. Parsons, Hereford; J. B. Waybright, Gay; H. E. Kessell, Cottageville; Floyd Durst, Millwood.

NEWSPAPERS.

News.....Ravenswood. Established in 1867; published every Friday by W. C. Clark; Republican; circulation 1,475.

Jackson Herald.....Ripley. Established in 1875; published every Friday by Henry W. Deem; Republican; circulation 1,200.

Mountaineer.....Ripley. Established in 1893; published every Friday by Prickett & Walters; Democratic; circulation 1,200.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Bank.....Ravenswood. William M. Arnold, President; A. E. Bartels, Cashier. Capital $35,000.

The First National Bank.....Ripley. R. P. Shinn, President; W. W. Riley, Cashier. Capital $35,000.

STATE BANKS.

Jackson County Bank.....Ravenswood. Began business in 1899. K. C. Hutchinson, President; D. E. Cole, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $30,000.

Bank of Ripley.....Ripley. Began business in 1891. Warren Miller, President; H. F. Pfost, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $5,050.

Citizens State Bank.....Ripley. Began business in 1909. C. W. Starcher, President; H. S. Armstrong, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $3,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....George Kebaugh, Republican; Sandyville.
H. E. Blair, Republican; Windy Route.
Constables.....B. W. Somerville, Republican; Sandyville.
John Ellis, Democrat; Skull Run.

Ravenswood District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. W. Ott, Democrat; Duncan.
F. A. Sayre, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Constables.....William Leisure, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Ernest Brown, Democrat; Ravenswood.

Ripley District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. M. Riley, Republican; Ripley.
W. S. Clendenen, Republican; Gold Town.
Constables.....B. F. Stewart, Republican; Ripley.
D. W. Cottrill, Republican; Gold Town.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. M. Hatcher, Republican; Belgrove.
J. M. Parsons, Republican; Belgrove.
Constables.....Newman Casto, Republican; Belgrove.
Holly A. Rhodes, Republican; Gay.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....B. F. Sayre, Republican; Angerona.
W. E. Evans, Democrat; Cottageville.
Constables.....Wilber King, Republican; Angerona.
D. H. Dunlap, Republican; Cottageville.

POST OFFICES IN JACKSON COUNTY.

Advent,
Angerona,
Belgrove,
Cottageville,
Crow Summit,
Duncan,
Evans,
Fairplain,
Fletcher,
Frozencamp,
Gay,
Given,
Hereford,
Kenna,
Kentuck,
Le Roy,
Liverpool,
Lone Cedar,
Loop,
Meadowdale,
Millwood,
Mount Tell,
Murraysville,
Muses Bottom,
Plum Orchard,
Ravenswood,
Ripley,
Rock Castle,
Romance,
Sandyville,
Sherman,
Silverton,
Skull Run,
Statts Mills,
Wilding,
Willowdale,
Willow Grove,
Young.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Formed in 1801, from part of Berkeley county, and named from Thomas Jefferson, a former Governor of Virginia and at that time President of the United States. Land area 211 square miles; population 15,889, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1915. No change July 1, 1916.

County seat—Charles Town. Population 2,662 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.

Sheriff.....J. W. Gardner, Democrat; Shepherdstown.

Prosecuting Attorney.....George D. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Charles W. Conrad, Democrat; Charles Town.

Chancery Commissioners....S. W. Washington, Democrat; Charles Town.
George M. Beltzhoover, Jr., Democrat; Charles Town.
H. V. Sheetz, Democrat; Charles Town.

Divorce Commissioner.....George D. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town.

Clerk County Court.....Charles A. Johnson, Democrat; Charles Town.

Supt. Free Schools.....James Grantham, Democrat; Charles Town.

Surveyor.....A. Spotswood Dandridge, Democrat; Charles Town.

County Road Engineer.....F. G. Burdett, Democrat; Charles Town.

Assessor.....Floyd L. Watson, Democrat; Kearneysville.

Com. of School Lands.....Charles N. Campbell, Democrat; Charles Town.

County Commissioners.....Daniel Heflebower, Democrat; Charles Town.
Bernard J. Miles, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
Charles D. Wyson, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
Nelson Roberts, Democrat; Kearneysville.
Charles Moore, Democrat; Charles Town.

Sealer Weights & Measures..O. L. Watson, Democrat; Ranson.

B'd Review & Equalization...C. L. Musser, Republican; Shepherdstown; term expires in 1917.
W. F. Alexander, Democrat; Charles Town; term expires in 1919.
W. T. Elliott, Republican; Kearneysville; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court, and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. M. Miller, Charles Town, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Harpers Ferry. Drs. B. B. Ranson, William Neill and W. E. Perry.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,400; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Charles Town, unless otherwise given.)

Beckwith & Beckwith
Beltzhoover, G. M. Jr.
Brown & Brown
Bushong, F. L.
Campbell, C. N.
Gibson, B. D.
Green, T. C.
Mason, James M.
Mason, James M. Jr.
Moore, George D.
McCormick, H. H.
Porterfield, John T.
Sheetz, Vernon H.
Shirley, George P.
Wynkoop, A. G.
Beltzhoover, G. M. Shepherdstown.
Jeffords, Tracy L, Harpers Ferry.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—H. N. Bradley, Chairman, Kearneysville, R. D.; C. S. Musser, Secretary, J. Lester Waldeck, Treasurer, Shepherdstown.

C. A. Snowden and J. William Baylor, Charles Town; G. W. Glasscock and R. H. Higginbotham, Rippon; W. T. Elliott, Kearneysville; C. J. Koonce, Halltown; Joseph Ketzner, Bolivar.

Democratic Executive Committee—R. L. Withers, Chairman, Summit Point; James W. Strider, Secretary, Kearneysville; Dr. W. W. Brown, Treasurer, Shenandoah Junction.

G. K. Wysong, Charles Town; L. B. Shutt, Charles Town, R. D.; W. O. Macoughtry, Summit Point; T. B. Line and W. J. Knott, Shepherdstown; T. E. Howell, Keller; J. W. Lynch, Halltown.

NEWSPAPERS.

Spirit of Jefferson.....Charles Town. Established in 1844; published every Tuesday by George W. Haines; Democratic; circulation 1,400.

Virginia Free Press.....Charles Town. Established in 1821; published every Tuesday by William Campbell; Democratic; circulation 1,200.

Farmers Advocate.....Charles Town. Established in 1885; published every Saturday by R. C. Rissler; Democratic; circulation 1,350.

Times.....Harpers Ferry. Established in 1903; published every Friday by the Times Printing Company; Independent; circulation 500.

Register.....Shepherdstown. Established in 1849; published every Thursday by H. L. Snyder; Democratic; circulation 1,725.

Independent.....Shepherdstown. Established in 1907; published every Wednesday by C. S. Musser; Republican.

West Virginia Patriot.....Shepherdstown. Established in 1913; published monthly by C. L. Musser, in the interests of the P. O. S. of A.

NATIONAL BANK.

National Citizens Bank.....Charles Town. G. E. Hughes, President; A. M. S. Morgan, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Charles Town.....Charles Town. Began business in 1871. S. W. Washington, President; John Porterfield, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $44,000.

Farmers & Merchants Deposit Co..... Charles Town. Began business in 1903. Robert L. Withers, President; S. Lee Phillips, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Bank of Harpers Ferry.....Harpers Ferry. Began business in 1894. E. B. Chambers, President; S. W. Lightner, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,160.52.

The Farmers Bank.....Shepherdstown. Began business in 1906. Joseph B. Van Meter, President; F. W. Myers, Cashier. Capital $25,00$; surplus and undivided profits $18,000.

Jefferson Security Bank.....Shepherdstown. Began business in 1869. C. J. Miller, President; Harrison Schley, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $40,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Charles Town District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. Frank Gallagher, Democrat; Charles Town.

T. C. Green, Democrat; Charles Town.

Constables.....James A. Smith, Democrat; Charles Town.

Landon Quick, Democrat; Charles Town.

Kabletown District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. T. Miley, Democrat; Summit Point.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.

Middleway District.

Justice of the Peace.....V. G. Moore, Democrat; Kearneysville.
Constable.....George W. Thompson, Democrat; Kearneysville.

Shepherdstown District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. S. Reutch, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
R. G. Miller, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
Constable.....C. D. Carter, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.

Harpers Ferry District.

Justices of the Peace.....Daniel H. Nichol, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
C. H. Briggs, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
Constable.....C. D. Carter, Democrat; Bakerton.

POST OFFICES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Bakerton,	**Charles Town,**	Kearneysville,	Shenandoah Jct.
Bardane,	Halltown	Millville,	Shepherdstown,
Bolivar,	Harpers Ferry,	Ranson,	Summit Point.
	Kabletown,	Rippon,	

KANAWHA COUNTY.

Formed in 1789 from parts of Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, and named from its chief river. Land area 860 square miles; population 81,457, census of 1910; estimated population 95,573, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 98,283, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Charleston. Population 27,703, census of 1910; estimated population 28,822, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 29,941, July 1, 1916.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Samuel D. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Fred H. Scott, Democrat; Charleston.
Judge Court Common Pleas..Henry D. Rummell, Republican; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....R. E. Sherwood, Republican; Charleston.
Judge Intermediate Court....Henry K. Black, Republican; Charleston.

Terms Commence	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, second Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter	Madison L. Davis, Republican; Charleston.
Sheriff	Bonner H. Hill, Republican; Charleston.
Prosecuting Attorney	T. C. Townsend, Republican; Charleston.
Ass't Pros. Attorney	Frank C. Burdette, Republican; Charleston.
Clerk Circuit Court	A. P. Hudson, Republican; Charleston. (Ex-officio Clerk Common Pleas and Intermediate Courts.)
Chancery Commissioners For the Circuit Court	D. W. Taylor, Democrat; Charleston. Joseph Ruffner, Democrat; Charleston. E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston. D. C. Gallagher, Democrat; Charleston.
Divorce Commissioner	Thomas Bledsoe, Democrat; Charleston.
Chancery Commissioners For Court Common Pleas	J. E. Campbell, Republican; Charleston. S. L. Flournoy, Democrat; Charleston. John A. Thayer, Republican; Charleston. D. C. Gallagher, Democrat; Charleston. E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.
Divorce Commissioner	William T. Lively, Republican; Charleston.
Clerk County Court	L. C. Massey, Republican; Charleston.
Supt. Free Schools	G. W. Jenkins, Jr., Republican; Charleston.
Surveyor	A. E. Price, Republican; Blue Creek.
County Road Engineer	Frank G. Burdette, Republican; Charleston.
Assessor	Henry A. Walker, Republican; Charleston.
Com. of School Lands	S. C. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston.
County Commissioners	Dr. M. P. Malcolm, Republican; Lewiston. D. A. Brawley, Democrat; Charleston. Grant Copenhaver, Republican; Big Chimney.
Sealer Weights & Measures	R. L. Massey, Republican; Charleston.
B'd Review & Equalization	E. C. Colcord, Republican, St. Albans; term expires in 1917. J. V. Jordan, Republican; Mink; term expires in 1919. D. B. Brawley, Democrat; Charleston; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. O. L. Aultz, County Health Officer.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons	Charleston. Drs. W. H. Wilson, James Putney and R. T. Davis.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the salary of the Sheriff will be $5,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $4,800.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $4,500; of the Clerk of the County Court, $4,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Charleston.)

Albertson, U. S.
Alderson, C. M.
Alderson, George P.
Allebach, Leroy
Alexander & McCabe
Anderson, H. M.
Ashby, Walter L.
Atkinson & Wertz
Avis, S. B.
Barnhart, W. G.
Belcher, A. M.
Black, V. L.
Blagg, Donald O.
Bowen, Samuel E.
Bowers, H. L.
Briggs, Murray
Broun, Fontaine
Broun, C. B.
Brown, Jackson & Knight
Burdette, Clarence
Burdette, E. M.
Burdette, Frank C.
Burdette, Nat C.
Burdette & White
Burlew, A.
Buster, H. B.
Carr, F. N.
Carter, E. C.
Cato & Bledsoe
Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton
Clark, T. S.
Clayton, B. T.
Conley & Johnson
Cork, J. F.
Couch, George S.
Couch, C. B.
Davis, Davis & Hall
Davis, Staige
Dawson, W. M. O.
Donnally, John C.
Dyer, E. B.
Edwards, L. A.
Ellison, J. B.
Flournoy, Parke
Fry, Henry
Gaines, Joseph
Gilchrist, M. C.
Gillespie, John L.
Good, C. W.
Goshorn, Fred
Green, S. S.
Hall, Conner E.
Hall, Grant P.
Hardy, Waller C.
Harless, F. H.
Harrison, Edmond C.
Higginbotham, Marshall
Hogg & Dunbar
Hurlbut, Frank R.
Hundley, J. Howard
Jones & Ballard
Jordan, Ivory C.
Keatley, E. M.
Kenna, J. E.
Kennedy, J. W.
Kerse, T. L.
Kimbrough, C. E.
Koontz, A. B.
La Follette, L. M.
Laidley, W. S.
Laidley, W. S., Jr.
Linn & Byrne
Littlepage, Littlepage & Littlepage
Lively, Frank
Lively, W. T.
Loeb & Kenna
Long, E. L.
Long, James L.
MacCorkle, A. D.
McClintic, J. H.
McDonald, Angus
Matheney, M. F.
Mathews, Daniel
Mathews, W. B.
Mathews, W. G.
Menager, James
McWhorter, L. E.
McWhorter & Carney
Miller, Braxton
Minor, Berkeley
McClintic, Mathews & Campbell
Morgan, C. R.
Morton, R. Kemp
Murphy & Taylor
Nash, J. H. Jr.
Nutter, T. G.
Oxley, B. W.
Owen, Morgan
Painter, G. C.
Payne, Minor & Bouchelle
Pettigrew, B. J.
Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay
Prichard, A. M.
Quarrier, R. G.
Richmond, S. P.
Robertson, E. E.
Robertson, M. M.
Ruffner, Joseph
Salisbury, D. L.
Shawkey, M. P.
Shirkey, D. M.
Stiles & Goettman
Summers, C.
Surber, Edward M.
Swinburn, Thomas
Thayer, John A.
Thompson, A. Garnett
Townsend & Bock
Vickers, L. D.
Walker, P. G.
Waters, Phil
Watts & Watts
Webb, Benjamin
Webb, S. L.
Wehrle, John
Wiley, C. C.
Wilson, Riley
Woodroe, J. D.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Ira Mottesheard, Chairman, Dr. L. A. Petty, Secretary, Harold S. Mathews, Treasurer, Charleston.

J. P. Riley and I. C. Trout, Clendenin; John Lavender, Chelyan; W. B. Shaver, East Bank; H. D. Mathews, Marmet; W. W. Midkiff, Bownemont; Willie Fowlkes, O. S. Turley and A. R. Shepherd, Spring Hill, R. D.; W. C. Delaney, St. Albans; Clayton F. Patterson, Hunt; C. F. Hoffman, Gazil; Chan. T. Waldon, Dana; E. P. Cochrane, Malden; C. L. Whittington and Albert T. Bonham, Guthrie; W. F. Monk, Paragon; D. W. High, Legg; Edward Calderwood, B. F. Bess, Dr. A. R. Johnson, R. H. Jenkins, William E. Harrold, Julius Nearman, Dr. J. L. 'Smeltzer, John R. Foster, William Freudenberger and John M. Sutherland, Charleston.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. E. B. Stephenson, Chairman, Dr. G. A. McQueen, Secretary-Treasurer, Charleston.

D. H. Estep, A. L. Goff, C. A. Adams, R. D. Ray, C. O. Flowers, John Barlow, R. Blumberg, S. C. Savage, C. P. Myer, T. A Bledsoe, R S. Spilman, W. G. MacCorkle and L. O. Emerick, Charleston; W. P. Dye and N. N. Snyder, Clendenin; John H. Pryor, East Bank; James Kennedy, Shrewsbury; O. F. Griffith, Olcott; A. J. Lewis, Spring Hill, R. D. 1; E. L. Lanham and W. H. Wallace, Station B, R. D. 3, Charleston; George C. Acree, Pinchton; Charles E. Given, Wills; J B. Whittington St. Albans; Garland Turner, Spring Hill; E. A. Bean, Charleston, R. 4; D. L. Hughart, Legg.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette.....Charleston. Established in 1883; published every morning by the Daily Gazette Company; Democratic; week day circulation 6,500.

Sunday Gazette.....Established in 1877; published by the same company; Democratic; circulation 8,000.

Mail.....Charleston. Established in 1893; published every evening except Sunday by The Charleston Mail Association; Republican; circulation 5,200.

Post.....Charleston. Established in 1914; published every evening except Saturday, and on Sunday morning, by The Post Company; Republican; circulation 4,300.

Sun-Herald.....Charleston. Established in 1913; published every Saturday by L. A. Fraser and T. W. Mitchell; L. A. Fraser, editor; Independent-Democratic; circulation 2,500.

West Virginia Herald.....Clendennin. Established in 1907; published every Friday by C. F. Shafer; Republican; circulation 600.

Herald.....St. Albans. Established in 1910; published on Tuesdays and Fridays by A. Selders; Republican; circulation 1,000.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Charleston National Bank...Charleston. Isaac Loewenstein, President; J. S. Hill, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus and undivided profits $707,766.

Citizens National Bank.....Charleston. W. A. MacCorkle, President; J. N. Carnes, Cashier. Capital $125,000; surplus and undivided profits, (net) $198,-342.69.

Kanawha National Bank.....Charleston. Charles Capito, President; E. A. Reid, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus and undivided profits $140,412.72.

First National Bank.....Clendennin. L. V. Koontz, President; C. F. Osborne, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $14,000.

First National Bank.....St. Albans. C. J. Pearson, President; R. C. Sweet. Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

STATE BANKS.

Capital City Bank.....Charleston. John C. Morrison, President; George D. Cochrane, Cashier. Capital $200,000; surplus and undivided profits $33,202.30.

Day and Night Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. B. P. Garred, President; J. F. Hudson, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $6,000.

Charleston-Kanawha Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1910. F. W. Abney, President. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Elk Banking Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1903. Harrison B. Smith, President; Wilbur Stump, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $17,000.

Glenwood Bank.....Charleston. Established in 1908. John Davidson, President; A. P. Kieburn, Cashier. Capital $27,900; surplus $2,000.

Kanawha Banking & Trust Company..... Charleston. Began business in 1901. F. M. Staunton, President; H. B. Lewis, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus and profits $275.-823.75.

Kanawha Valley Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1867. John Q. Dickinson, President; John L. Dickinson, Cashier. Capital $400,000; surplus and undivided profits, (net) $805,076.54.

Peoples Exchange Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1909. H. L. Wehrle, President; C. A. Young, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits, (net) $53,218.42.

Union Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. W. O. Abney, President; H. P. Brightwell, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus and undivided profits, (net) $130,931.82.

Central Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. John L. Dickinson, President; Waller C. Hardy, Treasurer. Capital $250,000; surplus $20,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Charleston District

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Dering, Republican; Charleston.
Marion Gilchrist, Republican; Charleston.

Constables.....G. D. Acree, Republican; Charleston.
J. G. Carney, Democrat; Charleston.

Poca District.

Justices of the Peace.....Dr. George McJones, Democrat; Paragon.
Floyd Slater, Republican; Legg.

Constables.....Aaron Stonestreet, Republican; Pocataligo.
Rus Dawson, Republican; Sissonsville.

Jefferson District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. A. Ripley, Republican; St. Albans.
J. M. Young, Republican; St. Albans.

Constables.....L. C. Campbell, Republican; St Albans.
A. L. Cobb, Republican; Spring Hill.

Malden District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. S. Perry, Democrat; Malden.
James W. Blount, Jr., Republican; Putney.

Constable.....Alexander Hart, Democrat; Malden.

Elk District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. L. Hammack, Republican; Aarons.
John H. Pauley, Republican; Copenhaver.

Constables.....H. F. Melton, Republican; Elk View.
John W. Jones, Democrat; Hunt.

Loudon District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Sinnett, Democrat; Charleston.
Oscar Griffith, Republican; Henshaw.

Constables.....R. H. Clendenin, Republican; Charleston.
Frank Cochrane, Republican; Charleston.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. A. Wallace, Democrat; Rocky Fork.
J. G. Carpenter, Democrat; Guthrie.
Constables.....G. B. Asbury, Democrat; Rocky Fork.
Grover Pugh, Democrat; Rocky Fork.

Cabin Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....Brant Scott, Socialist; Pratt.
J. M. Britton, Socialist; Lewiston.
Constables.....R. O. Mitchell, Socialist; Crown Hill.
Robert Morris, Socialist; Crown Hill.

Big Sandy District.

Justice of the Peace.....G. W. Stump, Republican; Clendennin.
Constables.....Edward Osborne, Republican; Clendennin.
Wade Graham, Republican; Clendennin.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Bays, Republican; Spring Hill, R. No. 1.
Lee Hager, Republican; Spring Hill.
Constables.....George Cleek, Republican; Spring Hill, R. No. 1.
Gideon Hall, Republican; Spring Hill.

POST OFFICES IN KANAWHA COUNTY.

Acme,	Donwood,	Lewiston,	Rutledge,
Alum Creek,	Drybranch,	Lock Seven,	Saint Albans,
Apgah,	Dunbar,	London,	Sattes,
Belle,	Eastbank,	Malden,	Sharon.
Big Chimney,	Elkview,	Mammoth,	Shrewsbury,
Blakeley,	Eskdale,	Marmet,	Sissonville,
Bluecreek,	Fry,	Miami,	South Charleston,
Blundon,	Garnet,	Middle Fork,	Spring Hill,
Bownemont,	Gazil,	Mucklow,	Standard,
Brounland,	Giles,	Nabob,	Stoffel,
Burnwell,	Glasgow,	Odell,	Three Mile,
Carbon,	Greenberry,	Ohley,	Tornado,
Carpenter,	Guthrie,	Olcott,	Trackfork,
Cedargrove,	Handley,	Paragon,	Villa,
Charleston,	Hansford,	Pinchton,	Wake Forest,
Chelyan,	Heatherman,	Plus,	Ward,
Chesapeake,	Hernshaw,	Pocataligo,	Warrior,
Clendenin,	Hugheston,	Pond Gap,	Weir,

Coalburg,
Coal Fork,
Coco,
Copenhaver,
Crown Hill,
Dana,
Decota,
Diamond,
Hunt,
Institute,
Islandbranch,
Keyford,
Kendalia,
Laing,
Leewood,
Legg,
Pratt,
Putney,
Quick,
Quincy,
Rand,
Riverview,
Ronda,
Rosina,
Wellford,
(West Charleston),
Wevaco,
Wills,
Winifrede,
Winter.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Formed in 1816 from a part of Harrison county, and named from Colonel Charles Lewis, who was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant. Land area 393 square miles; population 18,281, census of 1910; estimated population 18,967, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 19,099, July 1, 1916.

County Seat—Weston. Population 2,213 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Haymond Maxwell, Republican; Clarksburg.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Sheriff.....John A. Chittum, Republican; Weston.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Hunter M. Bennett, Democrat; Weston.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Wiliam O. Allman, Democrat; Weston.
Chancery Commissioners.....W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston.
T. I. Cummins, Democrat; Weston.
Herbert M. Blair, Democrat; Weston.
Birk S. Stathers, Republican; Weston.
Da Costa Smith, Democrat; Weston.
Divorce Commissioner.....Charles P. Swint, Republican; Weston.
Clerk County Court.....Leander Troxell, Republican; Weston.
Supt. Free Schools.....Ellis L. Smith, Republican; Weston.
Surveyor.....P. F. Flesher, Democrat; Freemansburg.
County Road Engineer.....W. K. Spaur, Democrat; Weston.
Assessor.....W. O. Lunsford, Democrat; Weston.
Com. School Lands.....T. I. Cummins, Democrat; Weston.
County Commissioners.....George Norris, Democrat; Weston.
G. W. Blair, Democrat; Crawford, R. F. D.
John P. Peterson, Republican; Weston.

B'd Review & Equalization..W. T. Wilson, Republican; Bablin; term expires in 1917.
J. W. Smith, Republican; Freemans Creek; term expires in 1919.
G. V. Farinash, Democrat; Horner; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. C. N. Reger, Roanoke, R. F. D. No. 2, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Weston. Drs. J. I. Warder, George Snyder and M. R. Casey.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of Circuit Court will be $2,200; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Weston.)

Arnold, Jackson
Bennett, H. M.
Bennett, Louis
Bennett, John Brannon
Bennett, W. G.
Blair, Herbert M.
Brannon, Edward A.
Brannon, Linn
Bland, Robert L.
Brannon, William W.
Bunting, William W.
Cole, George C.
Cummings, Thomas I.
Edmiston, Andrew
Foster, James F.
Gillooly, Thomas J.
Hall, C. M.
Hall, R. Ad.
Hughes, A. C.
Lively, Charles
Rymer, H. F.
Smith, DaCosta
Smith, W. Jarrett
Stathers, Birk S.
Stathers, W. G.
White, George E.
Swint, Charles P.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Linn Brannon, Chairman, Lawrence B. Harris, Secretary, John W. Farnsworth, Treasurer, Weston.

D. B. Ward, Jane Lew; A. E. Wright, Weston, R. 6; J. P. Cole and J. M. Henry, Weston; A. E. Hall, Horner; W. T. Jones, Weston R. 3; J. L. Harper, Crawford; J. E. Swecker, Roanoke, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—Perry G. Alfred, Chairman, C. W. Rinehart, Secretary, David E. Harris, Treasurer, Weston.

B. M. Davisson, Jane Lew; James Flesher, Weston, R. 2; J. I. Warder, Weston; G. B. Marsh and W. K. Summers, Horner; W. K. Hall, Walkersville; Joe Sims, Roanoke.

NEWSPAPERS.

Democrat..... Weston. Established in 1867; published every Friday by the Lewis County Publishing Company; Democratic.

The Independent..... Weston. Established in 1894; published every Tuesday by the Independent Publishing Company; George E. White, editor; W. F. Jackson, Manager; the only Republican newspaper published in Lewis County; circulation 2,500.

Republican..... Weston. Established in 1907; published every Wednesday by David Snyder; non-political.

Independent Republican..... Weston. Established in 1915; published every Tuesday by R. Ad. Hall; Independent Republican.

NATIONAL BANK.

National Exchange Bank..... Weston. Jacob Koblegard, President; J. W. Ross, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $140,000; undivded profits $43,078.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Weston..... Weston. Began business in 1908. Porter Arnold, President; Walter A. Edwards, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $16,500.

Citizens Bank..... Weston. Began business in 1892. R. H. Hall, President; T. A. Whelan, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus (earned) $200,000.

Lewis County Bank..... Weston. Began business 1902. Louis Bennett, President; J. S. Vandevort, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $10,000.

The Bank of Jane Lew..... Jane Lew. Began business in 1903. J. G. Jackson, President; B. M. Davisson, Cashier. Capital $45,000; surplus $36,000.

Peoples Bank..... Jane Lew. Began business in 1911. S. G. Hall, President; George B. Waggoner, Cashier. Capital $45,000; surplus $5,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Hackers Creek District.

Justices of the Peace..... W. V. McCarty, Democrat; Weston.
Charles W. Talbott, Republican; Weston.

Constables..... Samuel Fletcher, Republican; Weston.
Berket Hall, Republican; Jane Lew.

Freeman's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Davis, Republican; Weston.
A. C. Hughes, Republican; Weston.
Constables.....A. N. Keister, Republican; Weston.
E. S. Butcher, Republican; Weston.

Court House District.

Justices of the Peace.....John H. Linger, Democrat; Camden, R. F. D.
Roy V. Chidester, Republican; Weston.
Constables.....Asa Clark, Republican; Weston.
J. C. Linger, Republican; Weston.

Skin Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. G. McWhorter, Democrat; Horner.
J. W. Linger, Democrat; Roanoke.
Constables.....G. W. Kidd, Democrat; Horner.
O. B. Hawkins, Democrat; Roanoke.

Collins' Settlement.

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Post, Democrat; Roanoke.
O. B. Westfall, Democrat; Ireland.
Constables.....Charles A. Bond, Democrat; Roanoke.
O. D. Brown, Democrat; Ireland.

POST OFFICES IN LEWIS COUNTY.

Alum Bridge,	Fink,	Ireland,	Vadis,
Bablin,	Freemansburg,	Janelew,	Walkerville,
Camden,	Horner,	Kemper,	**Weston.**
Crawford,	Hurst,	Orlando,	
Duffy,	Ingo,	Roanoke,	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Formed in 1867 from parts of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone, and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Land area, 418 square miles; population 20,491, census of 1910; estimated population 23,159, July 1. 1915. Estimated population 23,671, July 1, 1916.

County Seat—Hamlin. Population 250 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....John T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.

Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....Henry Miller, Democrat; Griffithsville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....E. E. Young, Democrat; Hamlin.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Grant Cremeans, Republican; Hamlin.
Chancery Commissioners.....Jacob D. Smith, Republican; Hamlin.
C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.
Divorce Commissioners.....Jacob D. Smith, (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Clerk County Court.....A. F. Black, Republican; Hamlin.
Supt. Free Schools.....Fisher B. Adkins, Republican; Hamlin.
Surveyor.....C. C. Fry, Democrat; Queens Ridge.
Assessor.....June C. Messinger, Republican; Sheridan.
Com. School Lands.....R. Dennis Steed, Republican; Hamlin.
County Commissioners.....A. C. Parsons, Democrat; Minerva.
Ben Thornton, Republican; Griffithsville.
Leonidas Hill, Democrat; Palermo
B'd Review & Equalization..H. C. Osborne, Republican; Griffithsville; term expires in 1917.
Ballard Payne, Republican; Midkiff; term expires in 1919.
Edward Smith, Democrat; Hamlin; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. S. L. Cline, Hamlin, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,800; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Hamlin.)

Burns, C. E.	Smith, Jacob D.	Wilkinson, J. E.
Morris & Young	Wilkinson, D. E.	Hager, L. P., Tango.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—John S. Pridemore, Chairman; Jacob D. Smith, Secretary, A. W. Hoff, Treasurer, Hamlin.

M. V. Fisher, Hamlin; F. M. Ballard, Sweetland; W. B. Waggoner, Griffithsville; W. L. Escue, Tango; D. P. Crockett, Leet; A. L. Sanson, Estep; G. W. Scragg, Allen; H. H. Carper, Bernie; Roy Adkins, Midkiff; H. H. Sanders, Cuzzie; Lem Adkins, West Hamlin; John Swanson, Branchland; Ambrose Adkins, Hager; Ebb Cummings, Sias; M. S. Griffith and Harry McClure, Sod.

Democratic Executive Committee—M. B. Vinson, Chairman, West Hamlin; Guy A. Bowles, Secretary, C. T. McGhee, Treasurer, Hamlin.

E. E. Sowards, Myra; R. F. Lipscomb, Tango; H. W. Miller, Griffithsville, C. C. Fry, Leet; Walter Toney, Rector; S. A. Egnor and E. W. Ryan, Bulger; John B. Pullen and J. C. Baker, Bradyville; Sherman Isaacs, Smith; S. W. Ake, Sias; R. L. Stowers, Hager; W. A. Cabell and F. E. Turley, McCorkle.

NEWSPAPERS.

Lincoln Monitor.....Hamlin. Established in 1902. published every Thursday by Guy A. Bowles; Democratic; circulation 500.

Lincoln Republican.....Hamlin. Established in 1903; published every Thursday by the Lincoln Republican Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Lincoln National Bank.....Hamlin. L. R. Sweetland, President; W. P. Mahood, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $45,000.

Oil Field National Bank.....Griffithsville. H. W. Miller, President; J. C. Kiger, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $17,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Carroll District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. T. Jimison, Democrat; Hamlin.
J. F. Turley, Democrat; Bowles.

Constables.....Pat Thompson, Democrat; Sweetland.
Walter Burton, Democrat; Bowles.

Duval District.

Justices of the Peace.....Robert N. McCoy, Democrat; Garretts Bend.
H. A. Williams, Republican; Griffithsville.

Constables.....J. N. Humphreys, Republican; Amy.
Patterson Shilling, Republican; Garretts Bend.

Harts Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....John E. Fry, Democrat; Rector.
F. M. Vance, Democrat; Maynard.

Constables.....James Workman, Democrat; Queen's Ridge.
Walter Toney, Democrat; Rector.

Jefferson District.

Justices of the Peace.....Z. C. Abbott, Republican; Bernie.
B. Spurlock, Republican; Spurlockville.
Constables.....C. H. Spurlock, Republican; Spurlockville.
Blaine Linville, Republican; Bernie.

Laurel Hill District.

Justices of the Peace.....Richard Adkins, Democrat; Minerva.
W. W. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.
Constables.....Scott Dyer, Democrat; Cuzzie.
D. S. Sanders, Republican; Ranger.

Sheridan District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Burns, Democrat; Smith.
Everett Adkins, Democrat; Smith.
Constables.....Enoch Porter, Democrat; Branchland.
Martin Fugate, Democrat; Smith.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. M. Adkins, Republican; Jenks.
Asa McCallister, Republican; Griffithsville.
Constables.....Homer Cummings, Republican; Sias.
Edgar Estep, Republican; Griffithsville.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. S. Griffith, Republican; Sod.
H. D. Ronk, Republican; Alum Creek.
Constables.....W. S. Dunlap, Republican; MacCorkle.
T. J. Pauley, Republican; Priestly.

POST OFFICES IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alkol,	Fourteen,	Midkiff,	Smith,
Allen,	Garretts Bend,	Minerva,	Sod,
Amy,	Gill,	Mud,	Spears,
Atenville,	Griffithsville,	Myra,	Spurlockville,
Bernie,	Hager,	Palermo,	Sumerco,
Bowles,	Hamlin,	Portersville,	Sweetland,
Bradyville,	Harts,	Price,	Tango,
Branchland,	Hubball,	Priestley,	Toney,
Bulger,	Ivaton,	Ranger,	Train,
Caldona,	Leet,	Rector,	West Hamlin,
Cowhide,	McCorkle,	Sand Creek,	Wewanta,
Cuzzie,	Marigold,	Sheridan,	Woodville,
Ferrelsburg,	Maynard,	Sias,	Yawkey.

LOCAN COUNTY.

Formed in 1824 from parts of Giles, Tazewell, Cabell and Kanawha counties, and named from Logan, an Indian chieftain of the Mingo tribe. Land area, 438 square miles; population 14,476, census of 1910; estimated population 18,442, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 19,204, July 1, 1916.

County Seat—Logan. Population 3,000 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....John B. Wilkinson, Democrat; Logan.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April; second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.
Sheriff.....Don Chafin, Democrat; Logan.
Prosecuting Attorney.....John Chafin, Democrat; Logan.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John A. Ellis, Democrat; Logan.
Chancery Commissioners.....James E. Greever, Democrat; Logan.
John C. Hicks, Democrat; Logan.
Ira P. Baer, Democrat; Logan.
Charles Avis, Democrat; Logan.
Divorce Commissioner.....C. C. Chambers, Democrat; Logan.
Clerk County Court.....C. H. Miller, Democrat; Logan.
Supt. Free Schools.....L. E. Browning, Democrat; Logan.
Surveyor.....Charles G. Curry, Democrat; Logan.
Assessor.....George Justice, Democrat; Logan.
Com. School Lands.....W. A. Aldredge, Democrat; Logan.
County Commissioners.....Bruce McDonald, Democrat; Logan.
Henry Mitchell, Democrat; Logan.
Alfred Cabell, Democrat; Chapmansville.
B'd Review & Equalization..Arthur W. Lee, Republican, Holden; term expires in 1917.
D. H. Cook, Democrat, Cyclone; term expires in 1919.
A. J. Fowler, Republican; Chapmansville; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. S. B. Lawson, Logan, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,800.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,000; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Logan.)

Avis, Charles
Baer, Ira P.
Butts, E. H.
Chafin & Bland
Chambers, C. C.
Deegan, O. J.
England, E. T.
Greene & Hogsett
Greever, James E.
Hager, Ira P.
Hicks, J. C.
Lawrence, W. C., Jr.
Miller, J. S.
Spurlock, E. W.
Shrewsbury, R. L.
Wilkinson, J. B., Jr.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Ira P. Hager, Chairman, G. G. Davis. Secretary; S. B. Browning, Treasurer, Logan.

E. H. Butts, Logan; J. J. Perry, Stowe; J. W. Thornburg, Man; Arthur Ferrell, Chapmansville; W. J. Bachtel, Whirlwind.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. R. Thurmond, Chairman, Logan; Elmer McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, Cyclone.

Dr. W. F. Farley, Holden; Garland Adams and Lee A. Dingess, Chapmansville; P. J. Riley, Amherstdale.

NEWSPAPERS.

Banner and Republican.....Logan. Established in 1889; published every Friday by the Logan Banner, (Inc.); Republican; circulation 4,000.

Democrat.....Logan. Established in 1906; pubilshed every Thursday by George L. Aldredge, Democratic; circulation 1,000.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Logan. S. B. Lawson, President; Naaman Jackson, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

STATE BANK.

Guyan Valley Bank.....Logan. Began business in 1900. J. Cary Alderson, President; L. G. Burns, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $100,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Logan District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. E. White, Democrat; Logan.
A. W. McDonald, Democrat; Logan.
Constables.....James Ellis, Democrat; Logan.
Millard White, Democrat; Logan.

Triadelphia District.

Justices of the Peace.....Rush Scaggs, Democrat; Man.
J. C. Vance, Republican; Christian.
Constables.....Burwell Trent, Republican; Christian.
C. L. Cook, Republican; Cyclone.

Chapmanville District.

Justices of the Peace.....Sol Adams, Jr., Democrat; Queen's Ridge.
J. W. Barker, Democrat; Chapmanville.
Constables.....William Dingess, Democrat; Halcyon.
W. Wess Smith, Democrat; Chapmanville.

POST OFFICES IN LOGAN COUNTY.

Accoville,
Amherstdale,
Banco,
Barnabus,
Big Creek,
Blair,
Chafin,
Chapmanville,
Chauncey,
Christian,
Clothier,
Cora.
Craneco,
Crown,
Curry,
Cyclone,
Dobra,
Enzelo,
Ethel,
Foley,
Fort Branch,
Halcyon,
Henlawson,
Holden,
Isom,
Hughey,
Kistler,
Kitchen,
Lake,
Logan,
Man,
Manbar,
Micco,
Monaville,
Mount Gay,
Oilville,
Omar,
Peach Creek,
Pecks Mill,
Pencil,
Pitbranch,
Robinette,
Rossmore,
Sharples,
Shively,
Slagle,
Sovereign,
Stone Branch,
Stow,
Switzer,
Whirlwind,
Whitmans,
Wilkinson,
Yantus,
Yolyn.

MARION COUNTY.

Formed in 1842 from parts of Monongalia and Harrison, and named from General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. Land area, 315 square miles; population 42,794, census of 1910; estimated population 48,259, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 49,309, July 1, 1916.

County Seat—Fairmont. Population 11,439, census of 1910; estimated population 14,900, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 15,506, July 1, 1916.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William S. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, first day of June and second Monday in November.
Court Reporter.....L. G. Holbert, Democrat; Fairmont.
Judge Intermediate Court....George A. Vincent, Democrat; Fairmont.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, August and October, and first Tuesday in May.
Court Reporter.....(Same as the Circuit Court.)
Sheriff.....C. D. Conaway, Democrat; Fairmont.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Walter R. Haggerty, Democrat; Fairmont.
Clerk Circuit Court.....William S. Black, Democrat; Fairmont. (Ex-officio Clerk of the Intermediate Court).

Chancery Commissioners
For the Circuit Court.....Henry S. Lively, Democrat; Fairmont.
Frank Hayden, Democrat; Fairmont.
B. L. Butcher, Democrat; Fairmont.
A. L. Lehman, Progressive; Fairmont.
W. M. Hess, Democrat; Manhington.
Divorce Commissioner.....L. S. Schwenck, Democrat; Mannington.
Chancery Commissioners
For Intermediate Court....J. P. Kirby, Democrat; Fairmont.
Francis Thralls, Democrat; Fairmont.
Frank C. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont.
Divorce Commissioner.....Frank C. Hayden, (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Clerk County Court.....A. G. Martin, Democrat; Fairmont.
Supt. Free Schools.....Homer C. Toothman, Democrat; Fairmont.
Surveyor & Road Engineer..Frank J. Wilfong, Democrat; Fairmont.
Assessor.....James W. Davis, Democrat; Worthington.
Com. School Lands.....M. L. Sturm, Democrat; Fairmont.
County Commissioners.....S. L. Shaver, Democrat; Watson, R. F. D.
A. M. Glover, Democrat; Glovers Gap.
Lee Swisher, Democrat; Rivesville.
Sealer Weights & Measures..W. D. Straight, Democrat; Fairmont.
B'd Review & Equalization..H. R. Furbee, Republican; Mannington; term expires in 1917.
George W. Millan, Democrat, Worthington; term expires in 1919.
Eldridge Carter, Republican, Fairmont; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. N. Yost, Fairmont, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Fairmont. Drs. G. H. Brownfield and J. E. Offner, (Vacancy.)

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $4,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $3,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $4,000; of the Clerk of the County Court, $4,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Fairmont, unless otherwise given.)

Abbaticchio, Raymond J.
Alexander, George M.
Amos, Curt E.
Amos, Frank R.
Armstrong, Paul G.
Barnes, Kenneth
Bell, Ernest
Butcher, B. L.
Butcher, Samuel L.
Carskadon, E. B.
Colburn, A. J.
Conaway, W. H.
Conley, Rollo J.
Eddy, H. D.
Fleming, A. B.
Fleming, A. S.
Fleming, R. F.
Frame, E. C.
Haggerty, W. R.
Hartley, E. F.
Hayden, Frank
Haymond, Frank C.
Hawker, C. E.
Henshaw, John
Hoge, P. M.
Hutchinson, Brooks S.
Kerns, Albert J.
Kirby, J. P.
Leeds, C. H.
Lehman, Albert L.
Lehman, John L.
Lively, Henry S.
Lowe, Scott
Mason, John W., Jr.
Meredith, James A.
Meredith, W. S.
Miller, Charles E.
Morgan, E. F.
Morgan, M. E.
Morris, Tusca
McCray, French
McCrum, H. B.
Neely, M. M.
Nutter, Trevy
Ogden, M. W.
Powell, Charles
Powell, G. C.
Powell, Michael
Prichard, John Guy
Ralphsnyder, Geo. M.
Reed, Sidney R.
Ramage, B. F.
Shaver, C. L.
Shaw, Harry
Showalter, E. M.
Smith, Ira L.
Sturm, M. L.
Thralls, Francis
Watts, R. A.
White, Kemble
Wyatt, John B.
Hess, W. M. Mannington
Huey, L. B.
Schenck, L. S.
Snodgrass, C. A.
Snodgrass, W. G. Mannington
Snodgrass, D. L. Monongah.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Frank R. Amos, Chairman, E. Carl Frame, Secretary, Z. F. Davis, Treasurer, Fairmont.

George B. McNeely, Mannington; Charles W. Robinson, Mannington, R. D.; L. M. Kuhn, Monongah; U. G. Stutler, Hutchinson; J. O. Swisher and Levi M. Harris, Fairmont, R. D. 3; T. Luther Cordray, John W. Mason, Jr., and C. W. Walker, Fairmont; Will R. Clayton, Rivesville; R. D.; C. O. Wilt, Fairview; C. W. Walker, Fairmont; A. J. McDaniel, Worthington; Frank Sanders, Farmington, R. D.

Democratic Executive Committee—C. D. Conaway, Chairman, E. F. Holbert, Vice Chairman, Edward Slack, Secretary, J. H. Barrett, Treasurer, Fairmont.

J. L. Conaway, Barrackville; S. L. Ash and C. C. Coffman, Mannington; J. P. Alkire, Middleton; W. E. Maple, Farmington; G. B. Curry, Fairmont, R. D.; Carroll Curry, Monongah; Warren Martin, Wat-

son; Smith Hood, Jr., Rivesville; Jacob Greaser, Farview; Golden M. Hoult, Hoult; L. W. Summers, Catawba; Howard Adams, J. F. Straight, P. W. Pitzer, A. D. Simon, Lawrence Cunningham, P. J. McGraw, E. F. Holbert and Carl Riggs, Fairmont.

NEWSPAPERS.

West Virginian.....Fairmont. Established as a daily in 1904; published every evening except Sunday by the Fairmont Printing and Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 5,000. This paper was established as a weekly in 1868, succeeding the "True Virginian."

Times.....Fairmont. Established in 1900; published every morning except Sunday by the Index Printing Company; Democratic: circulation 5,500.

Farmers Free Press.....Fairmont. Established in 1892; published every Thursday by the Fairmont Printing & Publishing Company, taking the place of the Weekly West Virginian; Independent; circulation 3,500.

White Ribbon.....Fairmont. Established in 1897; published monthly by the West Virginia W. C. T. U.; devoted to the cause of temperance; circulation 3,000.

Telegram.....Mannington. Established in 1911; published every evening except Sunday by the Telegram Printing Company; Independent-Democrat; circulation 900.

NATIONAL BANKS.

National Bank of Fairmont..Fairmont. J. E. Watson, President; Glenn F. Barns, Cashier. Capital $400,000; surplus $600,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Fairmont. J. M. Brownfield, President; C. Richard Hall, Cashier. Capital $200,000; surplus $40,000.

Fairview National Bank.....Fairview. P. B. Amos, President; W. H. Coontz, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus and undivided profits $10,000.

First National Bank.....Mannington. E. C. Martin, President; Guy S. Furbee, Cashier. Capital $60.000; surplus and undivided profits $25,000.

First National Bank.....Monongah. C. Curry, President; L. N. Satterfield, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

First National Bank.....Worthington. Z. F. Davis, President; A. J. McDaniel Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus and undivided profits $8,945.

STATE BANKS.

Fairmont Trust Company....Fairmont. Began business in 1903. C. L. Shaver, President; M. A. Fletcher, Treasurer. Capital $150,000; surplus $120,000.

Home Savings Bank.....Fairmont. Began business in 1900. Samuel R. Nuzum, President; J. C. Hall, Cashier. Capital $62,800.

Monongahela Bank.....Fairmont. Began business in 1903. Clarence S. Robinson, President; Hugh F. Smith Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $15,000.

Bank of Farmington.....Farmington. Began business in 1901. Jas. F. Campbell, President; W. E. Mapel, Cashier. Capital $50,000; undivided profits $9,000.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Fairview. Began business in 1900. J. H. Burns, President; O. E. Morris, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Bank of Mannington.....Mannington. Began business in 1906. C. A. Snodgrass, President; J. R. Timms, Cashier. Capital $50,000; dividends unpaid $3,370.

Exchange Bank.....Mannington. Began business in 1892. Chas. E. Wells, President; P. H. Pitzer, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $12,918.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Fairmont District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. Leigh Fleming, Democrat; Fairmont.
W. R. Musgrave, Democrat; Barrackville.

Constables.....C. H. Satterfield, Democrat; Fairmont.
H. H. Connor, Democrat; Barrackville.

Mannington District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Beall, Democrat; Mannington.
J. M. Barrack, Republican; Mannington.

Constables.....D. A. Rymer, Democrat; Mannington.
B. F. Cartright, Democrat; Mannington.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. S. Helmick, Republican; Fairmont.
Luke Rogers, Republican; Fairmont.

Constables.....John S. Walker, Republican; Fairmont.
E. T. Keener, Republican; Fairmont.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. G. Price, Democrat; Monongah.
D. P. Smith, Democrat; Boothsville.

Constables.....John H. DeBolt, Democrat; Boothsville.
William Findley, Democrat; Monongah.

Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....Lee Toothman, Democrat; Farmington.
J. Lane Parrish, Democrat; Worthington.
Constables.....George N. Straight, Democrat; Farmington.
W. E. Basnett, Democrat; Worthington.

Paw Paw District.

Justices of the Peace.....B. C. Coogle, Democrat; Rivesville.
Nimrod Haught, Democrat; Fairview.
Constables.....Oscar Haught, Democrat; Fairview.
W. B. Skinner, Democrat; Rivesville.

Winfield District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Keener, Republican; Montana.
Virgil Brown, Republican; Montana.
Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

POST OFFICES IN MARION COUNTY.

Barrackville,	Fairmont,	Hoult,	Monongah,
Baxter,	Fairview,	Hutchinson,	Montana Mines,
Bentons Ferry,	Farmington,	Kingmont,	Rivesville,
Broomfield,	Glovergap,	Mannington,	Scottdale,
Catawba,	Grant Town,	Metz,	Watson,
Colfax,	Hammond,	Middleton,	Worthington.
Everson,			

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Formed in 1835 from part of Ohio county and named from John Marshall, a Chief Justice of the United States. Land area, 310 square miles; population 32,338, census of 1910; estimated population 35,523, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 36,125, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Moundsville. Population 10,433, census of 1910; estimated population 10,793, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 11,153, July 1, 1916.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judges Circuit Court.....R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, last Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Official Court Reporters....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
Sheriff.....C. E. Hutchinson, Republican; Moundsville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. D. Parriott, Republican; Moundsville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Victor Myers, Republican; Moundsville.
Chancery Commissioners....Charles E. Carrigan, Republican; Moundsville.
Walter A. McGlumphy, Republican; Moundsville.
Charles A. Showacre, Democrat; Moundsville.
James T. Miller, Republican; Moundsville.
A. L. Hooten, Republican; Moundsville.
Divorce Commissioner.....E. F. Moore, Republican; Moundsville.
Clerk County Court.....John E. Chase, Republican; Moundsville.
Supt. Free Schools.....H. W. McDowell, Republican; Moundsville.
Surveyor.....R. C. Yoho, Democrat; Moundsville.
Assessor.....W. L. Nolte, Republican; Benwood.
Com. School Lands.....E. F. Moore, Republican; Moundsville.
County Commissioners.....B. B. McMechen, Republican; Glendale.
W. M. Nowell, Republican; Cameron.
John Hazlett, Republican; Viola.
B'd Review & Equalization..T. T. Bonar, Republican; Glen Easton; term expires in 1917.
F. V. Yoho, Democrat; Woodland; term expires in 1919.
S. M. Cunningham, Republican; Moundsville; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. H. McCuskey, Moundsville, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Moundsville. Drs. R. W. Hall, J. A. Striebich and P. D. Barlow. At Cameron, Drs. J. E. Cooper, W. E. Grim and W. G. C. Hill.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,800.

Commencing January 1, 1921; the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,250; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,750.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Moundsville, unless otherwise given.)

Brown, Martin
Bryant, W. J.
Carrigan, Chas. E.
Evans, D. Barger
Hinerman, E. M.
Holt, J. Howard
Hooten, A. L.
Hooten, J. E.
McGlumphy, Walter A.
Miller, James T.
Moore, Everett
Morris, J. R., Jr.
Parriott, J. D.
Ritz, James M.
Showacre, Charles A.
Shipman, James F.
Simpson, J. C.
Allison, J. B.
Cameron
Fitzsimmons, John M.
Viola.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. L. Hooten Chairman, Moundsville; Dr. W. E. Grim, Secretary, Charles Howard, Treasurer, Cameron.

J. D. Barbour, D. R. Chaddock and C. W. Conner Moundsville; S. D. Franklin, Lynn Camp; W. L. Shepherd, Glen Easton; W. A. Gartland, Cameron; A. Turner, Woodruff; C. S. Montgomery, Woodlands; George Kohler, Captina; J. W. Sanders and Robert Newton, Benwood; W. H. Fisher, Elm Grove; W. A. Patterson, Dallas.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. C. Myers, Chairman, Moundsville; Calvin Fankhouser, Secretary, McMechen; George N. Yoho, Treasurer, Cameron.

R. H. Hess, Cameron; C. J. Hood, Moundsville, R. D. 2; Arch T. Martin and W. S. Freed, Moundsville; F. V. Yoho, Woodlands; Elmer C. Yoho, Moundsville, R. D. 2; N. M. Parsons, Cameron, R. D. 5; C. E. Yeater, Adaline; G. W. Kelly, Glen Easton, R. D. 1; J. L. Wayman, Proctor, R. D. 1; C. W. Dague and G. W. Maxwell, Elm Grove, R. D. 3; John Butler, Wheeling, R. D. 3; J. P. Fitzsimmons, Cameron, R. D. 4.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Echo.....Moundsville. Established in 1896; published every morning and evening by J. D. Shaw; Independent; circulation 1,800.

Weekly Echo.....Established in 1889; Democratic; circulation 2,235.

Daily Journal.....Moundsville. Established in 1910; published every evening except Sunday by R. J. Smith; Republican.

Weekly Journal.....Published every Thursday; Republican.

Star-Tribune.....Cameron. Established in 1901; published every Wednesday by J. F. Williams; Progressive; circulation 1,050.

Enterprise.....Benwood. Established in 1895; published every Thursday by Charles L. Evans; Republican; circulation 1,200.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Cameron. W. M. Nowell, President; Harry Elbin, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $40,000.

First National Bank.....Moundsville. B. M. Spurr, President; J. D. Burley, Vice President and Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Benwood.....Benwood. Began business in 1900. Charles Shad, President; W. S. Leach, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,500.

Bank of Cameron.....Cameron. Began business in 1896. T. C. Pipes, President; W. H. Loper, Cashier. Capital, $50,000; surplus $65,000.

City and County Bank.....Moundsville. Began business in 1913. J. W. Garvin, President; A. D. Ayers, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,500.

Marshall County Bank.....Moundsville. Began business in 1881. Dr. George W. Bruce, President; James A. Sigafoose, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Mercantile Bkg. & Trust Co..Moundsville. Began business in 1903. W. D. Alexander, President; A. L. Francis, Secretary and Treasurer. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Mound City Bank.....Moundsville. Began business in 1905. J. C. Bardall, President, C. H. Hunter, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $27,000.

Bank of McMechen.....McMechen. Began business in 1906. J. L. McMechen, President; Charles R. Lowe, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $11,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Cameron District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Davis, Republican; Cameron.
T. C. Pipes, Republican; Cameron.

Constables.....Henry Ingram, Democrat; Glen Easton.
S. W. McCordle, Republican; Cameron.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Pierce, Republican; Moundsville.
J. N. Jefferson, Democrat; Moundsville.

Constables.....J. P. Conkle, Republican; Moundsville.
John Emerick, Democrat; Moundsville.

Franklin District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. D. Miller, Democrat; Woodland.
A. J. Stein, Democrat; Proctor.

Constables.....J. M. Williams, Democrat; Woodland.
Eugene Workman, Democrat; Woodland.

Liberty District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Pierce, Republican; Moundsville.
J. N. Jefferson, Democrat; Moundsville.

Constables.....J. P. Conkle, Republican; Moundsville.
John Emerick, Democrat; Moundsville.

Liberty District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Yeator, Democrat; Kausooth.
Charles Blake, Republican; Nuss.

Constables.....L. E. Cain, Republican; Banner.
James Pearson, Republican; Nuss.

Meade District.

Justices of the Peace.....Joseph Klug, Democrat; St. Joseph.
A. N. Holmes, Democrat; Moundsville.

Constables.....J. E. Wayman, Democrat; St. Joseph.
G. A. Wetzel, Democrat; Roseby's Rock.

Sand Hill District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Daugherty. Republican; Sand Hill.
Charles Folmer, Republican; Elm Grove.

Constables.....J. E. Sheets, Republican; Elm Grove.
J. G. Blake, Republican; Elm Grove.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Paul Riedel, Republican; Benwood.
W. E. Clayton, Republican; Benwood.

Constables.....William Hope, Democrat; Benwood.
Charles W. Earp, Republican; Benwood.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. M. Riggs, Republican; Moundsville.
E. M. Lewis, Republican; Moundsville.

Constables.....J. P. Stewart, Republican; Moundsville.
W. S. Swan, Republican; Moundsville.

Webster District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. W. Steele, Republican; Majorsville.
Jacob Coffield, Republican; Pleasant Valley.
Constables.....R. M. Atkinson, Republican; Cameron.
G. D. Crow, Republican; Cameron.

POST OFFICES IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

Adaline,	Dallas,	Lynncamp,	Rocklick,
Bellton,	Glen Dale,	McMechen,	Rosbys Rock,
Benwood,	Glen Easton,	Millsboro,	Sherrard,
Board Tree,	Howard,	Moundsville,	Viola,
Cameron,	Kausooth,	Nuss,	Woodlands,
Captina,	Loudenville,	Pleasant Valley,	Woodruff,

MASON COUNTY.

Formed in 1804 from part of Kanawha and named from Stevens Thompson Mason, a distinguished patriot, long a member of the Virginia Assembly and United States Senator from that state from 1794 to 1803. Land area 475 square miles; population 23,019, census of 1910; estimated population same, July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Point Pleasant. Population 2,045 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....E. C. Winger, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
Sheriff.....F. E. Bletner, Republican; Mason.
Prosecuting Attorney.....F. G. Musgrave, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Perry B. Buxton, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Chancery Commissioners....John E. Beller. Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
John L. Whitten, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
R. A. Blessing, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
S. P. Bell, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
Divorce Commissioner.....B. H. Blagg. Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Clerk County Court.....W. B. Barnett, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Supt. Free Schools.....M. E. Roach, Republican; Henderson.
Surveyor.....George E. Childs, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Assessor.....W. W. Rowsey, Republican; Ruby.
Com. of School Lands.....B. H. Blagg. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
County Commissioners.....William Jividen, Republican; Leon.
Harrison E. Ball, Democrat; Mercers Bottom.
Hugh M. Dougherty, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.

Sealer Weights & Measures.. D. W. Brown, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.

B'd Review & Equalization... R. L. Hutchinson, Democrat; Henderson; term expires in 1917.
S. L. Parsons, Republican; Couch; term expires in 1919.
George A. McDermitt, Republican; Millwood, R. D.; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. A. Barbee, Point Pleasant, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons..... Point Pleasant. Drs. B. F. Somer, Edward McElfresh and C. F. Sayre.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $2,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,800; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Point Pleasant.)

Beller, John E.
Bell, S. P.
Blagg, B. H.
Blessing, R. A.
English, John W.
Hogg, Charles E.
Hogg, Charles J.
Musgrave, F. G.
Parsons, W. A.
Poling, W. L.
Sommerville, E. T.
Sommerville, L. C.
Sommerville, Geo. C.
Spencer, J. S.
Whitten, John L.
Wiley, Rankin

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Robert J. Heslop, Chairman, Pt. Pleasant; R. O. Boggess, Secretary, Pt. Pleasant, R. D. 1; J. W. Wallis, Treasurer, Mercers Bottom, R. D

L. H. Ferrell, Couch; J. S. Gearhart, Southside, R. 1; U. G. Arnett, Henderson; Sampson Matheny and A. W. Jiveden, Leon; Bert E. Sayre, Letart; H. E. Greer, Pt. Pleasant, R. 2; Taylor Bumgarner, Letart; Hugo Juhling, Hartford; J. B. Holmes, Ashton, R. 1; W. E. Hesson, Glenwood; W. M. Fowler, Pt. Pleasant; Thomas McDermitt, Pt. Pleasant, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—P. T. Burdett, Chairman, Pt. Pleasant; D. E. Newton, Secretary, Hartford.

W. M. Dunn, Pliny, R. 1; George Byns, Beech Hill; W. A. Hopkins, Gallipolis Ferry; W. R. Woods, Pond Lick; George Daugherty and W. H. Greenlee, Leon; C. E. Pullin, Ambrosia; George Adkins, Letart, R. 2; D. E. Newton, Jr., and Thomas D. Harris, Hartford; J. H. Spencer, Graham Station; J. E. Hunter, Ashton; G. M. Melton, Ashton, R. 1; S. P. Bell, Point Pleasant; W. G. Foglesong and R. S. Gibbs, Point Pleasant, R. 1; J. A. Bailey, Tribble; T. E. Greenlee, Arbuckle; Frank Adams, Mason.

NEWSPAPERS.

Register.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1862; published every Thursday by the Register Publishing Company; Democrat; circulation 1835.

State Gazette.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1881; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,800.

Mason Republican.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1907; published every Friday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,300.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Merchants National Bank....Point Pleasant. John McCulloch, President; C. C. Bowyer, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $98,020.

Pt. Pleasant National Bank..Point Pleasant. J. Capehart, President; J. W. Windon, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $6,000.

STATE BANK.

Pt. Pleasant Trust Co.....Point Pleasant. Began business in 1906. J. S. Spencer, President; O. A. Roush, Treasurer. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Lewis District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Cossin, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
P. H. Bradshaw, Republican; Heights.

Constables.....Grover Hite, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
James Gaskins, Republican; Heights.

Waggoner District.

Justices of the Peace.....Chris Weiss, Republican; Mason.
J. E. Humphries, Republican; Clifton.

Constables.....J. N. Manley, Democrat; Mason.
G. W. Oliver, Republican; Clifton.

Arbuckle District.

Justices of the Peace.....John Mohr, Republican; Five Mile.
J. M. Crump, Republican; Beech Hill.

Constables.....Clarence Hall, Republican; Couch.
Jesse Lewis, Republican; Beech Hill.

Cooper District.

Justices of the Peace.....Samuel Smith, Democrat; Leon R. F. D.
John Madeir, Democrat; Letart.
Constables.....Vaught Sayre, Democrat; Leon R. F. D.
George Finicum, Democrat; Letart.

Clendennin District.

Justices of the Peace.....Elmer Dabney, Democrat; Arlee.
B. B. Pearson, Republican; Fay.
Constables.....Sherman Martin, Republican; Beale.
Jonas Long, Republican; Mercers Bottom.

Cologne District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Jividen, Republican; Leon.
J. C. Warner, Republican; Millwood.
Constables.....L. W. Miller, Democrat; Leon.
A. E. Bowyer, Republican; Leon.

Graham District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Cundiff, Democrat; New Haven.
S. D. Hanna, Progressive; Hartford.
Constables.....William Midkiff, Republican; Hartford.
Arthur Rousch, Democrat; New Haven.

Hannan District.

Justices of the Peace.....Thomas Walden, Democrat; Glenwood.
A. B. Perry, Democrat; Milton.
Constables.....Phillip Holley, Democrat; Ashton.
E. P. Meadows, Democrat; Glenwood.

Robinson District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. H. Rickard, Democrat; Maggie, R. F. D.
Junius Riffle, Republican; Pt. Pleasant, R. F. D.
Constables.....A. H. Rayburn, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant, R. F. D.
J. B. Bumgarner, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant, R F. D.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Edington, Republican; Capehart.
I. C. Hutton, Republican; Leon.
Constables.....Homer Pickens, Republican; Elmwood.
Dill Smith, Republican; Leon.

POST OFFICES IN MASON COUNTY.

Ambrosia,	Couch,	Hartford,	Mercers Bottom,
Apple Grove,	Elmwood,	Heights,	Nat,
Arbuckle,	Five Mile,	Henderson,	New Haven,
Arlee,	Flaxton,	Hogsett,	**Point Pleasant,**
Ashton,	Gallipolis Ferry,	Leon,	Pondlick,
Beech Hill,	Gap,	Letart,	Southside,
Ben Lomond,	Glenwood,	McCausland,	Spilman,
Capehart,	Graham Station,	Maggie,	Tribble,
Clifton,	Grimms Landing,	Mason,	West Columbia,

MERCER COUNTY.

Formed in 1837 from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties, and named from General Hugh Mercer, of revolutionary fame, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, New Jersey. Land area 419 square miles; population 38,371, census of 1910; estimated population 46,466, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 48,020, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Princeton. Population 1,000 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Charles V. Price; Democrat; Welch.
Judge Criminal Court.....J. Frank Maynard, Republican; Bluefield.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....G. Loomis Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....W. W. Hamilton, Republican; Princeton.
Prosecuting Attorney.....A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....H. D. Karnes, Republican; Princeton.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....J. H. Gadd, Republican; Princeton.
W. S. Dangerfield, Republican; Princeton.
A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.
C. B. Martin, Republican; Princeton.
O. E. St. Clair, Democrat; Bluefield.
J. S. Kahle, Republican; Bluefield.
Divorce Commissioner.....H. C. Ellett, Republican; Princeton.
Clerk County Court.....Lowery G. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. A. French, Republican; Princeton.

Surveyor.....Dale C. Walker, Republican; Princeton.
Assessor.....J. J. Via, Republican; Princeton.
Com. of School Lands.....G. P. Hylton, Republican; Princeton.
County Commissioners.....Robert Patterson, Republican; Lowe.
B. B. Hunt, Republican; New Hope.
W. J. Lilly, Republican; Athens.
Sealer Weights & Measures..J. D. Shott, Republican; Bluefield.
B'd Review & Equalization...C. E. Wheeler, Republican; Matoaka; term expires in 1917.
D. G. Lilly, Republican; Bluefield; term expires in 1919.
A. I. Bratton, Democrat; Princeton; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. H. Wallingford, Princeton, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Bluefield. Drs. J. E. Martin, F. T. Ridley and E. H. Thompson.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,800; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $2,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,750; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,700.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN MERCER COUNTY.

(Post office address, Princeton.)

Dangerfield, W. S.
Daniels, J. D.
DeJarnette, H. E.
French, Wirt A.
Gallehon, J. H.
Gadd, J. H.
Holland, L. J.
Kingdon, A. F.
Malcolm, W. H.
Merrill, C. W.
McGrath, John M.
McNutt, Ellett & McNutt
Pendleton, John R.
Pendleton, B. W.
Reynolds, A. W.
Smith, Ajax
Smith, C. W.
Sutton, A. M.
Woods & Martin

(Post office address, Bluefield.)

Dillard, George L.
French & Easley
Gallehon, J. H.
Holland, L. J.
Kingdon, A. F.
Lee, H. B.
Moore, Robert E.
McClaugherty, Bernard
Parker, William J.
Peters, Frank M.
Richardson, George
Ritz & Ritz
Ross & Kahle
Sanders, Joseph M.
Scott, Thomas H.
Scott, Luther C.
St. Clair, O. E.
Meadows, J. A.
Athens.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—John C. Pack, Chairman, Bramwell; A. J. Hearn, Secretary, Bluefield; E. W. Hale, Treasurer, Princeton.

W. A. Craven, Lowe; Harry Bowen, Bramwell; Zeb B. Ellison, W. E. Hall, S. L. Ballengie, Harry Kleiman, A. L. Rhodes, Fred Hawley, J. D. Enochs, Martin Gary, R. C. Sproles and C. A. Honaker, Bluefield; W. A. Miller and S. R. Pennington, Princeton; L. D. Martin and J. A. Roland, Athens; J. B. Eads and H. H. Ellison, Camp Creek.

Democratic Executive Committee—A. E. Bivens, Chairman, Bluefield; O. H. Bowling, Secretary, Princeton; Dr. E. H. Thompson, Treasurer, Bluefield.

Jarius Collins, Bramwell; C. E. Kinzer, Rock; F. M. Peters, W. J. Wiley, George Richardson, Jr., Thomas E. Cofer, E. A. Leonard, Jr., John S. Hall, Thomas O. J. Wilson, G. W. Hetherington, R. A. Hale and H. B. Kitts, Bluefield; C. W. Merrill and R. S. Peter, Princeton; Dr. S. R. Holroyd, Athens; A. A. Hopkins, Lerona; N. H. Moye and J. M. Rose, Camp Creek.

NEWSPAPERS.

Telegraph.....Bluefield. Established in 1894; published every morning except Monday by the Daily Telegraph Printing Company; Independent-Republican; circulation 5,600.

Progress.....Princeton. Established in 1911; published every Thursday by W. O. Frith; Democratic.

Sentinel.....Princeton. Established in 1914; published every Thursday by the Princeton Publishing and Manufacturing Company; Republican; circulation 2,000.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Bluefield. Edwin Mann, President; L. A. Hooper, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus $250,000.

Flat Top National Bank....Bluefield. L. E. Tierney, President; E. T. Tyree, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $85,000.

First National Bank.....Princeton. C. R. McNutt, President; T. M. Fry, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Athens.....Athens. Began business in 1905. L. A. Martin, President; J. S. Lilly, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

Union Bank & Trust Co.....Bluefield. Began business in 1907. E. E. Carter, President; Bane S. Witten, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $40,000.

Bank of Bramwell.....Bramwell. Began business in 1889. Isaac T. Mann, President; J. B. Perry, Cashier. Capital $300,000; surplus $300,000.

Princeton Banking Co......Princeton. Began business in 1889. E. W. Hale, President; A. E. Calfee, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Virginia Bank of Commerce..Princeton. Began business in 1911. W. D. Pendleton, President; S. F. Cleghon, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

Bank of Matoaka.....Matoaka. Began business in 1906. D. H. Barger, President; H. G. Happersett, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $14,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

East River District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. C. Damewood, Republican; Princeton.
O. O. Karnes, Republican; Oak Grove.

Constables.....L. S. Fielder, Democrat; Princeton.
M. B. French, Republican; Princeton.

Plymouth District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Gore, Democrat; Athens.
R. A. Martin, Republican; Athens.

Constables.....Erastus Wiley, Democrat; Athens.
Levi V. Martin, Democrat; Athens.

Rock District.

Justices of the Peace.....Mac Perdue, Republican; Bramwell.
R. L. Parsons, Democrat; Bramwell.

Constables.....S. A. Tabor, Republican; McComas.
H. C. Holston, Republican; Matoaka.

Jumping Branch District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. B. Eads, Republican; Barn.

Constables.....D. T. Moye, Democrat; Flat Top.
G. W. Farley, Democrat; Camp Creek.

Beaver Pond District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. A. Chambers, Republican; Bluefield.
James H. Golehon, Republican; Bluefield.

Constables.....O. S. Long, Republican; Bluefield.
M. K. Harman, Republican; Bluefield.

POST OFFICES IN MERCER COUNTY.

Ada,
Algonquin,
Arlista,
Athens,
Barn,
Beeson,
Billie,
Bluefield,
Bramwell,
Brushfork,
Burg,
Camp Creek,
Coaldale,
Coopers,
Crystal,
Dott,
Duhring,
Dunns,
Elgood,
Flat Top,
Freeman,
Gardner,
Giatto,
Goodwill,
Hardy,
Hatcher,
Hiawatha,
Ingleside,
Kegley,
Lashmeet,
Lerona,
Littlesburg,
Lowe,
McComas,
Mannering,
Matoaka,
Mercer Healing Springs,
Montcalm,
Nemours,
New Hope,
Oakvale,
Oney Gap,
Pettry,
Pride,
Princeton,
Rock,
Sandlick,
Spanishburg,
Springton,
Widemouth,
Willowton,
Wolfe.

MINERAL COUNTY.

Formed in 1866 from part of Hampshire county and named from the abundance of its mineral deposits. Land area 349 square miles; population 16,674 census of 1910; estimated population 18,674, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 19,058, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Keyser. Population 5,000 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....F. M. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Miss Carrie V. Getzendanner; Keyser.
Sheriff.....C. E. Nethkin, Democrat; Keyser.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Emory L. Tyler, Republican; Keyser.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts..J. V. Bell, Democrat; Keyser.
Chancery Commissioners....C. N. Finnell, Republican; Keyser.
G. H. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.
Harry G. Fisher, Democrat; Keyser.
R. A. Welch, Democrat; Keyser.
Divorce Commissioner .....W. C. Grimes, Republican; Keyser.
Supt. Free Schools.....Richard W. Thrush, Republican; Keyser.
Surveyor.....J. L. Hott, Republican; Keyser.
Assessor.....F. C. Patton, Republican; Elk Garden.
Com. School Lands.....William McDonald, Democrat; Keyser.
County Commissioner .....Alfred Ridgely, Republican; Ridgely.
J. R. Bane, Democrat; Keyser.
George E. Klencke, Republican; Piedmont.
Sealer Weights & Measures.. J. R. Bane, Republican; Keyser.

B'd Review & Equalization..W. J. Dixon, Republican; Elk Garden; term expires in 1917.
J. W. Vandiver, Democrat; Burlington; term expires in 1919.
S. N. Moore, Republican; New Creek; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. M. Babb, Keyser, County Health Officer.

U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons...Piedmont. Drs. C. S. Hoffman, Z. T. Kalbaugh and E. H. Parsons.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,200; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts will be $2,600.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Keyser, unless otherwise given.)

Finnell, Charles N.
Fisher, Harry G.
Griffith, W. H.
Grimes, W. C.
Hood, O. A.
McDonald, William
Morrison, Taylor
Nethkin, C. E.
Reynolds, F. C.
Reynolds, E. B.
Ritchie, Charles
Tyler, Emory
Welch, R. A.
Arnold, Arthur
Piedmont
Baer, J. Leonard
Drane, Harry K.
Drane, Robert M.
Piedmont

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. C. Grimes, Chairman, Keyser; J. Leonard Baer, Secretary and Treasurer, Piedmont.

O. M. Rizer and Dr. H. F. Pinnell, Piedmont; W. E. Crooks, Keyser; Herbert Thrush and Silas M. Arnold, Antioch; Seymour Whip and F. M. Rawlings, Hedgesville; Howard C. Cross, Emoryville; Wade Liller, Elk Garden; R. A. Radcliff, Ridgeley; Oliver J. Dayton, Knobley.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. H. Griffith, Chairman, Keyser; James G. Wright, Secretary, Burlington; Dr. J. O. Lantz, Treasurer, Hartmonsville.

James E. Sheetz, Keyser; Paul Homan, Ridgeville; Hampton McNeill, Headsville; W. J. Kirkendall, Reeses Mill; J. R. Kuykendall, Champwood; George W. Cheshire, Ridgeley; W. H. Kimes, Blaine.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mountain Echo.....Keyser. Established in 1876; published every Friday by the Echo Company; E. E. Hood, editor and general manager; Republican; circulation 2,000.

Daily Echo..... Established in 1916; published every morning except Monday by the Echo Company; E. E. Hood, editor and general manager; Republican; circulation 1,500.

Tribune.....Keyser. Established in 1869; published every Friday by the Keyser Tribune Company; Democratic; circulation 1,290.

Mineral News.....Keyser. Established in 1912; published every evening except Sunday by W. H. Barger; Independent; circulation 984.

Herald.....Piedmont. Established in 1881; published every Friday by the Herald Printing Company; circulation 900.

Tri-Towns Telegram..... Piedmont. Formerly the "Independent", which was established in 1891; name changed in 1916; published every Friday by George T. Goshorn; Republican; circulation 1,800.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Keyser. F. M. Reynolds, President; H. L. Arnold, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus and profits $37,120.

First National Bank.....Piedmont. M. A. Patrick, President; J. D. Thomas, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus $55,000.

Davis National Bank..... Piedmont. Allen L. Lake, President; Charles W. Getty, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

Farmers & Merchants Bank.. Keyser. Began business in 1911. Richard Gerstell, President; George R. Davis, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

Peoples Bank of Keyser.....Keyser. Began business in 1900. F. H. Babb, President; T. D. Leps, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $18,215.

The Peopies Bank.....Ridgeley. Began business in ———. James T. Vandergrift, President; L. P. Walker, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,743.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Elk District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Ervin, Republican; Elk Garden.
C. E. Shillingsburg; Republican; Hartmansville.

Constable.....Otto Sharpless, Democrat; Elk Garden.

Piedmont District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. L. Baer, Republican; Piedmont.
J. Forsyth Harrison, Republican; Piedmont.
Constable.....R. H. Helferstay, Democrat; Piedmont.

New Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....James T. Doyle, Republican; Keyser.
W. F. Ebert, Republican; New Creek.
Constable.....F. G. Davis, Democrat; Keyser.

Welton District.

Justices of the Peace.....(Vacancies)
Constables.....(Vacancies)

Cabin Run District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. E. Sites, Republican; Headsville.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.)

Frankfort District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Payne, Democrat; Alaska.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.)

POST OFFICES IN MINERAL COUNTY.

Alaska,	Elk Garden,	Newcreek,	Ridgeley,
Antioch,	Emoryville,	Oakmont,	Ridgeville,
Barnum,	Gleason,	Pattersons Creek,	Russelldale,
Beryl,	Hartmonsville,	Piedmont,	Schell,
Blaine,	Headsville,	Potomac Manor,	Shaw.
Burlington,	Keyser,	Reeses Mill,	
Champwood,	Laurel Dale,		

MINGO COUNTY.

Formed in 1895 from part of Logan county and named from the Mingo tribe of Indians of which Logan was a famous chief. Land area, 416 square miles; population 19,431, census of 1910; estimated population 23,687, July 1, 1915.. Estimated population 24,504, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Williamson. Population 3,561 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James Damron, Republican; Williamson.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.
Sheriff.....G. W. Hatfield, Republican; Williamson.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. L. Stafford, Republican; Williamson.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Guy White, Republican; Williamson.
Chancery Commissioners....Joseph B. Stratton, Democrat; Williamson.
A. Blaine York, Republican; Williamson.
L. A. Sampsell, Progressive; Williamson.
R. R. Bias, Progressive; Williamson.
Divorce Commissioner.....F. B. Shannon, Republican; Williamson.
Clerk County Court.....Elihu Boggs, Republican; Williamson.
Supt. Free Schools.....Charles H. Ellis, Republican; Williamson.
Surveyor.....David M. Good, Republican; Williamson.
County Road Engineer.....A. A. Gaujot, Republican; Williamson.
Assessor.....E. E. Musick, Republican; Varney.
Com. School Lands.....Wallace Chafin, Republican; Williamson.
County Commissioners.....F. B. Shannon, Republican; Williamson.
Valentine Hatfield, Republican; Williamson.
A. H. Moore, Republican; War Eagle.
Sealer Weights & Measures.. E. C. Hatfield, Republican; Burch.
B'd Review & Equalization..Noah White, Republican; Burch; term expires in 1917.
John E. Steel, Democrat, Wharncliffe; term expires in 1919.
J. T. Reynolds, Republican, O'Keefe; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. G. Rutherford, Thacker, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Williamson. Drs. G. B. Irvine, G. T. Conley and Tunis Nunemaker.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $2,750.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $3,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $3,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Williamson.)

Barbour, J. R.
Bronson, W. H.
Clevenger, J. H.
Evans & Sampselle
Ferrell, James H.
Greene, J. H.
Quisenberry & York
Goodykoontz & Scherr
Noonchester, E. G.
Sheppard, R. W.
Slaven, Lant R.
Stafford & West,
Stokes, S. D.
Stratton, Joseph E.
Wiles & Bias
Williamson, Hi.
Whitt & Shannon
Whitt, S. C.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—G. W. Hatfield, Chairman, O. H. Booten, Secretary, G. T. Dudgeon, Treasurer, Williamson.

Joseph Walls, Leatherwood; J. White, Gilbert; H. C. Goings, Matewan; R. M. Musick, Varney; Noah White, Burch; M. V. Crigger, Rawl; Dr. R. A. Salton and Eli Sohn, Williamson; Leonard Hensley, Maher; S. A. Ferrell, Lenore; Hi. Maynard, Myrtle; James H. Dempsey, Lenore; Wade Hampton and V. B. Stepp, Kermit; M. C. Dillon and John Brewer, Kirk; C. C. Messer, Dingess; Wilson Kirk, Breeden.

Democratic Executive Committee—Hi Williamson, Chairman, John S. Hall, Secretary, Williamson.

C. F. Vance, Gilbert; W. H. Speed, Glen Alum; E. A. Justice and C. C. Gray, Red Jacket; R. A. Adkins, Burch; Hugh Wellman, Chattaroy; J. M. Palmer and H. C. Stratton, Naugatuck; Bud Stergee, Rapp; Jacob Runyon, Myrtle; E. Wellman, Dingess; Buck McCloud, Breeding; L. V. S. Curry and H. S. Parsley, Kermit; Henry May and John Stergee, Kirk.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mingo Republican.....Williamson. Established in 1904. Published every Friday by O. H. Booton; Republican; circulation 2,400.

News.....Williamson. Established in 1913; published every evening except Sunday by the Williamson Printing Company; Democratic.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Williamson. W. J. Williamson, President; Alexander Bishop, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Natonal Bank of Commerce. Williamson. Wells Goodykoontz, President; C. B. Early, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $12,000.

Matewan National Bank.....Matewan. E. B. Chambers, President; H. L. Robey, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus, $6,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Harvey District.

Justices of the Peace.....Henry Kirk, Republican; Breading.
Millard Barker, Republican; Dingess.

Constables.....George Dillon, Republican; Dingess.
Marion Vance, Republican; Breading.

Kermit District.

Justice of the Peace.....Don Vinson, Republican; Kermit.

Constable.....James Brewer, Democrat; Kermit.

Hardee District.

Justice of the Peace.....Joseph Evans, Democrat; Eugene.
Constable.....Leander Dempsey, Republican; Lenore.

Lee District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. T. Floyd, Democrat; Chattaroy.
N. R. Hatfield, Republican; Chattaroy.
Constables.....Floyd Hall, Republican; Merrimac.
J. O. Young, Republican; Chattaroy.

Williamson District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Keyser, Democrat; Williamson.
A. D. Dickey, Republican; Williamson.
Constables.....A. M. Bradshaw, Republican; Williamson.
W. M. Williamson, Democrat; Williamson.

Magnolia District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. M. Stafford, Republican; Thacker.
A. B. Hatfield, Republican; Matewan.
Constables.....Al. Haskins, Republican; Red Jacket.
Hank Varney, Republican; Thacker.

Stafford District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. H. Toler, Republican; Glenalum.
Thomas A. Shewey, Republican; War Eagle.
Constables.....B. D. Browning, Republican; Domestic.
James H. Trent, Republican; Gilbert.

Warfield District.

Justice of the Peace.....David Brewer, Republican; Kermit.
Constable.....John Dillon, Republican; Kirk.

Maynard District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. J. Mead, Democrat; Naugatuck.
Constable.....F. A. Johnson, Republican; Lenore.

POST OFFICES IN MINGO COUNTY.

Armor,	Gilbert,	Lindsey,	Rawl,
Bias,	Glenalum,	Maher,	Red Jacket,
Blocton,	Goodman,	Matewan,	Rose Siding,
Borderland,	Hampden,	Meador,	Sprigg,
Breading,	Hatfield,	Merrimac,	Thacker,
Burch,	Hinch,	Myrtle,	Thacker Mines,
Canterbury,	Horsepen,	Naugatuck,	Varney,
Chattaroy,	Justice,	New Thacker,	

Cinderella,	Kermit,	Nolan,	Vulcan,
Dingess,	Kirk,	Okeefe,	War Eagle,
Domestic,	Leatherwood,	Ragland,	Wharncliffe,
Edgarton,	Lenore,	Rapp,	Williamson.

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

Formed in 1776 from the "District of West Augusta". Its name is an adaptation from the name of its principal river. Land area 358 square miles; population 24,334, census of 1910; estimated population 27,122, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 27,657, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Morgantown. Population 12,239, census of 1910; estimated population 12,974, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 13,709, July 1, 1916.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....George C. Sturgiss, Republican; Morgantown.

Terms Commence.....Thursday after the first Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....Louis B. West, Republican; Morgantown.

Sheriff.....E. E. White, Republican; Morgantown.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Charles A. Goodwin, Republican; Morgantown.

Clerk Circuit Court.....John Shriver, Republican; Morgantown.

Chancery Commissioners.....John Shriver, Republican; Morgantown.
William S. John, Republican; Morgantown.
Edgar B. Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.

Divorce Commissioner.....Frank P. Weaver, Democrat; Morgantown.

Clerk County Court.....John M. Gregg, Republican; Morgantown.

Supt. Free Schools..... Lynn Hastings, Republican; Morgantown.

Surveyor.....A. L. Headley, Republican; Morgantown.

County Road Engineer.....Robert D. Hennen, Republican; Morgantown.

Assessor.....Norman Garrison, Republican; Core.

Com. School Lands.....A. L. Headley, Republican; Fairview.

County Commissioners.....A. W. Bowlby, Republican; Bowlby.
R. W. Sine, Republican; Blacksville.
John C. Price, Republican; Morgantown.

Sealer Weights & Measures..George B. Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.

B'd Review & Equalization..L. L. Jamison, Democrat; Morgantown; term expires in 1917.
I. N. Lucas, Republican; Morgantown; term expires in 1919.
J. L. Colebank, Republican; Point Marion, Pa.; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Charles H. McLane, Morgantown, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Morgantown. Drs. J. A. Cox, R. H. Edmondson and R. W. Fisher.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,600; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $2,250.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,250; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,750.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Morgantown.)

Allen, R. E. L.
Barker, S. A.
Barrickman, Van A.
Bowman, Frank L.
Bufano, N. G.
Corbin, Frank P.
Cox & Baker
Cramer, C. W.
Dille, C. B.
Dille, T. Ray
Donley & Hatfield
Everly, E. M.
Flenniken, Fred C.
Glasscock & Glasscock
Goodwin & Reay
Herd, Charles T.
Hunter, Glenn
Ice, Lory F.
John & John
Keck & Brand
Lazelle & Stewart
Malamphy, M. J., Jr.
Moreland & Guy
Purinton, John A.
Posten, R. P.
Rose, C. C.
Shephard, James R.
Snee, William J.
Shuman, Albert
Warman, Altha
Weaver, Frank P.
White, Prescott C.
Yost, Ellis A.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Max Mathers, Chairman, Albert Shuman, Secretary, M. L. Brown, Treasurer, Morgantown.

Alex White, Wadestown, Dr. S. C. Steele, Wana; L. J. Piles, Fairview, R. 2; C. T. Emory, Blacksville; Dr. M. Rinehart, Cassville; T. G. Keenan, Van Voorhis; Joseph E. Lynch, Morgantown R. 1; George E. Kramer and Brice L. DeVault, Little Falls; M. T. Sisler, John E. Price, F. C. Flenniken, A. J. Houston and W. J. White, Morgantown; D. J. Hunter, Morgantown R. 3; C. F. Baker, Cheat Haven, Pa. R. 10.

Democratic Executive Committee—John L. Hatfield, Chairman, Gilbert B. Miller, Secretary, Grover C. Casto, Treasurer, Morgantown.

Harry Sanders, J. L. Wharton, A. F. Carter, Grover C. Casto, L. J. Weaver, Robert D. Barrickman and C. C. Robinson, Morgantown; Sanford Lemley, Bula; Irwin Tennant, Cross Roads; R. S. Lantz, Blacksville; Brown Tennant, McCurdysville, Rivesville R. D.; W. P.

Barker, Morgantown, R. 7; F. L. Sanders, Van Voorhis, R. D.; W. S. Carrothers and R. B. Ross, Little Falls, R. D.; W. B. Stewart, Morgantown, R. D.; Marshall Miller, Morgantown; Calvin Lyons, Morgantown, R. D.; A. C. Bowers, Cheat Haven, Pa. R. 10.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Post Chronicle.....Morgantown. Established in 1899; published every evening except Sunday by the Morgantown Post Company, (Inc.); Republican; circulation 1,350.

Weekly Post-Chronicle.....Formerly the Morgantown Post, established in 1864; published by the same company; Republican; circulation 900.

New Dominion.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published every morning except Sunday by the Dominion News Company, (Incorporated); circulation 1,470.

Weekly New Dominion.....Established in 1876; published every Wednesday; circulation 1,680.

The Bar.....Morgantown. Established in 1892; published monthy by the West Virginia Bar Association; Legal; circulation 650.

Athenaeum.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published every Saturday during college year by the Students' Publishing Association of the West Virginia University; Collegiate; circulation 750.

West Va. School Journal.....Morgantown. Established in 1871; published monthy by Barbe & Armstrong; educational; circulation 3,800.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Second National Bank.....Morgantown. Aaron J. Garlow, President; W. E. Arnett, Cashier. Capital $80,000: surplus $140,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Morgantown. John L. Hatfield, President; E. D. Tumlin, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus 19,500.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of the Monongahela Valley.....Morgantown. Began business in 1888. E. H. Coombs, President; J. H. McGrew, Cashier. Capital $110,000; surplus earned $200,000.

Bank of Morgantown.....Morgantown. Began business in 1906. Thos. E. Hodges, President; D. R. Richards, Cashier. Capital $99,300; surplus $64,500.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Morgantown. Began business in 1895. Davis Elkins, President; Cassius C. Brown, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus $75,000.

Federal Savings & Trust Co..Morgantown. Began business in 1903. E. M. Grant, President; E. D. Tumlin, Treasurer. Capital $160,800; surplus $34,100.

Dunkard Valley Bank.....Blacksville. Began business in 1902. S. M. Stewart, President; W. B. Haught, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and profits $6,285.

Bank of Wadestown.....Wadestown. Began business in 1905. Urias Shriver, President; Alexander White, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $14,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Battelle District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. S. Lemley, Democrat; Fairview.
George E. DeGarmo, Republican; Wadestown.

Constables.....M. L. Core, Republican; Fairview.
J. W. Vandruff, Republican; Wana.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. S. Tennant, Republican; Pentress.
W. Sherman Tennant, Republican; Mooresville.

Constables.....Jesse E. Moore, Republican; Mooresville.
L. A. Park, Republican; Blacksville.

Cass District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. P. Barker, Democrat; Charlotte.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.)

Grant District.

Justice of the Peace.....M. H. Steel, Democrat; Morgantown.
Constable.....E. D. Clear, Republican; Morgantown.

Clinton District.

Justice of the Peace.....L. C. Beale. Democrat; Little Falls.
Constable.....Herschel Johnson, Democrat; Catawba.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Adams, Republican; Cheat Haven, Pa.
Robert S. Rexroad, Republican; Morgantown.

Constables.....D. J. Hunter, Republican; Morgantown, R. F. D. No. 3.
Glenn W. White, Republican; Morgantown; R. F. D. No. 3.

Morgantown District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Boughner, Republican; Morgantown.
S. A. Barker, Republican; Morgantown.

Constables.....W. E. Cobun, Republican; Morgantown.
D. B. White, Republican; Morgantown.

POST OFFICES IN MONONGALIA COUNTY.

Beechwood,	Hagans,	Opekiska,	Uffington,
Behler,	Hoard,	Pentress,	Vanvoorhis,
Blacksville,	Little Falls,	Richard,	Wadestown,
Cassville,	Lowsville,	Rock Forge,	Wana.
Core,	Mona,	Sabraton,	
Dellslow,	Mooresville,	Star City,	
Greer,	Morgantown,	Sturgisson,	

MONROE COUNTY.

Formed in 1799 from part of Greenbrier and named from James Monroe, a Governor of Virginia and later President of the United States. Land area 457 square miles; population 13,055, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Union. Population 298 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge of Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.

Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and second Tuesday in November.

Official Court Reporter.....Charles V. Price, Democrat; Welch.

Sheriff.....C. T. Sibold, Democrat; Dorr.

Act'g Prosecuting Attorney..John L. Rowan, Republican; Union. (Vice W. H. Copeland, deceased.)

Clerk Circuit Court.....R. Porter Boyd, Democrat; Union.

Chancery Commissioners....W. M. La Fon, Democrat; Union.
J. T. G. Miller, Republican; Sinks Grove.
J. Wallace McDowell, Republican; Second Creek.
Clerk County Court.....E. S. McNeer, Democrat; Union.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. W. Baker, Democrat; Greenville.
Surveyor.....Thomas L. Crotshin, Democrat; Cashmere.
Assessor.....H. T. Neal, Democrat; Gap Mills.
Com. School Lands.....W. P. Chambers, Republican; Rock Camp.
County Commissioners.....J. D. Beckett, Democrat; Pickaway.
S. C. Wallace, Democrat; Zenith.
George W. Keatley, Democrat; Ballard.
B'd Review & Equalization..L. F. Christie, Republican; Sinks Grove; term expires in 1917.
J. C. McClaugherty, Democrat; Union; term expires in 1919.
C. A. Dunn, Republican; Red Sulphur Springs; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. M. Brown, Union, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,800; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $600.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,200; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Union, unless otherwise given.)

Campbell, A. N.
Rowan, J. L.
LaFon, W. M.

Meadows, J. A.
Athens

Thompson, George J.
Alderson.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—E. Chase Bare, Chairman, P. E. Conner, Secretary, Alderson; T. W. Scott, Treasurer, Sinks Grove.
E. I. Terry and H. R. Ballard, Peterstown; C. F. Raines, Rock Camp; W. M. Comer, Greenville; M. E. Pitzer, Creamery; J. E. Foster, Wolf Creek; Shelton Clark and W. H. Young, Union; G. W. Arthur, Gap Mills; Oat Neal, Zenith; N. P. Scott, Sinks Grove; J. Wallace McDowell, Second Creek.

Democratic Executive Committee—F. G. Lobban, Chairman and Treasurer, Alderson; W. R. Fullin, Secretary, Willow Bend.

E. H. Shanklin, Union; J. W. Lyncy, Dorr; E. W. McClung, Sinks Grove; W. H. Huffman, Sweet Springs; C. C. Patton, Laurel Branch; L. L. Spangler, Ballard; Dr. C. P. Bradley, Lindside; W. H. Riner, Rock Camp; O. H. Ballard, Greenville; J. L. Ellis, Creamy.

NEWSPAPERS.

Monroe Watchman.....Union. Established in 1872; published every Thursday by A. S. Johnston, Democrat; circulation 2,500.

Advertiser.....Alderson. Established in 1899; published every Saturday by George Werkheiser; Prohibition; circulation 1,227.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Peterstown; J. E. Hansbarger, President; John S. Taylor, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

First National Bank.....Alderson. L. E. Johnson, President; James H. George, Cashier. Capital $81,000; surplus $42,000.

Alderson National Bank.....Alderson. T. H. Jarrett, President; O. D. Massey, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Monroe.....Union. Began business in 1904. C. E. Lynch, President; H. P. Tracy, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

Farmers Banking Company..Union. Began business in 1906. W. G. Caperton, President; W. M. D. Johnston, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $9,200.

Bank of Greenville.....Greenville. Began business in 1902. I. N. Ballard, President; R. S. Dunlap, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. T. Miller, Democrat; Union.
A. M. Shanklin, Democrat; Willow Bend.

Constables.....R. S. McCortney, Democrat; Union.
James S. Bostick, Democrat; Union.

Sweet Spring District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. P. Curran, Democrat; Sweet Springs.
C. H. Doss, Democrat; Sweet Springs.
Constables.....J. W. Williams, Democrat; Waiteville.
J. E. Reynolds, Democrat; Waiteville.

Springfield District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Simms, Republican; Wikel.
J. C. Houchins, Republican; Wayside.
Constables.....J. W. Mann, Republican; Greenville.
Henry Mann, Republican; Hans Creek.

Red Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. E. Ballard, Democrat; Peterstown.
C. W. Thompson, Democrat; Red Sulphur.
Constable.....A. C. Biggs, Democrat; Lindside.

Wolf Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. M. Hall, Democrat; Knobbs.
S. W. Bare, Democrat; Alderson.
Constable.....H. A. Vass, Democrat; Knobbs.

Second Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. C. Hoke, Republican; Second Creek.
Constables.....Thomas Bostick, Democrat; Glace.
Arthur McDaniel, Democrat; Sinks Grove.

POST OFFICES IN MONROE COUNTY.

Alderson,
Assurance,
Ballard,
Broomhurst,
Cashmere,
Centennial,
Clint,
Creamery,
Dorr,
Elmhurst,
Gapmills,
Gates,
Glace,
Greenville,
Hans Creek,
Hollywood,
Keenan,
Knobs,
Laurelbranch,
Lindside,
Monitor,
Orchard,
Pedro,
Peterstown,
Pickaway,
Red Sul. Springs,
Rock Camp,
Roxalia,
Salt Sul. Springs,
Sarton,
Secondcreek,
Sinks Grove,
Sweetsprings,
Union,
Waiteville,
Wayside,
Wikel,
Willow Bend,
Wolfcreek,
Zenith.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Formed in 1820 from parts of Berkeley and Hampshire counties, and named from Daniel Morgan, who, as a boy, acted as a teamster under General Braddock and afterwards became a noted Indian fighter and a general in the Revolutionary army. The land area of Morgan county is 233 square miles; population 7,848, census of 1910; estimated population 8,141, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 8,197, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Berkeley Springs. Population 864 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge of Circuit Court	J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Terms Commence	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in September.
Sheriff	H. M. Ruppenthal, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Prosecuting Attorney	H. W. Bayer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Clerk Circuit Court	W. H. Webster, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Chancery Commissioners	J. Hammond Siler, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
	W. Jack Hunter, Democrat; Berkeley Spgs.
Clerk County Court	M. S. Harmison, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Supt. Free Schools	G. F. Fearnow, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Surveyor	J. N. Fries, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Assessor	Perkins Courtney, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
County Commissioners	J. W. Swain, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
	J. A. Phillips, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.
	B. E. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Com. School Lands	A. C. McIntire, Democrat; Martinsburg.
B'd Equalization & Review	Peter B. Dick, Democrat; Unger's Store; term expires in 1917.
	J. W. Kerns, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires in 1919.
	M. A. Vanarsdale, Republican; Great Cacapon; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. L. Grubb, Berkeley Springs, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $800.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $800; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Berkeley Springs.)

Allen, Horace D.
Bayer, Harry West
Buchanan, John
Duckwall, J. McCarty
Siler, J. Hammond
Weaver, Mrs. G. McIntire

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—John F. Weber, Chairman, J. C. Laley, Secretary, Hilson Henry, Treasurer, Berkeley Springs.

F. H. Duckwall and Jacob Barnhart, Berkeley Springs; J. F. Golliday, Paw Paw; James R. Kidwell, Great Cacapon; Clarence Wilson, Stotlers X Roads; E. J. Hasenbuhler and G. D. Chase, Cherry Run; C. G. Hovermale, Ridge; Emory C. Davison, Ungers Store.

Democratic Executive Committee—William R. Michael, Chairman, Berkeley Springs R. 2; S. Latrobe Hunter, Secretary, Berkeley Springs; Bohrer, Treasurer, Ungers Store.

M. W. Widmyer, G. Cameron Hunter and George C. Clem, Berkeley Springs; W. Albert Fisher, Great Cacapon; J. W. Spriggs, Magnolia; P. K. Stotler, Stotlers X Roads, Joseph S. Butts and D. W. Gates, Cherry Run.

NEWSPAPERS.

Morgan Messenger.....Berkeley Springs. Established in 1893; published every Thursday by S. S. Buzzerd; Prohibition; circulation 900.

News.....Berkeley Springs. Established in 1885; published every Friday by N. S. D. Pendleton; Democratic; circulation 600.

Post.....Berkeley Springs. Established in 1906; published every Thursday by H. W. Bayer; Republican.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Berkeley Springs....Berkeley Springs. Began business in 1890. Vernon E. Johnson, President; A. M. Mendenhall, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $13,000.

Bank of Morgan County.....Berkeley Springs. Began business in 1903. W. H. Somers, President; R. E. Allen, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $3,550.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Allen District.

Justice of the Peace.....George S. Rankin, Republican; Brosius.
Constable.....Arthur B. Yost, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.

Bath District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. J. Conghlan, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
David Widmyer, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Constable.....C. C. Dyche, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

Cacapon District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. E. Allemong, Republican; Great Cacapon.
T. C. McKown, Democrat; Paw Paw.
Constables.....J. F. Golliday, Republican; Paw Paw.
G. W. Farris, Republican; Great Cacapon.

Rock Gap District.

Justice of the Peace.....S. P. Digman, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.
Constables.....J. R. Whisner, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.

Sleepy Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. J. Kesecker Republican; Cherry Run.
Constable.....J. H. Limppo, Republican; Cherry Run.

Timber Ridge District.

Justice of the Peace.....Samuel E. Shockey, Democrat; Oakland.
Constable.....H. C. Shade, Democrat; Unger's Store.

POST OFFICES IN MORGAN COUNTY.

Berkeley Springs,
Brosius,
Cherry Run,
Great Cacapon,
Largent,
Magnolia,
Oakland,
Omps,
Orleans Cross Roads,
Paw Paw,
Ridge,
Sir Johns Run,
Sleepy Creek,
Stotlers Cross Roads,
Ungers Store.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Formed in 1858 from a part of Tazewell county, and named from James McDowell, Governor of Virginia in 1843. Land area 533 square miles; population 47,856, census of 1910; estimated population 63,209, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 66,157, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Welch. Population 1,526 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Charles V. Price, Democrat; Welch.
Judge Criminal Court.....James French Strother, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Alfred Duduit, Republican; Welch.
Sheriff.....J. Frank Johnson, Republican; Welch.
Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....F. C. Cook, Republican; Welch.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. Burbridge Payne, Republican; Welch.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....G. L. Counts, Republican; Welch.
J. J. Divine, Republican; Welch.
E. C. Marshall, Democrat; Welch.
Divorce Commissioner.....Samuel Solins, Republican; Welch.
Clerk County Court.....W. W. Whyte, Republican; Welch.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. C. Cook, Republican; Welch.
Surveyor.....Harry J. Brook, Republican; Welch.
County Road Engineer..... W. J. McClaren, Republican; Welch.
Assessor.....Charles E. Rusmisell, Republican; Welch.
Com. of School Lands.....C. E. Rusmisell, Republican; McDowell.
County Commissioners.....Dr. R. K. Bragonier, Republican; Keystone.
James Elwood Jones, Republican; Switchback.
(Vacancy caused by death.)
B'd Review & Equalization...H. N. Eavenson, Republican; Gary; term expires in 1917.
J. P. Flanagan, Democrat; Welch; term expires in 1919.
William Barrick, Republican; Berwind; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. G. Camper, Welch, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $4,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney $3,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $4,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $4,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Welch, unless otherwise given.)

Anderson, Strother, Hughes & Curd,
Cook, Litz & Harman
Crockett, J. M.
Flanagan, James P.
Froe, Arthur T.
Greever, Gillespie & Divine
Marshall, E. C.
Solins, Samuel
Stokes & Sale
Strother, Taylor & Taylor
Swope, J. J.
Capehart, Harry J. Keystone
Carter, B. E.
Harper, E. H.
Partlow, Ira J.
Smith, James K. Keystone
Tomlinson, D. Robert
Worrell, Lawson, Northfork
Moon, S. B. Wilcoe.
Auvil, D. L. Iaeger.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—McGinnis Hatfield, Chairman, Northfork; C. Frank Wright, Secretary, J. Frank Johnson, Treasurer, Welch.

J. H. Petty, Anawalt; S. B. Moon, Wilcoe; John W. Cooksey, Yukon; H. S. Johnson, Berwind; S. E. Nease, Welch; T. Edward Hill, Keystone; Dr. E. F. Peters, Maybeury; J. M. Pannell, Elkhorn; Dr. A. S. Adams and Harry Totz, Northfork; John Kennedy, Iaeger; H. L. Bailey, Mohawk.

Democratic Executive Committee—L. E. Tierney, Chairman, Joseph P. Cofer, Secretary, Powhatan; L. H. Clark, Treasurer, Kyle.

W. E. Riley, Anawalt; A. H. Tabor, Wilcoe; C. A. Bailey, Berwind; J. W. Johnson, War; J. W. English, McDowell; A. K. Parker, Northfork; B. C. Burr and W. G. Morgan, Davy; C. B. Smith, Maybeury, J. L. Huddleston, Mohawk; D. L. Auvil, Iaeger.

NEWSPAPERS.

McDowell Recorder.....Welch. Established in 1891; published every Friday by the Welch Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,800.

McDowell Times (Colored)..Keystone. Established in 1904; published every Friday by the McDowell Times Publishing Company; Republican.

W. Va. Tribune (Colored)....Northfork. Established in 1915; published every Friday by Drewey & Coleman; Republican; circulation 500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Welch. D. J. F. Strother, President; Bernard O. Swope, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

McDowell County Nat. Bank..Welch. Isaac T. Mann, President; I. J. Rhodes, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $180,029.94.

First National Bank.....Keystone. D. E. French, President; R. L. Bailey, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

Gary National Bank.....Gary. R. V. Shanklin, President; J. H. Barker, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

First National Bank.....Northfork. L. G. Toney, President; C. S. Dieffenderfer, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $35,000.

First National Bank.....Anawalt. William Leckie, President; H. A. McNeer, Cashier. Capital $25,000; undivided profits $5,019.54.

Clark National Bank.....Clark. E. H. Evans, President; Tate L. Earnest, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,500.

STATE BANK.

The Berwind Bank.....Berwind. Established in 1914. B. L. Simpson, President; R. L. Page, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Adkin District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. Frankenfield, Republican; Pageton.
C. C. Froe, Republican; Gary.

Constables.....E. L. Billups, Republican; Anawalt.
J. L. Whittle, Republican; Wilcoe.

Big Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. K. Murphy, Republican; War.
E. S. Crockett, Republican; Canebrake.

Constables.....W. B. Turner, Republican; Berwind.
H. L. Spence, Republican; Yukon.

Brown's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. C. Hufford, Republican; Welch.
Samuel Crider, Republican; Kimball.

Constables.....John Hunt, Republican; Welch.
Henry Richards, Republican; Kimball.

Elkhorn District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Saddler, Republican; Elkhorn.
T. A. Little, Republican; Maybeury.
Constable.....R. D. Gibson, Republican; Maybeury.

Northfork District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. C. Peters, Republican; Northfork.
W. H. Howard, Republican; Northfork.

Sandy River District.

Justices of the Peace.....Daniel Kennedy, Republican; Bradshaw.
A. J. Cline, Republican; Panther.
Constables.....(Special appointed when needed.)

POST OFFICES IN McDOWELL COUNTY.

Algoma,
Anawalt,
Ashland,
Avondale,
Berwind,
Bigfour,
Big Sandy,
Bradshaw,
Brewsterdale,
Canebrake,
Capels,
Caretta,
Coalwood
Crumpler,
Cucumber,
Dan,
Davy,
Dearing,
Deegans,
Eckman,
Elbert,
Elkhorn,
English,
Ennis,
Excelsior,
Filbert,
Gary,
Gilliam,
Havaco,
Hemphill,
Hensley,
Iaeger,
Jenkinjones,
Keystone,
Kimball,
Kyle,
Landgraff,
Leckie,
Lex,
Lila,
Longpole,
McDowell,
Maitland,
Marytown,
Maybeury,
Mohawk,
Northfork,
Pageton,
Panther,
Paynesville,
Powhatan,
Premier,
Roderfield,
Six,
Superior,
Switchback,
Thorpe,
Twin Branch,
Vivian,
War,
Welch,
Wilcoe,
Wilmore,
Worth,
Yukon.

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Formed in 1818 from a part of Greenbrier county and named from Wilson Cary Nicholas, Governor of Virginia in 1814. Land area 680 square miles; population 17.699, census of 1910; estimated population 21,019, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 21,657, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Summersville. Population 204 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.
Sheriff.....Jettes Mollohan, Democrat; Summersville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. M. Wolverton, Republican; Richwood.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Jennings J. Summers, Republican; Summersville.
Chancery Commissioners....T. W. Ayers, Democrat; Summersville.
S. R. King, Democrat; Summersville.
R. A. Kincaid, Democrat; Summersville.
D. W. Dunbar, Republican; Summersville.
Clerk County Court.....P. N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.
Supt. Free Schools.....E. W. Scaggs, Democrat; Summersville.
Surveyor.....Robert Williamson, Jr., Democrat; Richwood.
Assessor.....W. S. Henderson, Democrat; Delphi.
County Commissioners.....Granville Odell, Democrat; Hominy Falls.
Joseph H. Hill, Democrat; Hookersville.
J. R. Neil, Democrat; Drennen.
B'd Review & Equalization...E. C. Bennett, Republican; Richwood; term expires in 1917.
C. A. McClung, Prohibitionist; Mt. Lookout; term expires in 1919.
George H. Dunbar, Republican; Zela; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. C. Kincaid, Summersville, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney $2,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,250.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Summersville, unless otherwise given.)

Alderson & Breckenridge (also at Richwood.)
Ayers, T. W.
Brown & Eddy
Duff, G. G.
Dunbar, D. W.
Horan, T. B.
Horan, R. E.
Kincaid, Robert
King, S. R.
Reddy, W. C.
Bell, C. W. Zela.
Craig, A. L. Richwood.
Dillinger, H. E.
Wolverton, J. M. Richwood.
Halstead, Squire Cross Lanes.
Hill, Henry, Lockwood.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. G. Brown, Chairman, Joseph Hamilton, Secretary, R. Wood Hamilton, Treasurer, Summersville.

Harry Root, Tioga; E. E. Deitz, Richwood; C. W. Bryant, Canvas; C. W. Holcomb, Nettie; Charles E. Stephenson, Gilboa; Jesse Legg, Cross Lanes; H. C. Hill, Lockwood; P. A. Brown, Belva; Carl Dodrill, Birch River; M. J. Groves, Persinger; J. F. Sebert, Enon; Charles Kyle, Fowlers Knob; Jacob Moses, Mt. Nebo.

Democratic Executive Committee—Jettes Mollohan, Chairman, P. N. Wiseman, Secretary and Treasurer, Summersville.

C. A. Herold and Charles M. Hamilton, Persinger; C. J. Bell, Summersville; Frank Graves, Poe; James A. Legg, Zela; J. B. Morris, Dixie; R. L. Neil, Lockwood; Lewis Champ, Pool; B. J. Amick, Snow Hill; C. Pitsenbarger, Levison; S. B. Perkins, Donald; Lanty Scott, Birch River; J. W. White, Richwood; M. C. Milam, Beaver.

NEWSPAPERS.

Nicholas Chronicle.....Summersville. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by A. Lee Stewart; Democratic; circulation 1,350.

Nicholas Republican.....Richwood. Established in 1903; published every Thursday by the Nicholas News Company; Republican; circulation 2,200.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Richwood. H. W. Armstrong, President; D. H. Frye, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

Richwood Bkg. & Trust Co...Richwood. Began business in 1902. J. B. Dodge, President; T. L. Falor, Cashier. Capital $32,000; surplus $12,400.

Nicholas County Bank.....Summersville. Began business in 1900. H. W. Herold, President; P. A. Herold, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $17,500.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Summersville. Began business in 1910. A. A. Hamilton, President; W. P. Kincaid, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $12,000.

Citizens Bank of Richwood.. Began business in 1916. James C. Baber, President; L. French Herold, Cashier; capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Summersville District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. J. Groves, Democrat; Summersville.
M. J. Malone, Democrat; Gad.
Constable.....J. E. Harlow, Democrat; Gad.

Hamilton District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. Lewis, Democrat; Birch River.
G. S. Davis, Democrat; Birch River.
Constable.....J. D. Davis, Democrat; Birch River.

Beaver District.

Justices of the Peace.....Walter Hutchinson, Republican; Richwood.
Henry Cox, Republican; Craigsville.
Constables.....L. E. Eggleston, Republican; Richwood.
Wallace Groves, Republican; Craigsville.

Kentucky District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. B. White, Republican; Leivasy.
Constable.....R. L. Wetherbee, Republican; Fenwick.

Wilderness District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. Odell, Democrat; Fowlers Knob.
Gus Greaser, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
Constables.....F. G. Odell, Democrat; Fowlers Knob.
Amos McClung. Democrat; Mt. Lookout.

Jefferson District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. N. Alderman, Republican; Vaughan.
A. J. Legg, Republican; Albion.
Constable.....C. E. Drennen, Republican; Vaughan.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. A. Neff, Democrat; Zela.
G. W. Hughes, Democrat; Kesslers Cross Lanes.
Constables.....J. F. Drennen, Democrat; Zela.
George Foster, Democrat; Cross Lanes.

POST OFFICES IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Albion	Dain,	Kirkwood,	Runa,
Bamboo,	Deepwell,	Leivasy,	Saxman,
Bays,	Delphia,	Lockwood,	Snow Hill,
Beaver,	Dixie,	Morris,	Sparks,
Belva,	Donald,	Mount Lookout,	Summersville,
Birch River,	Drennen,	Mount Nebo,	Swiss,
Bruce,	Enon,	Muddlety,	Tioga,
Burl,	Fenwick,	Nettie,	Tipton,
Calvin,	Fowlerknob,	Nile,	Vaughan,

Canvas, Carl, Coe, Craigsville, Curtin, Dade, Gad, Gilboa, Holcomb, Hominy Falls, Keslers Cross Lanes, Nod, Ophelia, Persinger, Poe, Pool, Richwood, Vinton, Waggy, Woodbine, Zela.

OHIO COUNTY.

Formed in 1776 from the "District of West Augusta," and named from the Ohio river. Land area 107 square miles; population 57,572, census of 1910; estimated population 62,607, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 63,574, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Wheeling. Population 42,817, census of 1910; estimated population 43,097, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 43,377, July 1, 1916.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judges Circuit Court.....H. C. Hervey. Republican; Wellsburg.
R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
Terms Commence.....Last Monday in March, first Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.
Official Court Reporters.....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
Judge Criminal Court.....Alan H. Robinson, Republican; Wheeling.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
Official Court Reporter.....Louis E. Schrader. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Sheriff.....A. T. Sweeney, Democrat; Wheeling.
Prosecuting Attorney.....David A. McKee, Republican; Wheeling.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John L. Kinghorn, Republican; Wheeling.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....George R. E. Gilchrist, Republican; Wheeling.
William E. Krupp, Republican; Wheeling.
Frank A. McMahan, Republican; Wheeling.
James W. Ewing, Democrat; Wheeling.
George E. Boyd, Democrat; Wheeling.
M. J. Cullinan, Republican; Wheeling.
John C. Berry, Republican; Wheeling.
Divorce Commissioner.....B. S. Honecker, Republican; Wheeling.
Clerk County Court.....John H. Wells. Republican; Wheeling.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. H. Lazear, Democrat; Wheeling.
Surveyor.....O. S. Koller, Republican; Wheeling.
County Road Engineer.....George W. Steenrod, Democrat; Wheeling.
Assessor.....William Hankey. Republican; Wheeling.
Com. of School Lands.....Charles S. Morrison, Republican; Wheeling.

County Commissioners.....Charles O. Ephlin, Republican; Wheeling.
John M. Garden, Democrat; Wheeling.
Lou F. Haller, Democrat; Wheeling.

Sealer Weights & Measures..Edward A. Brooks, Democrat; Warwood.

B'd Review & Equalization...R. P. Glass, Republican; Edgewood; term expires in 1917.
Galia Mitchell, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires in 1919.
B. E. Hamilton, Republican; Wheeling; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. T. Thornton, Wheeling, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Wheeling. Drs. H. P. Campbell, A. B. Barnett and H. M. Hall; C. A. Wingerter, ad interim.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $4,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney $3,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $3,500; of the Clerk of the County Court, $4,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Wheeling.)

Adams & Amos,
Guy R. C. Allen,
John P. Arbenz
Bachman, Carl
Barron, H. C.
Beneke, George C.
Berry, John C.
Blackford, Bradshaw & Beans
Boyd, Edgar
Boyd, George E. Jr.
Boyce, S. O.
Brennan J. H.
Brinkman, Fred H.
Bryant, A. E.
Caldwell & Caldwell
Casey, W. B.
Coleman, Leo A.
Coniff, John J.
Criswell, N. C.
Cullinan, M. J.
Forsyth, Carl D.
Foulk, Thomas B.
Gilchrist, George R. E.
Hall, Kent B.
Hamilton, W. G.
Handlan, J. B.
Handlan, Joseph
Hearne, William H.
Honecker, Benjamin S.
Horstman, Edward F.
Howard, John A.
Hubbard & Hubbard
Hundt, Herman A.
Jones, Edmund L.
King, Harry Jr.
Kline, Edwin F.
Knote, G. T.
McCamic & Clark
Krupp, W. E.
Mahan, Charles E.
Menkemeller, Charles A
Morrison, Charles S.
Nesbitt, F. W.
Nesbitt, Samuel, Jr.
Nolte, Henry A.
Noyes, S. M.
O'Brien & O'Brien
Pendleton, Henry
Pendleton, John O.
Porter, A. J.
Radcliff, C. L.
Riley, T. S.
Ritz, John S.
Ritz, James M.
Robinson, W. P.
Rogers, George J.
Rosenbloom, Benj. L.
Russell, Henry M,. Jr.
Sawtelle, A. L.
Schiffler, A. C.
Schmidt, Carl O.
Schuck, Charles J.

Darby, Roy C.
Cummins, J. W.
Erskine, Palmer & Curl
Dobbs, Lee F.
Dunlap, H. E.
Ewing, James W.
Feeney, George A.
McGinley, P. J.
McKee, David A.
McMahon, Frank A.
McNell, Frank P.
Maury, Fred L.
Moore, Sheridan
Morrison, Mrs. A. J.
Sommerville, J. B.
Smith, Charles J.
Smith, S. G.
Watkins, Marsh
Williams, Samuel A.
Wilson, John B.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. G. W. Otto, Chairman, Richard T. Cresap, Secretary, Charles W. Nolte, Treasurer, Wheeling.

Robert J. Reister, William Myles, L. L. Nightengale, James H. McGee, George H. Phillips, W. E. Smith, William A. Turner, W. J. Beckett, R. F. Nesbitt, Charles Flanagan, Phil H. Bachman, David Cleary, Albert Auber, Carl C. White, Harry Kreuger, Albert Orum and E. W. Petticord, Wheeling; Frank H. Blowers, Edgewood, Wheeling; Harry W. Bodley, Elm Grove; T. A. Wolfe, Cherry Hill, Wheeling; S. S. Curtis, West Liberty; R. M. Maxwell, West Alexander, Pa., R. D.

Democratic Executive Committee—Timothy O'Leary, Chairman, J. J. Kenney, Treasurer, John J. Gavin, Secretary, Wheeling.

Phil R. Wood, Harry W. Eckloff, William M. Windsor, Albert L. Kress, P. J. Quilligan, Frank Delbrugge, George Hahne, Charles A. Bremer and William F. Briese, Wheeling; Robert M. Emmerth, Edgewood, Wheeling; B. L. Wamsley, Elm Grove; Homer Wiles and D. L. Pool, Warwood.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Intelligencer.....Wheeling. Established in 1852; published every morning except Sunday by the Intelligencer Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 15,000.

Weekly Intelligencer.....Established in 1852; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 1,500.

News.....Wheeling. Daily established in 1890; published every evening except Sunday by the News Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 16,000.

Sunday News.....Established in 1878; Independent; circulation 20,000.

Register.....Wheeling. Established in 1863; published every morning by the West Virginia Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 13,450.

Sunday & Weekly Editions..Sunday edition established in 1882; Democratic; circulation 13,840. Weekly edition established in 1863; published every Thursday; Democratic; circulation 1,760.

Telegraph.....Wheeling. Established in 1902; published every evening except Sunday by George A. Laughlin; Independent; circulation 7,420.

Majority.....Wheeling. Established in 1907; published every Thursday by the Majority Company; Labor; circulation 6,000.

Advance.....Wheeling. Established in 1912; published every Friday by the Wheeling Advance Publishing Company; Prohibition; circulation 3,570.

Freiheits-Banner & Deutsche Zeitung.....Wheeling. German. Established in 1896; published every Saturday by the German-American Printing Company; Independent; circulation 2,375.

W. Va. Medical Journal.....Wheeling. Established in 1906; published monthly by the State Medical Association; edited by S. L. Jepson, M. D.; Medical; ciculation 1,200.

West Virginia Workman....Wheeling. Established in 1897; published monthly by Frank Stanton; devoted to the interests of the A. O. U. W.; circulation 3,100.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Citizens Savings & Trust Company.....Wheeling. Alexander Glass, President; J. Sherwood Fee, Cashier. Capital $200,000; surplus $37,000.

National Bank of W. Va......Wheeling. E. W. Oglebay, President; A. E. Schmidt, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus $200,000.

National Exchange Bank....Wheeling. Dr. John L. Dickey, President; C. W. Jeffers, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus $500,000.

First National Bank.....Elm Grove. J. B. Chambers, President; George A. Grodhaus, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of the Ohio Valley....Wheeling. Began business in 1875. J. A. Miller, President; J. H. McDonald, Cashier. Capital $175,000; surplus $24,000.

Center Wheeling Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1901. J. A. Miller, President; H. J. Scheufler, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

The City Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1886. A. S. List, President; Robert C. Dalzell, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus $237,000.

Commercial Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1869. Myron Hubbard, President; G. W. Jeffers, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $100,000.

Dollar Savings & Trust Co...Wheeling. Began business in 1891. B. W. Peterson, President; Robert Hazlett, Secretary. Capital $500,000; surplus $750,000.

The German Bank of Wheeling.....Wheeling. Began business in 1870. F. J. Park, President; J. F. Heil, Cashier. Capital $80,000; surplus, $600,000.

Germania Half Dollar Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1897. V. Gundling, Assistant Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $100,000.

Mutual Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1887. Howard Hazlett, President; Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer. Guaranty reserve $64,000.

Quarter Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1901. George J. Mathison, President; J. F. Ebeling, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $42,000.

Peoples Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1861. John A. Hess, President; George W. Eckhart, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $77,000.

Security Trust Company.....Wheeling. Began business in 1903. W. E. Stone, President; Fred J. Fox, Cashier. Capital $300,000; surplus $200,000.

South Side Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1890. R. M. Gilliland, President; Charles A. Bowers, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $75,000.

Bank of Warwood.....Warwood. Began business in 1911. F. J. Kenamond, President; C. H. Eberts, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

State Bank of Elm Grove....Elm Grove. Began business in 1904. D. M. Thornburg, President; John T. Carter, Cashier. Capital $48,300; surplus $64,200.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. W. Rader, Republican; Wheeling.
W. P. Wickham, Republican; Wheeling.

Constables.....Frank Condon, Republican; Wheeling.
John Long, Republican; Wheeling.

Madison District.

Justices of the Peace.....Harry Uthman, Republican; Wheeling.
R. P. Donnally, Republican, Wheeling.

Constables.....John T. Dyson, Republican; Wheeling.
J. W. Fullerton, Republican; Wheeling.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. Elwood Hughes, Democrat; Wheeling.
Lee F. Dobbs, Republican; Wheeling.

Constables.....B. E. Phillips, Republican; Wheeling.
C. F. Miller, Republican; Wheeling.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. J. Gompers, Democrat; Wheeling.
R. G. Hobbs, Republican; Wheeling.

Constables.....John Nau, Democrat; Wheeling.
James Creighton, Democrat; Wheeling.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. B. Bailey, Democrat; Wheeling.
Michael Hennegan, Democrat; Wheeling.

Constables..... J. E. Wallace, Democrat; Wheeling.
Henry Hoffman, Democrat; Wheeling.

Webster District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. E. Carrigan, Democrat; Wheeling.
T. W. Engle, Democrat; Wheeling.

Constable.....Edward Helfer, Democrat; Wheeling.

Ritchie District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. J. Shultze, Republican; Wheeling.
Charles Gillespie, Republican; Wheeling.

Constables.....John Madden, Republican; Wheeling.
Charles Geimer, Republican; Wheeling.

Liberty District.

Justices of the Peace.....John C. Biggs, Republican; West Liberty.
Friend Palmer, Republican; Valley Grove.

Constables.....D. W. Berry, Democrat; West Liberty.
Milt. Vermillion, Democrat; Valley Grove.

Richland District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. G. Stein, Democrat; Warwood.
David Lutes, Democrat; Warwood.

Constable.....Daniel McKenzie, Republican; Warwood.

Triadelphia District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Seibert, Republican; Elm Grove.
J. F. Weeks, Republican; Triadelphia.

Constables.....C. E. Williams, Republican; Elm Grove.
J. O. Butler, Republican; Elm Grove.

POST OFFICES IN OHIO COUNTY.

Clator,	Roneys Point,	Valley Grove,	Wheeling.
Elm Grove,	Triadelphia,	West Liberty,	

PENDLETON COUNTY.

Formed in 1787 from parts of Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham counties, and named from Edmund Pendleton, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals. Land area 699 square miles; population 9,349, census of 1910; estimated population 9,444, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 9,463, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Franklin. Population 200 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in July and first Monday in December.
Sheriff.....L. D. Trumbo, Democrat; Brandywine.
Prosecuting Attorney.....William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts..Gordon Boggs, Republican; Franklin.
Chancery Commissioners....W. K. Boggs, Republican; Franklin.
M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.
H. M. Calhoun, Democrat; Franklin.
William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.
Supt. Free Schools.....Jesse H. Cook, Democrat; Franklin.
Surveyor.....Z. M. Nelson, Democrat; Nome.
Assessor.....Elmer Lambert, Republican; Riverton.
Com. of School Lands.....William C. Kiser, Democrat; Franklin.
County Commissioners.....J. H. Bodkin, Democrat; Franklin.
H. A. Kimble, Republican; Upper Tract.
Riley Armstrong, Democrat; Moyers.
Gilbert Calhoun, Democrat; Dry Run.
Milton Dolly, Republican; Onego.
I. W. Wagner, Democrat; Brandywine.
B'd Review & Equalization...H. T. Cowger, Republican; Seybert; term expires in 1917.
(Vacancy in the membership expiring in 1919.)
Noah Kimble, Republican; Brushy Run; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney ex-officio; Dr. O. Dyer, Franklin, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,600; of the Prosecuting Attorney $600.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts will be $1,900.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Franklin.)

Calhoun, H. M. Hiner, B. H. Hodges, M. S.
McCoy, William

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Wilbur Dolly, Chairman, Franklin.
C. T. Flesher, Cave; William Harold, Upper Tract; A. I. Lough, Kline; J. F. Alt, Branch; William Froder, Moyers; Ira Wilfong, Sugar Grove; E. T. Miller, Ft. Seybert; W. H. Mitheny, Brandywine; C. G. Teter, Riverton; Milton Dolly, Onego; E. A. Lambert, Circleville; J. F. Bennett, Dry Run.

(Note.—At the primary election of June 6, 1916, no Republican executive committeemen were voted for in Pendleton county, and the old committeemen hold over until their successors shall have been chosen in accordance with the primary election law.)

Democratic Executive Committee—B. H. Hiner, Chairman, R. L. Campbell, Secretary, Franklin; Eugene Keister, Treasurer, Upper Tract.
Stelman Judy, Ziegler; Harry Harold, Franklin; Johnson Dolly, Teterton; W. W. Harper, Riverton; Charles D. Harper and Z. M. Nelson, Circleville; Harvey Bowers and W. M. Mitchell, Sugar Grove; V. P. Rexroad, Ft. Seybert; Isaac G. Simmons, Brandywine.

NEWSPAPER.

Pendleton Times.....Franklin. Established in 1913; published every Friday by William McCoy; Independent.

STATE BANKS.

Farmers Bank of Pendleton..Franklin. Began business in 1890. James Sites. President; Pendleton Boggs, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $18,500.

The Franklin Bank.....Franklin. Began business in 1911. Dr. S. B. Johnson, President; C. D. Bowman, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $3,200.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Franklin District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Moyers, Democrat; Franklin.
J. F. Carter, Democrat; Franklin.
Constables.....R. E. Newcomb, Democrat; Rexrode.
G. C. Warner, Democrat; Franklin.

Mill Run District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. R. Lough, Republican; Deerrun.
John R. Alt, Republican; Brushy Run.
Constables.....Clarence Alt, Republican; Kline.
James Harold, Republican; Upper Tract.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Joseph W. Biby, Democrat; Teterton.
Sylvester Vance, Republican; Roaring.
Constables.....Levi Vance, Republican; Roaring.
Glenn Ruddle, Republican; Riverton.

Sugar Grove District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. H. Harrison, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
J. M. Hiner, Democrat; Doe Hill, Va.
Constables.....A. R. Todd, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
Early Wilfong, Republican; Sugar Grove.

Bethel District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. A. Waggoner, Democrat; Oak Flat.
Constable.....T. P. Siple, Democrat; Ft. Seybert.

Circleville District.

Justices of the Peace.....O. K. Warner, Democrat; Circleville.
A. T. Helmick, Democrat; Dry Run.
Constables.....S. K. Lambert, Democrat; Circleville.
Mike Waybright, Democrat; Dry Run.

POST OFFICES IN PENDLETON COUNTY.

Box,	Deerrun,	Mitchell,	Ruddle,
Branch,	Dryrun,	Mouth of Seneca,	Simoda,
Brandywine,	Fort Seybert,	Moyers,	Sugar Grove,
Brushy Run,	Franklin,	Nome,	Teterton,
Cave,	Key,	Onego,	Upper Tract,
Circleville,	Kline,	Rexrode,	Zigler.
Creek,	Macksville,	Riverton,	
Dahmer,	Miles,	Roaring,	

PLEASANTS COUNTY.

Formed in 1851 from parts of Wood, Tyler and Ritchie, and named from James Pleasants, Jr., Governor of Virginia in 1822. Land area 132 square miles; population 8,074, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—St. Marys. Population 1,500 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge of Circuit Court.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....(Vacancy)
Sheriff.....S. V. Riggs, Republican; St. Marys.
Prosecuting Attorney.....M. L. Barron, Republican; Maxwell.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. R. Carson, Republican; St. Marys.
Chancery Commissioners....W. R. Carson, Republican; St. Marys.
Ross Wells, Republican; St. Marys.
G. D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.
Willis Bowles, Democrat; St. Marys.
Clerk County Court.....R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.
Supt. Free Schools.....G. C. McTaggart, Republican; St. Marys.
Surveyor.....John Triplett, Republican; Willow.
Assessor.....W. H. Myers, Republican; Finch.
County Commissioners.....Friend Wagner, Republican; Sugar Valley.
Marion Hart, Democrat; Maxwell.
J. W. Grimm, Republican; Burland.
Sealer of Weights & Measures.....R. B. H. Riggs, Republican; St. Marys.
B'd Review & Equalization..T. R. Berkheimer, Republican; Federal; term expires in 1917.
Lutollis Ambler, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires in 1919.
H. S. Russell, Republican, Willow; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. J. Riley McCollum, St. Marys, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....St. Marys. Dr. A. S. Grimm. (Two vacancies.)

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,800; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $600.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,350; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address St. Marys, unless otherwise given.)

Barron, J. F.
Barron, F. J.
Barron, M. L.
Bolles, Willis W.
Craig & Wells
Noland, J. C.
Pemberton, Robert L.
Smith, G. D.
Patterson, James
Williamstown.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—H. A. Carpenter, Chairman, Holly Simmons, Secretary, O. C. Ogdin, Treasurer, St. Marys.

A. D. Hannen, Belmont; L. W. Westbrook, Willow; Thomas Ingram, Waverly, R. 3; R. L. Blonir, St. Marys, R. 1; W. D. Williamson and D. L. Satterfield, Hebron; John Ruckman, Jr., St. Marys; S. K. Lamp, Adlai; W. H. Steere, Grape Island; A. B. Flesher, Arvilla; L. E. Cook, St. Marys, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—B. A. Dotson, Chairman, St. Marys; A. W. Locke, Secretary, Eureka; T. J. Reynolds, Treasurer, Grape Island.

J. M. Imlay, St. Marys; G. B. Powell, Sugar Valley; Charles F. Ingram, Belmont; T. A. Ellis, Pleasants; Frank Griffeth, Willow; O. W. Vance, Gibson; A. W. Powell, Delong; B. A. Locke and Granville Stout, Hebron.

NEWSPAPERS.

Oracle.....St. Marys. Established in 1881; published every Friday by the Oracle Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

Pleasants County Leader.....St. Marys. Established in 1898; published every Friday by Joe Williams; Republican; circulation 1,100.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....St. Marys. W. C. Dotson, President. D. W. Dillon, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $55,000.

STATE BANK.

Pleasants County Bank.....St. Marys. Began business in 1897. A. S. Grimm, President; E. A. Sayre, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $28,188.88.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Lafayette District.

Justice of the Peace.....Charles I. McFarland, Democrat; Federal.
Constable.....Aaron Umensetter, Republican; Hebron.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....O. C. Cunningham, Democrat; Twiggs.
A. B. Fetty, Republican; Delong.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.)

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Carroll, Republican; St. Marys.
T. W. Hanes, Democrat; St. Marys.
Constable.....E. M. Hall, Republican; St. Marys.

Grant District.

Justice of the Peace.....T. H. Smith, Republican; Willow.
Constable.....W. T. Dunn, Republican; Willow.

Jefferson District.

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancy.)
Constable.....(Vacancy.)

McKim District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. P. Locke, Democrat; Delong.
Constable.....(Special appointed when needed.)

POST OFFICES IN PLEASANTS COUNTY.

Adlai,	Delong,	Hebron,	Raven Rock,
Arvilla,	Eureka,	Maxwell,	Saint Marys,
Belmont,	Federal,	Pleasants,	Sugar Valley
Calcutta,	Grape Island,	Poynette,	Willow.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Formed in 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph counties and named from the Indian princess of that name. Land area 904 square miles; population 14,740, census of 1910; estimated population 17,922, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 18,617, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Marlinton. Population 1,045 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Charles S. Dice, Republican; Lewisburg.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and first Tuesday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.
Sheriff.....L. S. Cochran, Republican; Marlinton.
Prosecuting Attorney.....S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....George W. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Chancery Commissioners....S. H. Sharp. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
W. A. Bratton, Republican; Marlinton.
T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.
A. P. Edgar, Democrat; Marlinton.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. A. Bratton, (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Clerk County Court.....S. L. Brown, Democrat; Marlinton.
Supt. Free Schools.....B. B. Williams, Democrat; Marlinton.
Surveyor.....E. H. Williams, Republican; Marlinton.
Assessor.....William Gibson, Republican; Marlinton.
Com. School Lands.....Uriah Bird, Republican; Marlinton.
County Commissioners.....B. M. Arbogast, Republican; Arbovale.
J. S. McNeal, Democrat; Academy.
Dr. N. R. Price, Democrat; Marlinton.
B'd Review & Equalization..M. L. Beard. Democrat, Academy; term expires in 1917.
R. S. Hickman, Republican, Cass; term expires in 1919.
James A. Reed, Republican, Huntersville; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. George F. Hull, Durbin, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,750; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Marlinton.)

Bratton, W. A.	McClintic, L. M.	Sharp W. B.
Allen, P.	McNeel, T. S.	Yeager, J. W.
Hill, F. R.	Rucker, H. S.	Price, Andrew
Lockridge, H. M.	Sharp, S. H.	Ward, P. T.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. P. Anderson, Chairman, Marlinton; E. F. Curry, Secretary, Thornwood; John W. Grimes, Treasurer, Huntersville.

A. R. Gay, Edray; Coe Beverage, Frost; R. S. Hickman, Cass; S. A. McCarty, Lobelia; George Alderman, Spice.

Democratic Executive Committee—Allan P. Edgar, Chairman, Marlinton; Uriah Hevener, Vice Chairman, Boyer; John Waugh, Secretary, Marlinton; W. H. Grose, Treasurer, Huntersville.

Dr. U. H. Hannah, Cass; J. C. Harper, Huntersville; Carl G. Beard and Samuel Sheets, Hillsboro.

NEWSPAPERS.

Pocahontas Times.....Marlinton. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by Calvin W. Price; Democratic; circulation 1,400.

Journal.....Marlinton. Established in 1910; published every Wednesday by the Marlinton Printing Company; Republican.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Marlinton. George P. Moore, President; J. A. Sydenstricker, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $42,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Marlinton.....Marlinton. Began business in 1899. M. J. McNeal, President; Hubert Echols, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $33,000.

Bank of Durbin.....Durbin. Began business in 1905. J. G. Hoffman, Jr., President; E. L. Fenton, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $15,000.

Bank of Hillsboro.....Hillsboro. Began business in 1914. George W. Callison, President; J. K. Marshall, Cashier. Capital $24,500; surplus and undivided profits $2,547.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Greenbank District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Marshall, Republican; Durbin.
J. L. Hudson, Democrat; Durbin.
Constables.....J. F. Ashford, Democrat; Arbovale.
S. T. Ruckman, Republican; Durbin.

Edray District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. E. Smith, Republican; Marlinton.
G. S. Weispard, Republican; Warwick.
Constables.....R. K. Burns, Democrat; Marlinton.
E. W. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.

Huntersville District.

Justice of the Peace.....O. P. McNeill, Republican; Huntersville.
Constable.....Walter Grimes, Republican; Huntersville.

Little Levels District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. T. Larue, Democrat; Academy.
G. M. Williams, Democrat; Lobelia.
Constables.....J. W. Gann, Democrat; Academy.
W. R. Hamrick, Democrat; Mill Point.

POST OFFICES IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Arbovale,
Augment,
Bartow,
Beard,
Boyer,
Buckeye,
Burner,
Burr,
Cass,
Clover Lick,
Deer Creek,
Denmar,
Droop,
Dunmore,
Durbin,
Edray,
Frost,
Greenbank,
Harter,
Hillsboro,
Hosterman,
Huntersville,
Jacox,
Linwood,
Locust,
Mace,
Marlinton,
Mill Point,
Lobelia,
Minnehaha Spgs.
Mount Lick,
Onoto,
Raywood,
Rimel,
Seebert,
Slatyfork,
Spice,
Spruce,
Stony Bottom,
Thornwood,
Warwick,
Watoga,
Winterburn,
Woodrow,
Yelk.

PRESTON COUNTY.

Formed in 1818 from a part of Monongalia and named from James P. Preston, Governor of Virginia in 1816. Land area 650 square miles; population 26,341, census of 1910; estimated population 28,247, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 28,614, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Kingwood. Population 800 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Neil J. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.

Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.

Official Court Reporters.... E. V. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Miss Effa Duvall, Kingwood.
Miss Rachel B. Manown, Kingwood.
I. R. Mattingly, Republican; Tunnelton.

Sheriff.....H. Foster Hartman, Republican; Terra Alta. Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....A. G. Hughes, Republican; Kingwood.

Clerk Circuit Court.....John W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.

Divorce Commissioner.....J. Ben Brady, Republican; Kingwood.

Chancery Commissioners....J. Ben Brady. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
James T. Dailey, Republican; Kingwood.
J. W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.
James W. Flynn, Republican; Kingwood.

Clerk County Court.....Edward C. Everly, Republican; Kingwood.

Supt. Free Schools.....M. E. Martin, Republican; Kingwood.

Surveyor.....S. R. Guseman, Democrat; Reedsville.

Assessor.....Ezra B. Hauger, Republican; Terra Alta.

Com. School Lands.....C. C. Pierce, Republican; Kingwood.

County Commissioners.....M. A. Sisler, Republican; Kingwood.
W. H. Burgoyne, Republican; Newburg.
A. L. Sidwell, Republican; Fellowsville.
Joseph N. Strawser, Republican; Eglon.
Emanuel Dixon, Republican; Reedsville.
W. S. Kelley, Republican; Terra Alta.
John E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright.
O. Y. Shaw, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

B'd Review & Equalization..James C. White, Republican; Terra Alta; term expires in 1917.
J. A. King, Republican, Eglon; term expires in 1919.
M. F. Pell, Democrat, Kingwood; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. E. Watson, Albright, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Kingwood. Drs. S. A. Pratt and D. J. Rudasill; Dr. W. A. Post, Masontown.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,800.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,000; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,300.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Kingwood, unless otherwise given.)

Brady, J. Ben
Brown, Robert L., Jr.
Crogan, P. J.
Grogan, H. G.
Dailey, James T.
Dunn, Vester B.
Gibson, Joseph V.
Hughes, A. G.
Montgomery, Samuel B.
McCrum, A. Bliss
Pierce, Carleton C.
Worley, William G.
Lavelle, William G.
Tunnelton.
Mattingly, I. R.
Parrack, Frank E.
Tunnelton
Everhart, L. F.
Mitchell, S. P.
Terra Alta
Bowman, William B.
Rowlesburg.
Everhart, L. F.
Terra Alta.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. E. Parrack, Chairman, Tunnelton; H. G. Crogan, Secretary, Kingwood; Harry R. Hollis, Treasurer, Rowlesburg.

W. A. Watson, Tunnelton; C. W. Wolfe, Kingwood; M. Harold Taylor, Masontown; James F. Dille, Reedsville; Jason Rogers, Independence; J. C. Federer, Newburg; A. B. Zinn, Tunnelton, R. 1; L. H. Weimer and S. T. McCrum, Aurora; Roy H. Cress and J. M. Englehart, Albright, R. D.; E. R. Bucklew and P. R. Wotring, Terra Alta; Dr. A. G. DeFoe and Lloyd Liston, Bruceton Mills.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. V. Gibson, Chairman, G. H. Wilson, Secretary, Kingwood; C. B. Linger, Treasurer, Terra Alta.

J. W. Dorsey, Kingwood; Dr. Everett Walker, Tunnelton; R. B. Fairfax, Reedsville; Dr. W. H. Post, Masontown; H. A. Bailey and Gordon B. Late, Newburg; J. W. Loughrie, Newburg, R. D.; P. S. Dunn, Rowlesburg; Jesse Stemple, Aurora; C. B. Linger, Terra Alta; M. F. Walls, Albright; George E. Spiker, Brandonville; R. D. McClellan, Hartman, Valley Point; Dr. C. E. Wilkinson, Bruceton Mills; L. E. Frankhouser, Bruceton Mills, R. D.

NEWSPAPERS.

Preston County Journal.....Kingwood. Established in 1866; published every Thursday by H. S. Whetsell; Republican; circulation 2900.

West Virginia Argus.....Kingwood. Established in 1870; published every Thursday by J. T. Spahr; Democratic; circulation 2,475.

Preston News.....Kingwood. Established in 1909; published every Friday by Maurice L. Jackson; Progressive Republican; circulation 1,100.

Preston Republican.....Terra Alta. Established in 1891; published every Thursday by L. V. Reed; Republican; circulation 960.

Pythian Banner.....Kingwood. Established in 1891; published monthly by H. S. Whetsell in the interest of the Knights of Pythias; circulation 4,000.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Kingwood National Bank....Kingwood. James W. Flynn, President; V. M. Gocke, Vice-President; M. A. Shaffer, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

First National Bank.....Terra Alta. S. M. Scott, Sr., President; C. A. Miller, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $20,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Rowlesburg. A. A. Pickering, President; O. C. Hileman, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

First National Bank.....Newburg. C. E. Ellis, President; J. Ray Smoot, Cashier $25,000; surplus $10,000.

First National Bank.....Albright. Elmer E. Watson, President; Lloyd J. Warthen, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Kingwood.....Kingwood. Began business in 1886. P. J. Crogan, President; Felix Elliott, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus $25,000.

The Terra Alta Bank.....Terra Alta. Began business in 1892. W. H. Glover, President; C. E. Trembly, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $8,000.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Reedsville. Began business in 1911. D. G. Watson, President; J. S. Lantz, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,040.

Bruceton Mills Bank.....Bruceton Mills. Began business in 1903. Jeremiah Thomas, President; W. H. Thomas, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $30,000.

The Tunnelton Bank.....Tunnelton. Began business in 1903. J. S. Hunt, President; John J. McKone, Jr., Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Kingwood District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Weirich; Democrat; Kingwood.
J. W. Halbritter, Republican; Tunnelton.
Constables.....John Gidley, Republican; Kingwood.
D. A. Ervin, Republican; Tunnelton.

Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. P. Hundley, Republican; Masontown.
Virgil McMillen, Republican; Reedsville.
Constables.....E. B. Molisee, Republican; Masontown.
John Bean, Republican; Masontown.

Lyon District.

Justices of the Peace.....John S. C. Ball, Democrat; Newburg.
A. M. Moore, Republican; Newburg.
Constables.....G. M. Fortney, Republican; Newburg.
S. M. Shuttleworth, Republican; Independence.

Reno District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. B. Bowman, Republican; Rowlesburg.
N. C. Ridenour, Republican; Fellowsville.
Constables.....C. L. Plum, Republican; Tunnelton.
B. F. Woodward, Republican; Fellowsville.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Myers, Republican; Amblersburg.
L. W. Hardesty, Republican; Aurora.
Constables.....D. A. Myers, Republican; Aurora.
T. M. Messenger, Democrat; Amblersburg.

Portland District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. N. Taylor, Republican; Terra Alta.
Grant Whitehair, Republican; Albright.
Constables.....Z. T. Fleegle, Republican; Terra Alta.
J. A. Bucklew, Republican; Terra Alta.

Pleasant District.

Justices of the Peace.....Josiah Feather, Republican; Lenox.
J. L. Reckert, Republican; Cuzzart.
Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Conoway, Republican; Glade Farms.
W. J. Bowermaster, Democrat; Bruceton Mills.
Constables.....James Guthrie, Republican; Bruceton Mills.
H. E. Copeman, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

POST OFFICES IN PRESTON COUNTY.

Albright,	Clifton Mills,	Howesville,	Reedsville,
Amblersburg,	Corinth,	Hudson,	Rowlesburg,
Amboy,	Cranesville,	Independence,	Sinclair,
Aurora,	Cuzzart,	Kempton,	Taylor,
Austen,	Eglon,	Kingwood,	Terra Alta,
Brandonville,	Erwin,	Manheim,	Tunnelton,
Breedlove,	Glade Farms,	Marquess,	Valley Point.
Bretz,	Hazelton,	Mason Town,	
Bruceton Mills,	Hiorra,	Newburg,	
Cascade,	Horse Shoe Run,	Pisgah,	

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Formed in 1848 from parts of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell; named from General Israel Putnam, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. Land area 336 square miles; population 18,587, census of 1901; estimated population 19,249, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 19,377, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Winfield. Population 291 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....John T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....E. W. Wick, Republican; Winfield.
Prosecuting Attorney.....C. C. Knapp, Republican; Winfield.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield.
Chancery Commissioners....L. Barnhart, Democrat; Winfield.
Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield.
C. E. Enicks, Progressive; Winfield.
Divorce Commissioner.....Jerome Dudding, (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Clerk County Court.....J. M. Hensen, Republican; Winfield.
Supt. Free Schools.....Henry C. Hill, Democrat; Winfield.
Surveyor.....J. T. Lanham, Republican; Lanham.
Assessor.....R. A. Raynes, Republican; Buffalo.
Com. of School Lands.....W. H. Higgins, Democrat; Huntington.
County Commissioners.....E. D. McCoy, Democrat; Buffalo.
E. S. Honaker, Democrat; Paradise.
V. S. McGhee, Republican; Hurricane.
Sealer Weights & Measures..C. S. Leadmon, Democrat; Winfield.

B'd Review & Equalization...W. F. Martin, Democrat; Ida; term expires in 1917.
G. E. Allen, Republican; Buffalo; term expires in 1919.
H. U. Comstock, Republican; Red House; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. C. Frazier, Buffalo, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Buffalo. Drs. H. L. Walls, J. C. Frazier and H. P. Blake.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,800; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,400; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Winfield, unless otherwise given.)

Barnhart, Lewis	Billips, J. E.	Knapp, G. C.
Copen, C. E.	Hurricane.	Buffalo.
	Ice, Charles	Parkins, J. S.
Dudding, Jerome	Buffalo.	Paradise.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. E. Copen, Chairman, W. E. Hodges, Secretary, O. H. Parkins, Treasurer, Winfield.

A. R. Holstein and G. E. Allen, Buffalo; H. F. Henson, Hurricane; Charles Grass, Teays R. D. 1; M. M. Harrison, Paradise; Robert Santrock, Black Betsy; Dr. A. Y. Martin, Winfield; I. E. Smith, Winfield R. D. 1; H. M. Sovine and C. H. Gibson, Hurricane, R. D. 2; C. H. Hill, Buffalo, R. D. 1; O. K. Ranson, Hed House.

Democratic Executive Committee—John F. Kirtley, Chairman, Scary; John W. Miller, Secretary, Winfield; J. D. Surbaugh, Treasurer, Teays, R. D.

J. H. Arbuckle, Robertsburg; J. E. Cain, Buffalo; G. C. Robertson and L. L. Wilson, Hurricane; J. E. Melton, Sr., and Robert Zitzelsberger; Poca; C. N. Deardorff, Winfield; Jas. Estes, Hurricane; William Gibeant, Fraziers Bottom; B. A. Brown and J. W. Harmon, Red House.

NEWSPAPERS.

Putnam Democrat.....Winfield. Established in 1876; published every Friday by John W. Miller; Democratic; circulation 1,872.

Putnam Leader.....Winfield. Established in 1913; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,200.

West Virginia Odd Fellow...Winfield. Established in 1911; published monthly by the Fraternal Publishing Company in the interest of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; circulation 1,800.

Breeze.....Hurricane. Established in 1900; published every Saturday by R. F. Forth; Progressive Republican; circulation 1,100.

STATE BANK.

Bank of Winfield.....Winfield. Began business in 1902. John K. Thompson, President; F. L. Middleton, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $8,600.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Buffalo District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Ice, Republican; Buffalo.
J. H. Crandall; Democrat; Buffalo.

Constables.....James P. Henson, Republican; Buffalo, R. D.
L. H. Saunders, Democrat; Buffalo.

Curry District.

Justices of the Peace.....George Roberts, Democrat; Ida.
I. Lipscomb, Democrat; Hurricane.

Constable.....William Pate, Democrat; Hurricane.

Poca District.

Justices of the Peace.....Robert Zitzelsberger, Democrat; Brilliant.
Walter Gibson, Democrat; Confidence.

Constable.....John Brown, Democrat; Bancroft.

Scott District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Miller, Democrat; Winfield.
Reuben Harris, Democrat; Scary.

Constable.....John Crawford, Republican; Winfield.

Teays Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. Savine, Republican; Hurricane.
E. B. Holley, Republican; Ruby.

Constables.....W. J. Hodges, Democrat; Hurricane.
J. F. Chapman, Democrat; Fraziers Bottom.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Jones, Republican; Given.
M. L. Shaffer, Republican; Plymouth.
Constables.....C. W. Casto, Republican; Bee.
W. H. Good, Republican; Red House.

POST OFFICES IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

Bancroft,	Frazier's Bottom.	Philoah,	Scary,
Bee,	Heizer,	Pliny,	Scott Depot,
Black Betsey,	Hurricane,	Plymouth,	Sigman,
Buffalo,	Lanham,	Poca,	Teays,
Byrnside,	Liberty,	Raymond City,	Waldo,
Confidence,	Midway,	Red House,	Winfield,
Eggleton,	Paradise,	Robertsburg,	Woods.

RALEIGH COUNTY.

Formed in 1850 from a part of Fayette, and named from Sir Walter Raleigh. Land area 597 square miles; population 25,633, census of 1910; estimated population 32,591, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 33,927, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Beckley. Population 2,161 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James H. Miller, Democrat; Hinton.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, first Monday in May, fourth Monday in August and first Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....Ben D. Keller, Democrat; Hinton.
Judge Criminal Court.....T. J. McGinnis, Republican; Beckley.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and third Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Leah Toney, Beckley.
Sheriff.....George W. Thompson, Democrat; Beckley.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Q. Hutchinson, Republican; Beckley.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Albert Williams, Republican, Beckley.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....M. C. Brackman, Democrat; Beckley.
George W. Williams, Democrat; Beckley.
A. D. Preston, Democrat; Beckley.
E. C. Scott, Republican; Beckley.

Divorce Commissioner.....Herbert Stansberry, Democrat; Beckley.

Clerk County Court.....Jackson Smith, Republican; Beckley.

Supt. Free Schools.....W. S. Rogers, Republican; Beckley.

Surveyor.....W. J. Scarborough, Republican; Beckley.

Assessor.....John Anderson, Republican; Beckley.

Com. of School Lands.....J. E. Summerfield, Democrat; Beckley.

County Commissioners.....A. B. Maxwell, Republican; Beckley.
N. P. Shumate, Republican; Stover.
A. W. Griffith, Democrat; Ghent.

Sealer Weights & Measures. W. H. Ford, Republican; Beckley.

B'd Review & Equalization...C. L. Harvey, Democrat; Egeria; term expires in 1917.
T. E. Moye, Republican; Ghent; term expires in 1919.
Wesley W. Wilkes, Republican; Beckley; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. D. W. Snuffer, Beckley, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Beckley. Drs. Robert Wriston, K. M. Jarrel and A. S. Abshire.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney $2,400.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,000; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,400.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Beckley, unless otherwise given.)

Ashworth, D. D.
Ball, John W.
Bumgardner, J. Lewis
Dunn & Anderson
Dunn, C. O.
Dunn, Hugh A.
Harper, K. D.
File & File
Farley, A. P.
French, Robert M.
Hatcher, John H.
Honaker, T. J.
Hutchinson, J. Q.
Kilgore, H. M.
Lilly, C. L.
Lilly, J. S.
Maxwell, J. W.
McCreery & Patterson
McGinnis & Hatcher
Painter, M. L.
Payne, Brown W.
Preston, A. D.
Rardin, W. H.
Scott, E. C.
Stansbury, H. E.
Ward, C. M.
Williams, G. W.
Williams, Milton, Clay, W. S. Lester.
Bowman, M. T. Lester.
Lilly, David
Lilly, Londa W. Ghent.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. S. S. Sutphin, Chairman, Beckley; Dr. B. B. Richmond, Secretary, Skelton; J. S. Lilly, Assistant Secretary, W. H. Rarden, Treasurer, Beckley.

U. G. Maynor and Benjamin H. Workman, Artie; T. E. Moye, Glenmorgan; W. S. Eppling, Ghent; F. M. Cook, Winding Gulf; J. W. Wilson, Tams; U. M. Meador, Pluto; Jackson Plumley, Abraham; V. L. Shumate and O. D. Bostic, Eccles; W. A. Massey, Dry Creek; Dow Webb, Posey; John M. Anderson, Beckley.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. H. McGinnis, Chairman, C. O. Dunn, Secretary and Treasurer, Beckley.

F. J. Bair and George W. Bair, Jr., Beckley; Londa Lilly and G. M. Griffith, Ghent; Dr. G. T. Thornhill, Tams; H. I. Garretson, Odd; J. M. Garten, New; W. C. Goodson, Pear; J. Levi Cook, Lester; Chap Williams, Eccles; Dr. P. G. Hurst, Masseyville; D. C. Hunter, Citie; Quince Dillon, Matville; John McHale, Dorothy.

NEWSPAPERS.

Messenger.....Beckley. Established in 1910; published every Tuesday by E. L. Ellison; Democratic; circulation 600.

Raleigh Herald.....Beckley. Established in 1900. Published every Friday by E. L. Ellison; Republican; circulation 750.

Raleigh Register.....Beckley. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by the Raleigh Register (Inc.) Democratic; circulation 2,500.

NATIONAL BANK.

Beckley National Bank.....Beckley. Dr. J. A. Wood, President; Joe L. Smith, Vice President; C. H. Meador, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Raleigh.....Beckley. Began business in 1899. I. C. Prince, President; George W. Warren, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $60,000.

Raleigh County Bank.....Beckley. Began business in 1909. B. E. Carter, President; G. C. Hedrick, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $65,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Town District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. C. Shrewsbury, Democrat; Beckley.
W. P. Robertson, Republican; Beckley.

Constables.....Joe Williams, Democrat; Beckley.
E. C. Brammer, Republican; Mabscott.

Shady Springs District.

Justices of the Peace.....Albert Richmond, Democrat; Glen Morgan.
E. E. Lilly, Republican; Shady Springs.
Constables.....J. H. Crawford, Democrat; Ghent.
Charles Malcolm, Republican; Glen Morgan.

Richmond District.

Justices of the Peace.....Jacob Bennett, Republican; Pluto.
W. A. Patton, Republican; Pear.
Constables.....Jacob Adkins, Republican; Pluto.
P. T. Meadows, Republican; Pluto.

Clear Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. B. Williams, Republican; Clear Fork.
Everett Stover, Republican; Dorothy.
Constables.....G. B. Rorrer, Republican; Dameron.
W. W. Workman, Republican; Artie.

Trap Hill District.

Justices of the Peace.....Epsom Cook, Republican; Lester.
Jesse Thomas, Republican; Eccles.
Constable.....John Kaylor, Republican; Eccles.

Slab Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Hunt, Republican; Tams.
T. E. Allen, Republican; McAlpin.
Constables.....Lee Anderson, Republican; Glen White.
Elbert Farley, Democrat; Winding Gulf.

Marsh Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. J. Brown, Republican; Emerson.
William Jarrell, Republican; Dry Creek.
Constables.....P. G. Jarrell, Republican; Dry Creek.
George Stewart, Republican; Citie.

POST OFFICES IN RALEIGH COUNTY.

Abraham,	Dorothy,	Marshes,	Slab Fork,
Affinity,	Dry Creek,	Masseyville,	Sophia,
Amigo,	East Gulf,	Maynor,	Sprague,
Arnett,	Eccles,	Nesco,	Stanaford,
Artie,	Esau,	New,	Stotesbury,
Beckley,	Fitzpatrick,	Odd,	Stover,
Besoco,	Ghent,	Oswald,	Sullivan,
Blue Jay,	Glen Morgan,	Oxley,	Surveyor,
Bolt,	Glen White,	Pear,	Sylvia,

Bryson,
Cirtsville,
Clear Creek,
Colcord,
Crab Orchard,
Cranberry,
Crimson,
Crow,
Dameron,
Daniels,
Delbert,
Dillon,
Grandview,
Hamlet,
Harper,
Hotchkiss,
Hotcoal,
Jarrolds Valley,
Lanark,
Lester,
McAlpin,
McCreery,
Mabscott,
Marfork,
Pemberton,
Pine Knob,
Pluto,
Posey,
Prosperity,
Raleigh,
Redbird,
Riley,
Royal,
Saxon,
Shady Spring,
Skelton,
Tablerock,
Tamroy,
Tams,
Terry,
Warden,
Wickham,
Winding Gulf,
Wright,
Zada.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Formed in 1787, from a part of Harrison, and named from Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia in 1787, and afterwards Attorney General of the United States. Land area 1,036 square miles, (the largest of any county in the state); population 26,028, census of 1910; estimated population 30,434, July 1, 1915 Estimated population 31,280, July 1, 1916.

County seat--Elkins. Population 5,260 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge of Circuit Court.....Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....N. H. C. White, Republican; Elkins.
Sheriff.....A. J. Crickard, Democrat; Valley Bend.
Prosecuting Attorney.....H. G. Kump, Democrat; Elkins.
Clerk Circuit Court.....G. N. Wilson, Democrat; Elkins.
Chancery Commissioners.....W. E. Baker, Republican; Elkins.
F. E. Tallman, Republican; Elkins.
James A. Bent, Democrat; Elkins.
C. W. Harding, Democrat; Elkins.
Divorce Commissioner.....Samuel T. Spears, Democrat; Elkins.
Clerk County Court.....Thaddeus Pritt, Democrat; Elkins.
Supt. Free Schools.....Troy B. Wilmuth, Democrat; Elkins.
Surveyor.....A. Ward Schoonover, Democrat; Montrose.
Assessor.....Jasper N. Phares, Democrat; Gilman.
Com. School Lands.....Stark L. Baker, Republican; Beverly.
County Commissioners.....A. W. Hart, Democrat; Elkins.
Wirt C. Ward, Democrat; Mill Creek.
W. O. Triplett, Democrat; Kerens.
Sealer Weights & Measures..A. L. Rowan, Democrat; Beverly.

B'd Review & Equalization..W. H. Rohrbaugh, Republican; Beverly; term expires in 1917.
P. F. King, Democrat; Elkins; term expires in 1919.
A. L. Dove, Republican; Harman; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. G. Harper, Beverly, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Elkins. Drs. J. C. Irons, O. L. Perry and C. H. Hall.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $3,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney $1,800.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,250; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Elkins, unless otherwise given.)

Allen, R. H.
Arnold, William A.
Arnold & Arnold
Baker, W. E.
Bent, J. A.
Bowers, E. A.
Brown, John F.
Canfield, J. C.
Cobb, W. H.
Coberly, James
Cunningham, A. M.
Cunningham, Neal
Harding & Harding
Irons, Robert S.
Keenan, L. H.
Kump, H. G.
King, M. H.
Maxwell, Claude W.
Maxwell, W. B. & E. L.
Read, William J.
Reger, Shelton L.
Scott, C. H.
See, Roy
Spears, Samuel T.
Strader & Tallman
Strieby, C. O.
Talbott & Hoover
Taylor, B. W.
Wilson, W. G.
Crickard, Cecil L.
Mill Creek
Strader, W. J.
Beverly
Ward, J. B.
Beverly

POLITICAL COMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. H. Manning, Chairman, T. W. Stalnaker, Secretary, R. Emmett O'Connor, Assistant Secretary, W. G. Wilson, Treasurer, Elkins.

C. C. Baker and W. H. Rohrbough, Beverly; Hoy C. Huffman, Whitmer; M. J. Roy, Harman; J. E. Gawthrop, Huttonsville; E. E. Shiflett, Mill Creek; W. W. Tyree, Elkins; John A. Vanscoy, Elkins, R. 2; Alexander W. Ewing, Pickens; H. E. Snyder and J. J. Snyder, Valley Head; A. O. Cross, Kerens; A. J. Huffman, Montrose; Isaac Joyce and J. F. Phillips, Coalton; Glenn Phares and S. K. Scott, Valley Bend; Ira Shockey, Long.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. Floyd Strader, Chairman, Daniel V. Moyle, Secretary, Elkins; A. B. Long, Treasurer, Valley Bend.

Charles L. Weese and John Z. Miller, Beverly; George Nethkin, Whitmer; Samuel W. Richards, Evenwood; Warwick Hutton, Huttonsville;

Clinton Bell, Mill Creek; James Shannon, Jr., Adolph; F. R. Tuning, Pickens; J. G. Simmons, Valley Head; J. M. Wilmoth and L. S. Martenay, Montrose; Dr. A. C. Blair, Coalton; J. J. King, Ellamore; J. Floyd Stalnaker, Valley Bend.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Intermountain.....Elkins. Established in 1907; published every evening except Sunday by the Inter-Mountain Printing Company; Republican; circulation 700.

Weekly Intermountain.....Established in 1892; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 1,000.

Randolph Enterprise.....Elkins. Established in 1874; published every Thursday by the Elkins Printing Supply Company; Democratic; circulation 1,500. J. Slidell Brown, editor.

Randolph Review.....Elkins. Established in 1913; published every Thursday by James W. Weir; Democratic; circulation 700.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Elkins National Bank.....Elkins. Lee Crouch, President; E. A. Bowers, Vice President; Gus Warfield, Jr., Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $80,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Elkins. R. Chaffey, President; J. T. Lingamfelter, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

The Davis Trust Company...Established in 1901. W. G. Wilson, President; N. I. Hall, Treasurer. Capital $250,000; surplus $160,000.

The Beverly Bank.....Beverly. Began business in 1900. Dr. H. Yokum, President; J. B. Staggers, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

Stockmans Bank.....Harman. Began business in 1905. I. M. Groves, President; C. L. Stiff, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,700.

Bank of Mill Creek.....Mill Creek. Began business in 1912. Wirt C. Ward, President; G. P. Russell, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Beverly District.

Justices of the Peace.....George E. Greynolds, Democrat; Beverly.
L. B. McLaughlin, Democrat; Beverly.

Constables.....Joseph Doerr, Democrat; Beverly.
Coleman Stalnaker, Democrat; Beverly.

Dry Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....John S. Frost, Republican; Horton.
A. W. Graham, Republican; Harman.

Constables.....Sampson Pennington, Democrat; Harman.
W. J. Mullenix Republican; Glady.

Huttonsville District.

Justices of the Peace.....James L. Liggett, Democrat; Huttonsville.
Daniel G. McCauley, Democrat; Mill Creek.

Constables.....Dellis Pritt, Democrat; Huttonsville.
W. H. Conrad, Democrat; Mill Creek.

Leadsville District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. W. Smith, Democrat; Elkins.
T. W. Stalnaker, Republican; Elkins.

Constables.....John Purkey, Democrat; Elkins.
C. H. Daniels, Democrat; Elkins.

Middle Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. McClintic, Democrat; Pickens.
Eli Poling, Republican; Loda.

Constable.....Lloyd Zickafoose, Republican; Loda.

Mingo District.

Justice of the Peace.....B. W. Moore, Democrat; Mingo.

Constable.....C. W. Stalnaker, Democrat; Monterville.

New Interest District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. S. Masteney, Democrat; Montrose.
Charles Skidmore, Democrat; Kerens.

Constables.....Emery Daniels, Democrat; Kerens.
B. K. Gainer, Democrat; Montrose.

Roaring Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....Claude Phillips, Sr., Democrat; Coalton.
J. M. King, Democrat; Mabie.

Constables.....William O'Conner, Republican; Coalton.
W. L. King, Democrat; Kingsville.

Valley Bend District.

Justice of the Peace.....Charles C. Crickard, Democrat; Valley Bend.

Constable.....Henry E. Wamsley, Democrat; Beverly.

POST OFFICES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Adolph,	Elkins,	Huff,	Montrose,
Alpena,	Elkwater,	Huttonsville,	Osceola,
Bemis,	Ellamore,	Job,	Pickens,
Beverly,	Evenwood,	Kerens,	Rich Mountain,
Bluespring,	Flint,	Kingsville,	Silicia,
Bowden,	Gilman,	Lee Bell,	Spangler,
Cassity,	Glady,	Loda,	Sully,
Cheatbridge,	Harding,	Long,	Valley Bend,
Coalton,	Harman,	Mabie,	Valley Head,
Cubana,	Harperton,	Mill Creek,	Weaver,
Czar,	Helvetia,	Mingo,	Whitmer,
Dryfork,	Horton,	Monterville,	Wymer.

RITCHIE COUNTY.

Formed in 1843 from parts of Wood, Harrison and Lewis counties, and named from Thomas Ritchie, a distinguished Virginia editor, who always referred to it as the "Little Gem." Land area 453 square miles; population 17,875, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Harrisville. Population 608 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....(Vacancy.)
Sheriff.....Creed C. McKinley, Republican; Harrisville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....L. L. Cokeley, Republican; Harrisville.
Chancery Commissioners....L. L. Cokeley. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
R. S. Blair, Democrat; Harrisville.
Thos. J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.
H. E. McGinnis, Republican; Harrisvile.
Divorce Commissioner.....R. Brown Zinn. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Clerk County Court.....J. N. Sharpnack, Republican; Harrisville.
Supt. Free Schools.....R. B. Cokeley, Republican; Harrisville.
Surveyor.....John A. Pew, Republican; Cairo.
Assessor.....W. M. Nutter, Republican; Harrisville.
Com. of School Lands.....S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.

County Commissioners.....A. M. Douglass, Republican; Cairo.
A. O. Wilson, Democrat; Pennsboro.
Lewis Garrison, Republican; Auburn.

B'd Review & Equalization...M. J. Leggett, Republican; Harrisville; term expires in 1917.
J. F. Hatfield, Republican; Harrisville; term expires in 1919.
Will A. Strickler, Democrat; Ellenboro; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. P. Jones, Pennsboro, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Harrisville. Drs. W. E. Talbott, L. C. Goff and C. L. Boyers.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,750; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $750.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,800; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Harrisville, unless otherwise given.)

Adams, Homer
Blair, R. S., Jr.
Cooper, Victor F.
Davis, Thomas J.
McGinnis, B. F.
Powell, S. A.
Prunty, S. O.
Smith, Anthony,
Zinn, R. Brown
Duty, M. K.
Pennsboro

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—S. A. Powell, Chairman, R. Brown Zinn, Secretary, L. L. Cokeley, Treasurer, Harrisville.

F. S. McCullough, Mole Hill; B. F. McGinnis, Pennsboro; P. G. Zinn, Pullman; Charles Haddox, Berea; George Heckler, Cairo; A. R. Douglass, Goose Creek; W. R. Hays, McFarlan; W. A. Goff, Goffs.

Democratic Executive Committee—Gordon P. Fought, Chairman, Pennsboro; Bert Adams, Secretary, Harrisville; J. C. Lacy, Treasurer, Ellenboro.

J. L. Rymer, Auburn; J. P. Beckner, Petroleum; J. M. Lewis, Cairo, L. C. Goff, Burnt House; Lee Scott, Smithville.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette.....Harrisville. Established in 1873; published every Friday by the Gazette Printing Company; Republican; circulation 2,700.

Ritchie Standard.....Harrisville. Established in 1895; published every Wednesday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 2,600.

Enterprise.....Cairo. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 750.

News.....Pennsboro. Established in 1890; published every Thursday by Gordon P. Fought; Democratic; circulation $1,500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Harrisville. A. O. Wilson, President; J. B. Westfall, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

First National Bank.....Pennsboro. A. O. Wilson, President; Okey E. Nutter, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $4,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Pennsboro. R. Broadwater, President; L. D. James, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $3,100.

STATE BANKS.

Auburn Exchange Bank.....Auburn. Began business in 1901. J. T. Hall, President; A. Hayes Elliott, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,300.

Bank of Cairo.....Cairo. Began business in 1897. D. G. McGregor, President; G. F. Hess, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $12,000.

The Peoples Bank.....Harrisville. Began business in 1899. Johnson Jackson, President; J. H. Lininger, Cashier. Capital, $70,000; surplus $30,000.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Pennsboro. Began business in 1898. Thomas G. Strickler, President; M. L. Weekley, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $12,807.

Pullman State Bank.....Pullman. Began business in 1902. G. M. Ireland, President; Fred A. Hall, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Clay District.

Justice of the Peace.....I. L. Fordyce, Democrat; Pennsboro.
Constables.....James Hickman, Democrat; Pennsboro.
R. J. Reed, Democrat; Ellenboro.

Union District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. L. Miller, Republican; Harrisville.
Constables.....Ralph Sommerville, Republican; Auburn.
S. F. Craft, Republican; Harrisville.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. French, Republican; Goose Creek.
Van A. Zeverly, Republican; Cairo.
Constables.....D. W. Satterfield, Republican; Goose Creek.
C. O. Lynch, Republican; Rutherford.

Murphy District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. Wilson, Republican; Smithville.
F. F. Shimer, Republican; Smithville.
Constables.....D. D. Givens, Republican; Washburn.
P. F. Evans, Republican; Smithville.

POST OFFICES IN RITCHIE COUNTY.

Auburn,
Beatrice,
Berea,
Burnt House,
Cairo,
Cantwell,
Cokeleys,
Combs,
Cornwallis,
Donohue,
Ellenboro,
Eva,
Finch,
Fonzo,
Girta,
Goffs,
Goose Creek,
Hannahdale,
Harrisville,
Hartley,
Hazelgreen,
Highland,
Iris,
Lawford,
League,
Lough,
Macfarlan,
Mahone,
Mellin,
Mole Hill,
Oxford,
Pennsboro,
Petroleum,
Pike,
Pullman,
Racket,
Rutherford,
Slab,
Smithville,
Toll Gate,
Washburn.

ROANE COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from parts of Kanawha, Jackson and Gilmer, and named from Spencer Roane, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Land area, 522 square miles; population 21,543, census of 1910; estimated population 22,434, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 22,605, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Spencer. Population 1,224 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Minnie Ball, Spencer.
Sheriff.....J. P. Price, Democrat; Spencer. Ex-Officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....H. C. Ferguson, Republican; Spencer.
Clerk Circuit Court.....L. O. Curtis, Republican; Spencer.
Chancery Commissioners....W. H. Bishop. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Raymond Dodson, Republican; Spencer.
A. E. Kenney, Democrat; Spencer.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. H. Bishop (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Clerk County Court.....W. A. Carpenter, Republican; Spencer.
Supt. Free Schools.....I. B. Boggs, Republican; Spencer.
County Road Engineer.....Burdette Woodyard, Republican; Spencer.
Surveyor.....J. J. Taylor, Republican; Spencer.
Assessor.....B. S. Ray, Republican; Spencer.
Com. of School Lands.....Raymond Dodson. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
County Commissioners.....W. E. Ryan, Republican; Ryan.
G. E. Whitney, Republican; Walton.
William Looney, Democrat; Tariff.
B'd Review & Equalization...I. M. Vineyard, Republican; Spencer, R. D. 2; term expires in 1917.
H. D. Wells, Democrat; Spencer; term expires in 1919.
G. C. Drake, Republican; Newton; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. U. L. Dearman, Reedy, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Spencer. Drs. J. B. Thompson, E. S. Goff and J. E. McQuain.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,700; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Spencer, unless otherwise given.)

Baker, John M.
Bell, S. P.
Bishop, William H.
Chambers, O. J.
Cunningham, George F.
Dodson, Raymond
Douthitt, G. C.
Ferguson, H. C.
Harper, J. M.
Hedges, Grover F.
Kenney, Amos E.
Lance, J. W.
Morford, J. A.
Pendleton, Walter
Ryan, Thomas P.
Lester, J. M.
Reedy.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. M. McKown, Chairman, L. O. Curtis, Secretary, P. C. Adams, Treasurer, Spencer.

W. F. Wilson, Spencer, R. 1; P. G. Steinbeck, Reedy; G. W. Ashley, Amma; Flem Groves, Kester; T. P. Harper, Ryan; A. J. Hawkins, Harmony; J. W. Boggs and T. H. Fore, Reedy; G. W. Wells, Looneyville; R. B. Rowh, Tariff; A. J. L. Meadows and Giles Edwards, Spencer; C. B. Halstead and J. Z. Neal, Walton.

Democratic Executive Committee—A. S. Heck, Chairman, D. M. Pendleton, Secretary, Spencer; O. M. Depue, Kyger.

W. P. Smith, Penile; L. P. Showen, Spencer, R. D.; W. J. Justice, A. T. Ferrell and R. L. Ferrell, Looneyville; J. M. Keen, Newton; W. P. Harper, Harmony; S. R. Fields, Vickers; J. H. Morford, Spencer; J. M. Nutter, Triplett; E. M. Howell, Reedy.

NEWSPAPERS.

Bulletin.....Spencer. Established in 1878; published every Friday by John Kirk; Democratic; circulation 1,100.

Times-Record.....Spencer. Established in 1911; published every Thursday by S. A. Simmons and L. O. Curtis; Republican; circulation 2,150.

News.....Reedy. Established in 1909; published every Friday by Fred E. Craig; Independent; circulation 775.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Spencer. Andrew Parks, President; John W. Looney, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $14,000.

First National Bank.....Reedy. J. M. Lester, President; A. L. Thrash, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $3,750.

STATE BANKS.

Roane County Bank.....Spencer. Began business in 1898; C. S. Vandal, President; S. B. Thompson, Cashier. Capital $37,000; surplus $100,000.

Traders Banking & Trust Company.....Spencer. Began business in 1903. A. J. Knotts, President; W. V. Butcher, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $23,000.

Bank of Reedy.....Reedy. Began business in 1902. J. A. McClung, President; E. L. Camp, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

Poca Valley Bank.....Walton. Began business in 1908. I. A White, President; O. C. Pence, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $27,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Curtis District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. H. McCracken, Republican; Gray.
E. S. Ball, Democrat; Reedy.

Constables.....G. P. Burdett, Democrat; Reedy.
W. F. Ball, Democrat; Reedy.

Geary District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. E. Lloyd, Republican; Uler.
Waitman Ashley, Republican; Amma.

Constable.....Clark Wilson, Republican; Uler.
S. M. McCroskey, Republican; Amma.

Harper District.

Justices of the Peace.....John C. Hunt, Republican; Mattie.
Lewis M. Riley, Republican; Harmony.

Constables.....Thomas P. Harper, Republican; Ryan.
A. Milton Harper, Republican; Higby.

Reedy District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. C. Cottle, Democrat; Reedy.
F. P. Cox, Democrat; Grace.

Constables.....W. H. Hess, Democrat; Seaman.
I. N. Cheuvront, Democrat; Reedy.

Smithfield District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. S. Sheppard, Democrat; Tariff.
R. C. Weltner, Democrat; Ernest.

Constables.....J. W. White, Democrat; Linden.
John Kincaid, Democrat; Spencer.

Spencer District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. T. Crislip, Republican; Spencer.
A. B. Gainer, Democrat; Spencer.
Constables.....Curtis Cox, Republican; Spencer.
A. S. Reynolds, Republican; Spencer.

Walton District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. E. Whitney, Republican; Walton.
H. D. Ryan, Republican; Walton.
Constables.....W. D. Lee, Republican; Walton.
C. R. Saunders, Republican; Walton.

POST OFFICES IN ROANE COUNTY.

Amma,
Bloomington,
Boyd,
Cicerone,
Clio,
Countsville,
Ernest,
Flatfork,
Gandeeville,
Geneva,
Grace,
Harmony,
Higby,
Jingo,
Kester,
Kettle,
Kyger,
Left Hand,
Leo,
Linden,
Looneyville,
Mattie,
Newton,
Osbornes Mills,
Otto,
Pad,
Pasco,
Pigeon,
Red Knob,
Reedy,
Ryan,
Seaman,
Spencer,
Tariff,
Triplett,
Uler,
Vicars,
Walnut Grove,
Walton
Wanego,
Zona.

SUMMERS COUNTY.

Formed in 1871 from parts of Monroe, Mercer, Greenbrier and Fayette counties, and named from George W. Summers, a member of Congress from Virginia in 1841. Land area 369 square miles; population 18,420, census of 1910; estimated population 19,555, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 19,773, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Hinton. Population 3,656 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James H. Miller, Democrat; Hinton.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, second Monday in March, second Monday in June and first Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Ben. D. Keller, Democrat; Hinton.
Sheriff.....D. M. Meador, Democrat; Hinton.
Ex-Officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....T. N. Reed, Democrat; Hinton.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Rufus S. Brown, Democrat; Hinton.
Chancery Commissioners....A. G. Flanagan, Republican; Hinton.
A. D. Daly, Democrat; Hinton.
W. T. Ball, Democrat; Hinton.
P. W. Boggess, Democrat; Hinton.
Divorce Commissioner.....James H. Miller, Jr., Democrat; Hinton.
Clerk County Court.....John M. Carden, Democrat; Hinton.
Supt. Free Schools.....Lee Harper, Democrat; Hinton.
Surveyor.....H. L. Batten, Democrat; Pence Springs.
Assessor.....Carry N. Vass, Democrat; Marie.
Com. of School Lands.....A. L. Campbell, Democrat; Lowell.
County Commisisoners.....Z. V. Burks, Democrat; Bellepoint.
A. H. Mann, Democrat; Jumping Branch.
H. Gwinn, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs.
B'd Review & Equalization...H. F. Kesler, Democrat; Lowell; term expires in 1917.
W. F. Bush, Republican; Hinton; term expires in 1919.
J. L. Barker, Republican; Jumping Branch; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. E. Rose, Hinton, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Hinton. Dr. E. E. Rose (single surgeon).

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Hinton, unless otherwise given.)

Boggess, P. W.
Daly, A. D.
Dunlap, R. F.
Eagle, E. C.
Graham, R. H.
Lilly, T. J.
Mann, T. G.
Miller, James H., Jr.
Reed, T. N.
Sawyers, W. H.
Thomas, S. B.
Ball, W. T.
Bolin, H. A.
Boggess, W. F. Pence Springs
Tomkies, Frank.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—E. C. Eagle, Chairman, J. W. Graham, Secretary, J. L. Ellison, Treasurer, Hinton.

J. L. Carson and J. A. Allen, Buck; C. B. Williams, Hinton; J. A. Graham and O. T. Honaker, Sandstone; J. A. Yancy, Brooklin; John H. Lilly and M. T. Montgomery, True; J. L. Eskew, Tophet; T. C. Graham, Clayton; L. L. Meades, Talcott.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. M. Meador, Chairman, Hinton; C. D. Bolton, Secretary, Dr. F. L. McNeer, Treasurer, Forest Hill.

C. A. Templeton, Hinton; James Gwinn and J. J. Dunbar, Green Sulphur Springs; J. Riley Pack, Jumping Branch; C. C. Lilly, Lilly; A. L. Butler, Lick Creek; F. H. Pitzer, Pipestem; O. E. Maddy, Ballengee; C. M. Perry, Talcott.

NEWSPAPERS.

Herald.....Hinton. Established in 1906; published every evening except Sunday by the Herald Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 600.

Independent-Herald.....Hinton. Established in 1872; published every Thursday by the Independent-Herald Publishing Company; Democratic; 1,500.

Leader.....Hinton. Established in 1894; published every Thursday by J. W. Graham; Republican; circulation 1,200.

News.....Hinton. Established in 1902; published every evening except Sunday by J. W. Graham; Republican; circulation 800.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Hinton. O. O. Cooper, President; H. L. Taylor, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Hinton. W. H. Garnett, President; Oscar P. Vines, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $16,000.

National Bank of Summers. Hinton. James T. McCreery, President; J. H. Jordan, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $120,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Forest Hill District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Keatley, Democrat; Indian Mills.
H. T. Burton, Republican; Bertha.

Constables.....J. J. Foster, Democrat; Forest Hill.
W. M. Foster, Democrat; Indian Mills.

Greenbrier District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. J. Hughes, Democrat; Hinton.
T. G. Swats, Democrat; Hinton.

Constables.....C. T. Crawford, Democrat; Wiggins.
J. F. Tincher, Democrat; Bellepoint.

Green Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....Sam C. Richmond, Republican; New Richmond.
Braxton Bragg, Democrat; New Richmond.

Constables.....J. W. Harris, Republican; New Richmond.
G. R. Ward, Republican; Ramp.

Jumping Branch District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. J. Cochran, Democrat; Jumping Branch.
F. L. Akers, Democrat; Ellison.

Constables.....W. R. Vest, Democrat; Jumping Branch.
J. N. Cole, Democrat; Ellison.

Pipestem District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. T. Clark, Democrat; Crumps Bottom.
W. C. Keaton, Democrat; Farley.

Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

Talcott District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. P. Lowry, Democrat; Lowell.
D. P. Thomas, Democrat; Alderson.

Constables.....P. C. Sherwood, Republican; Talcott.
O. H. Mann, Republican; Clayton.

POSTOFFICES IN SUMMERS COUNTY.

Ballengee,
Bellepoint,
Bertha,
Brooklyn,
Brooks,
Buck,
Clayton,
Crumps Bottom,
Ellison,
Elton,
Farley,
Forest Hill,
Glenray,
Greenbrier Spgs.,
Green Sulphur Springs.
Hinton,
Indian Mills,
Judson,
Jumping Branch.
Junta,
Lick Creek,
Lilly,
Lockbridge,
Lowell,
Mandeville,
Marie,
Meadow Creek,
Mountview,
Neponset,
Packs Ferry,
Pence Springs,
Pipestem,
Ramp,
Sandstone,
Santifee,
Seminole,
Streeter,
Suck Creek,
Talcott,
Tempa,
Tophet,
True,
Valley Heights,
Warford,
Wiggins.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Formed in 1844 from parts of Harrison, Barbour and Marion, and named from Zachary Taylor, of the Indian wars, the Mexican war and President of the United States in 1849. Land area 175 square miles; population 16,554, census of 1910; estimated population 17,383, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 17,543, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Grafton. Population 7,563 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Neil T. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April, and second Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....E. V. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Sheriff.....Lee Bennett, Democrat; Grafton.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Gene W. Ford, Republican; Grafton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. J. Mason, Democrat; Grafton.
Chancery Commissioners....J. Frank Wilson, Republican; Grafton.
J. H. Sommerville, Republican; Grafton.
J. G. St. Clair, Republican; Grafton.
G. W. Ford, Republican; Grafton.
Divorce Commissioner..... Harry Friedman, Democrat; Grafton.
Clerk County Court.....C. T. Bartlett, Democrat; Grafton.
Supt. Free Schools.....R. J. Martin, Democrat; Grafton.
Surveyor.....R. A. Morrow, Republican; Bridgeport.
Assessor.....Melvin Newlon, Republican; Grafton.
Com. School Lands.....A. W. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
County Commissioners.....George Luzadder, Democrat; Grafton.
Charles R. Durbin, Democrat; Grafton.
Frank P. Robinson, Republican; Grafton.
Sealer Weights & Measures..I. N. Grimes, Democrat; Grafton.
B'd Review & Equalization...J. C. Llewellen, Republican; Grafton; term expires in 1917.
I. M. Rinker, Democrat; Grafton; term expires in 1919.
W. E. Tomblin, Republican; Flemington; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. C. F. Schafer, Grafton, County Health Officer
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Grafton. Drs. A. S. Warder, Jr., G. R. Ogden and J. S. Whitescarver.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921. the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,800; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Postoffice address, Grafton.)

Allender, J. Guy
Barlow, J. H. S.
Burdett, A. W.
Friedman, Harry
Guard, Charles P.
Hechmer, John L.
St. Clair, J. G.
Summerville, Eugene
Summerville, Sidney H.

Burdett, J. S.
Cochran, Z. M.
Dent, Herbert W.
Dent, W. R. D.
Ford, G. W.
Kunst, G. H. A.
Martin, F. T.
McGraw, John T.
Musgrave, S. M.
Robinson, Jed W.
Samples, William P.
Watkins, W. M.
Warder, Hugh
Wilson, J. Frank
Wyckoff, O. E.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—V. T. Hanley, Chairman, Grafton; A. R. Kunst, Secretary, Grafton, R. 5; B. W. Perine, Treasurer, Grafton. R. M. Parrish, E. F. Clark and Parker Selvey, Grafton; A. L. McElfresh, Bridgeport, R. 3; Marcellus Compton, Grafton R. 2; John S. Wycoff and W. E. Tomblyn, Flemington; D. M. Morgan and G. E. McIntosh, Grafton, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. B. Cruise, Chairman, C. L. Currey, Secretary, Grafton; G. Ona Sinsel, Treasurer, Flemington. A. C. Morris, Bridgeport, R. 3; C. T. Reynolds, Grafton, R. 4; James T. Murphy, Grafton; Elmer Utterback, Simpson; J. C. Whitehair, Flemington; Joseph Ford, Grafton, R. 2; John Bennington, Grafton; Harry Grimes and Murray Mason, Grafton, R. 1.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Sentinel.....Grafton. Established in 1903; published every evening except Sunday by the Grafton Sentinel Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 2,960.

Weekly Sentinel.....Established in 1870; published every Friday by the same company; Republican; circulation 2,200.

Leader.....Grafton. Established in 1888; published every Thursday by the Leader Publishing Company, (Inc.); Democratic; circulation 1,725.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Grafton. W. A. Beavers, President; O. Jay Fleming, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $312,268.

STATE BANKS.

Grafton Banking & Trust Co Grafton. Began business in 1903. A. B. Corder, President; H. W. Chadduck, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $30,000.

Merch. & Mechan. Sav. Bank. Grafton. Began business in 1891. W. R. D. Dent, President; W. Morgan, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Taylor County Bank..... Grafton. Began business in 1905. J. C. Lewellen, President; N. F. Kendall, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits $18,623.34.

Bank of Flemington..... Flemington. Began business in 1913. G. O. Sinsel, President; Guy E. Williams, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Grafton District.

Justices of the Peace..... J. A. Carroll, Democrat; Grafton.
J. E. Newcome, Republican; Grafton.

Constables..... George W. Doe, Democrat; Grafton.
E. B. Shaffer, Democrat; Grafton.

Court House District.

Justices of the Peace..... C. W. Monroe, Republican; Grafton.
C. M. Hoff, Republican; Grafton.

Constables..... Leonard A. Smith, Democrat; Grafton.
L. C. Peppers, Democrat; Grafton.

Booth's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace..... J. E. Hibbs, Democrat; Grafton, R. D. No. 5.
W. D. Barrett, Democrat; Grafton.

Constables..... C. H. Barker, Democrat; Grafton, R. F. D.
J. J. Curry, Democrat; Grafton, R. F. D.

Flemington District.

Justice of the Peace..... George Menear, Republican; Tyrconnel.

Constable..... J. F. Davisson, Democrat; Tyrconnel.

Fetterman District.

Justices of the Peace..... C. W. Phillips, Democrat; Grafton.
Augustus Poe, Democrat; Grafton.

Constables..... George A. Brock, Democrat; Grafton.
F. O. Jacobs, Democrat; Grafton.

Knottsville District.

Justice of the Peace..... J. W. Bradley, Republican; Grafton.

Constable..... Ross Bradley, Republican; Grafton.

POST OFFICES IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

Cecil,	Grafton,	Simpson,	Webster,
Flemington,	Rosemont,	Thornton,	Wendel.

TUCKER COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from part of Randolph and named from St. George Tucker, an eminent Virginia jurist. Land area 405 square miles; population 18,675, census of 1910; estimated population 21,440, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 21,971, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Parsons. Population 1,780 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....F. M. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.

Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Official Court Reporter.....Miss Carrie Getzendanner, Keyser.

Sheriff.....Albert C. Minear, Republican; Parsons. Ex-Officio Sealer Weights & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Wayne K. Pritt, Republican; Parsons.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Lewis E. Spangler, Democrat; Parsons.

Chancery Commissioners....Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.
A. J. Valentine, Republican; Parsons.
J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.
J. William Harman, Republican; Parsons.

Divorce Commissioner.....J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.

Clerk County Court.....H. F. Colebank, Republican; Parsons.

Supt. Free Schools.....C. R. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.

Surveyor.....J. W. Bowman, Democrat; Hendricks.

County Road Engineer.....W. E. Weimer, Republican; Davis.

Assessor.....S. C. Simpson, Republican; Parsons.

Com. School Lands.....J. William Harman, Republican; Parsons.

County Commissioners.....J. Frank Robinson, Democrat; Parsons.
W. E. Cupp, Democrat; St. George.
J. E. Poling, Democrat; St. George, R. F. D.
Nelson Williams, Democrat; St. George, R. F. D.
Ole Z. Harr, Democrat; Beuna.
J. M. Lashley, Republican; Davis.
Arthur Williamson, Republican; Thomas.

B'd Review & Equalization..A. L. Hamrick, Republican; Thomas; term expires in 1917.
John J. Adams, Democrat; St. George; term expires in 1919.
J. B. Jenkins, Republican; Black Fork; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Ford Huff, Parsons, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,200; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,600; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,900.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Parsons, unless otherwise given.)

Cunningham & Stallings
Hansford, L.
Herman, J. William
Lee, C. F.
McNemar, William V.
Pritt, Wayne K.
Scott, J. P.
Smith, Charles D.
Valentine, A. J.
Cuppett, D. E.
Thomas
Heironimus, R. D.
Davis.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. R. Stallings, Chairman, D. W. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons; W. G. Helmick, Treasurer, Thomas. P. T. Stroup and Blaine Hershman, Thomas; Phillip Runner, Montrose R. 3; W. H. Wolf, St. George R. 3; H. L. Best, Sr., and C. G. Lashley, Davis; E. W. Ziler, Jenningston; W. N. Devilder, Red Creek; D. E. Cuppett and W. G. Helmick, Thomas; E. N. Snider and James S. Owens, St. George, R. 3; Will E. Dietz and W. C. Lipscomb, St. George.

Democratic Executive Committee—H. L. Bennett, Chairman, John T. Reger, Secretary, S. W. Kalar, Treasurer, Parsons. C. J. McKinney, Parsons; J. D. Collett, Hambleton; Jay Phillips and John Shahan, St. George R. 3; George T. Mills and C. J. Deahl, Davis; Tilden McDonald, Jenningston; Henry Harper, Buena; J. M. Hearn, Thomas; Dr. J. F. Thompson, Albert; Walter Hovatter and A. D. Loughry, St. George, R. 3; David Gilmore, St. George.

NEWSPAPERS.

Advocate.....Parsons. Established in 1896; published every Thursday by D. W. Thurston; Republican; circulation 800.

Mountain State Patriot.....Parsons. Established in 1902; published every Wednesday by the Mountain State Patriot Company; Prohibition; circulation 1,300.

Tucker Democrat.....Parsons. Established in 1887; published every Thursday by John T. Reger; Democratic; circulation 1,300.

Davis News.....Davis. Established in 1897; published every Thursday by W. R. Morris; Independent.

NATIONAL BANKS.

National Bank of Davis..... Davis. A. I. Wilson, President; C. E. Smith, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

First National Bank.....Hendricks. C. A. Roberts, President; C. W. Minear, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

First National Bank.....Parsons. Ford Huff, President; M. C. Feather, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $9,504.

STATE BANKS.

Miners & Merchants Bank..Thomas. Began business in 1902. A. R. Stallings, President; W. W. Woods. Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $22,000.

Tucker County Bank.....Parsons. Began business in 1900. Riley Harper, President; A. D. W. Strickler, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Black Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. S. Cunningham, Republican; Hendricks.
W. F. Randolph, Democrat; Parsons.

Constables.....S. W. Kalar, Democrat; Parsons.
W. S. Hedrick, Republican; Hendricks.

Dry Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. I. Collins Republican; Laneville.
C. H. Helmick, Republican; Red Creek.

Constables.....W. H. Bennett, Republican; Red Creek.
L. D. Swearinger, Republican; Laneville.

Clover District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. D. Phillips, Democrat; St. George, R. F. D.
J. W. Bolyard, Democrat; St. George, R. F. D.
Constables.....Johnson Isner, Democrat; St. George.
Fred Poling, Democrat; St. George.

Davis District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. S. Sell, Republican; Davis.
J. F. Kramer, Democrat; Davis.
Constables.....James M. Kimble, Republican; Davis.
A. F. Bennett, Republican; Davis.

Fairfax District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. Jones, Republican; Thomas.
R. R. Smith, Democrat; Albert.
Constables.....L. E. Shahan, Republican; Thomas.
W. T. Roberts, Republican; Thomas.

Licking District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. W. Campbell, Democrat; St. George, R. D.
Constable.....S. M. Miller, Republican; St. George, R. D.

St. George District.

Justices of the Peace.....B. A. Shiveley, Republican; St. George.
G. L. Phillips, Republican; Shafer.
Constables.....C. D. Wotring, Republican; Leadmine.
E. L. Baker, Prohibitionist; St. George.

POST OFFICES IN TUCKER COUNTY.

Albert,	Elk,	Laneville,	Porterwood,
Benbush,	Gladwin,	Lead Mine,	Redcreek,
Buena,	Hambleton,	Moore,	Saint George,
Coketon,	Hendricks,	Parsons,	Shafer,
Davis,	Jenningston,	Pierce,	Thomas.

TYLER COUNTY.

Formed in 1814 from part of Ohio county, and named from John Tyler, Governor of Virginia in 1808, and father of President Tyler. Land area 260 square miles; population 16,211, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Middlebourne. Population 546 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Ida M. Morris, New Martinsville.
Sheriff.....Lloyd H. Morris, Democrat; Middlebourne.
Prosecuting Attorney.....O. B. Conaway, Republican; Middlebourne.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Okey J. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.
Chancery Commissioners....T. P. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.
K. C. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.
George L. Rose, Democrat; Middlebourne.
Okey J. Hill. (Politics and address heretofore given.)
Divorce Commissioner.....Olin C. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne.
Clerk County Court.....James Everett Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. T. Foner, Republican; Middlebourne.
Surveyor.....Charles P. Clark, Democrat; Sistersville.
Assessor.....John N. Tippens, Republican; Sistersville.
Com. School Lands.....G. W. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.
County Commissioners.....Samuel Hissam, Democrat; Sistersville.
M. R. Ankrum, Republican; Alma.
G. C. Fletcher, Republican; Wick.
B'd Review & Equalization...John Seckman, Democrat; Alma; term expires in 1917.
John W. Smith, Republican; Frew; term expires in 1919.
J. L. Williamson, Republican; Friendly; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. M. Reppard, Middlebourne, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Sistersville. Drs. J. M. Boice, R. H. Boice and M. M. Reppard.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the salary of the Sheriff will be $2,400; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,800; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Middlebourne, unless otherwise given.)

Boreman & Carter
Conaway, Orren B.
Carter, W. H.
Hardman, Oliver W. O.
Hill, Thomas P.
Hill, O. J.
Underwood & Moore
Riggle, Christian B.
Rose, George K.
Kimball & Sugden, Sistersville.
McCoy, John H.
Swiger, Arlen G. Sistersville.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. H. Underwood, Chairman, Alma; H. W. Smith, Secretary, Middlebourne; J. W. Smith, Treasurer, Frew.

F. M. Conaway, Alma; John F. Shore and C. S Stealey, Middlebourne; J. W. Bunting and Walter R. Reitz, Sistersville; A. D. Arnett and B. F. Robinson, Wick; J. A. Baker, Shirley; Fred Jones, Lima; J. L. DeLong, Bens Run; O. J. Lemley, Shiloh.

Democratic Executive Committee—D. E. Thoenen, Chairman, Sistersville; George L. Rose, Secretary, Middlebourne; Dr. W. H. Young, Treasurer, Sistersville.

W. P. Bradford, Deep Valley; L. F. Davis, Josephs Mills; H. H. Furbee and John S. Moore, Middlebourne; A. T. Holmes, Sistersville; G. G. Morgan and J. E. Sinclair, Meadville; Fred Furbee, Alma; Stephen Merritt, Lima; J. C. Archer, Sistersville, R. 3; Grover Thorn, Friendly, R. 1.

NEWSPAPERS.

Tyler County Star.....Middlebourne. Established in 1877; published every Thursday by Harry Smith; Republican; circulation 900.

Tyler County Journal.....Middlebourne. Established in 1902; published every Thursday by C. B. Riggle; Democratic; circulation 650.

Tyler County News.....Middlebourne. Established in 1909; published every Thursday by the News Publishing Company; Republican.

Review.....Sistersville. Established as a daily in 1895; published every evening except Sunday by the Daily Review Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,200.

Weekly Review.....Established in 1885; published every Wednesday by the same company; Democratic; circulation 950.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Middlebourne. S. G. Pyle, President; G. L. Morris, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus and undivided profits $14,225.37.

First National Bank.....Sistersville. A. C. Jackson, President; J. J. McKay, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus (earned) $65,000.

Farmers & Producers Bank..Sistersville. S. G. Messer, President; W. R. Reitz, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $36,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Sistersville. George B. West, President; J. L. Fish, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus $40,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Middlebourne.....Middlebourne. Established in 1898. John W. Smith, President; L. H. Morris, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $9,000.

Tyler County Bank.....Sistersville. Began business in 1892. E. A. Durham, President; S. G. Pyle, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $41,131.78.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Centerville District.

Justices of the Peace.....George W. Davis, Democrat; Josephs Mills. James A. Meredith, Republican; Alma.

Constables.....Joseph J. Kendall, Democrat; Josephs Mills. Notley Underwood, Republican; Josephs Mills.

Ellsworth District.

Justices of the Peace.....Joseph A. Maxwell, Democrat; Middlebourne. E. T. Richmond, Republican; Conaway.

Constables.....R. M. Carpenter, Democrat; Middlebourne. A. D. Smith, Republican; Iuka.

Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Lowther, Republican; Sistersville. W. R. Smith, Republican; Sistersville.

Constables.....John Horton, Democrat; Sistersville. G. C. Polen, Republican; Sistersville.

Meade District.

Justices of the Peace..... (Vacancies.)

Constables.....Albert Mosser, Democrat, Wick. W. W. Owens, Democrat; Wick.

McElroy District.

Justices of the Peace.....O. F. Orr, Republican; Shirley.
W. M. Sees, Republican; Alvy.
Constable.....B. F. Weekly, Republican; Lima.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. C. Thorn, Democrat; Friendly.
C. M. Knowlton, Republican; Friendly.
Constables.....Samuel Wolf, Democrat; Friendly.
Burnice Smith, Democrat; Friendly.

POST OFFICES IN TYLER COUNTY.

Alma,	Cork,	Iuka,	Middlebourne,
Alvy,	Dale,	Josephs Mills,	Sancho,
Atwood,	Deepvalley,	Lima,	Shirley,
Bearsville,	Frew,	Long Reach,	Sistersville,
Bens Run,	Friendly,	Meadville,	Wick,
Blue,	Glendenning,	Meeker,	Wilbur.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Formed in 1851 from parts of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis, and named from Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, who was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the United States war vessel, "Princeton," at Mount Vernon, in 1844. Land area 351 square miles; population 16,629, census of 1910; estimated population 17,674, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 17,843, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Buckhannon. Population 2,225 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William S. O'Brien, Democrat; Buckhannon.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, first Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. Lea L. Darlington, Buckhannon.
Sheriff.....H. A. Zickafoose, Republican; Buckhannon. Ex-Officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Jerome Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. J. Zickefoose, Republican; Buckhannon.
Chancery Commissioners....W. B. Nutter, Progressive Republican; Buckhannon.
W. G. L. Totten, Democrat; Buckhannon.
C. N. Pew, Republican; Buckhannon.
A. M. Poundstone, Republican; Buckhannon.

Divorce Commissioner.....J. M. N. Downes, Progressive; Buckhannon.
Clerk County Court.....Ernest Phillips, Republican; Buckhannon.
Supt. Free Schools.....B. H. Carpenter, Republican; Buckhannon.
Surveyor.....Claud Burr, Republican; Buckhannon.
Assessor.....S. N. Cutright, Republican; Buckhannon.
Com. School Lands.....Jerome V. Hall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
County Commissioners.....G. M. Marple, Republican, Buckhannon.
H. Freeman, Republican; Abbott.
Lyda Dean, Republican; Buckhannon, R. D.
B'd Review & Equalization...G. W. Shipman, Republican; Buckhannon; term expires in 1917.
L. P. Brooks, Republican; Alexander; term expires in 1919.
Irvin Teter, Democrat; Teter; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; J. A. Rusmisell, Buckhannon, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Buckhannon. Drs. R. A. Reger and C. E. White.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the salary of the Sheriff will be $2,500; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,800; of the Clerk of the County Court $1,800.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Buckhannon.)

Arnold, Gohen C.
Cutright, W. B.
Dailey, A. J.
Downes, J. M. N.
Fisher, W. H.
Fleming, G. M.
Hall, Jerome V.
Higginbotham, C. C.
McWhorter, J. C.
Nutter, W. B.
Pew, C. N.
Pierce, J. P.
Poundstone, A. M.
Stone, J. W. F.
Totten, W. G. L.
Waugh, H. Roy
Young, U. G.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. N. Pew, Chairman, John B. Hilleary, Secretary-Treasurer, Buckhannon.

N. W. Loudin, J. J. Ireland, Dayton Cutright, E. H. Kelley, C. E. Shreve and A. U. Carr, Buckhannon; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Queens; Dr. J. L. Montgomery, Kedron; Walker Ervin, French Creek; R. T. Brooks, Alexander.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. J. Singleton, Chairman, D. Casto. Secretary-Treasurer, Buckhannon.

O. R. Post, Albro Teets and French A. Sexton, Buckhannon; W. W. Harris, Lantz; H. H. Woodford, Arlington; G. T. Hoover, Tenmile; W. B. Miles, Lorentz.

NEWSPAPERS.

Delta & Knight Errant.....Buckhannon. Established in 1869; published every Thursday by the Knight-Errant Company; Republican; circulation 1,600.

Upshur Record.....Buckhannon. Established in 1876; published every Tuesday by the Record Publishing Company; Democratic.

Upshur Republican.....Buckhannon. Established in 1901; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 5,000.

Pharos.....Buckhannon. Established in 1900; published monthly during collegiate year by the students of Wesleyan College; Collegiate; circulation 350.

NATIONAL BANK.

Traders National Bank.....Buckhannon. William Post, President; Sanford Graham, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and earnings $83,512.26.

STATE BANKS.

Buckhannon Bank.....Buckhannon, Began business in 1881. John S. Withers, President; F. J. Farnsworth, Cashier. Capital $27,000; surplus and undivided profits, $33,072.45.

Peoples Bank of W. Va......Buckhannon. Began business in 1903. C. W. Heavner, Cashier; A. A. Simpson, Assistant Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $28,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Banks District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. L. Young, Republican; Gaines.

Constable.....A. D. Long, Republican; Gaines.

Buckhannon District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. B. Neff, Republican; Buckhannon.
James D. Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.
Constables.....T. J. Newcome, Republican; Buckhannon.
Ralph Rollins, Republican; Buckhannon.

Meade District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Cast, Republican; French Creek.
K. E. Zickafoose, Republican; Alton.
Constables.....L. R. Simons, Republican; French Creek.
McC. Cutright, Republican; Alton.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. P. Dumire, Republican; Overhill.
G. B. Booth, Republican; Hall.
Constables.....N. S. Messman, Republican; Gawthrop.
E. F. Lanham, Republican; Hall.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Silas Gooden, Republican; Queens.
S. E. Morgan, Republican; Hemlock.
Constables.....J. E. Snyder, Republican; Queens.
W. A. Wilfong, Republican; Sago, R. F. D. No. 1.

Warren District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. P. Dawson, Republican; Buckhannon.
L. M. Hinkle, Republican; Buckhannon.
Constables.....S. C. Hinkle, Republican; Buckhannon.
C. W. Reynolds, Republican; Buckhannon.

POST OFFICES IN UPSHUR COUNTY.

Abbott,	Gaines,	Kedron,	Selbyville,
Adrian,	Gale,	Lorentz,	Tallmansville,
Alexander,	Gould,	Newlonton,	Tenmile,
Alton,	Hemlock,	Queens,	Teter,
Buckhannon,	Holly Grove,	Red Rock,	Vegan,
Canaan,	Indiancamp,	Rock Cave,	
French Creek,	Ivanhoe,	Sago,	
Frenchton,	Kanawha Head,	Sandrun,	

WAYNE COUNTY.

Formed in 1842 from a part of Cabell and named from Anthony Wayne a noted general in the Revolutionary army. Land area 517 square miles; population 24,081, census of 1910; estimated population 24,324, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 24,371, July 1, 1916

County seat—Wayne. Population 400 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....John B. Wilkinson, Democrat; Logan.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.
Sheriff.....J. S. Billups, Democrat; Wayne.
Prosecuting Attorney.....D. B. Hardwick, Democrat; Wayne.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Charles E. Walker, Democrat; Wayne.
Chancery Commissioners....Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.
Henry Hensley, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Homer B. Marcum, Democrat; Ceredo.
W. J. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
Divorce Commissioner.....P. H. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
Clerk County Court.....Samuel J. Crum, Democrat; Wayne.
Supt. Free Schools.....O. J. Rife, Democrat; Wayne.
Surveyor.....Basil S. Burgess, Democrat; Wayne.
Assessor.....P. Frazier, Democrat; Wayne.
Com. School Lands.....E. J. Willcox, Democrat; Wayne.
County Commissioners.....C. M. Fraley, Democrat; East Lynn.
R. S. Sansom, Democrat; Wayne.
H. W. Thompson, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Sealer Weights & Measures..Hartley Ferguson, Democrat; Wayne.
B'd Review & Equalization...Hezekiah Adkins, Democrat; Dunlow; term expires in 1917.
W. H. Hunt, Republican; Wayne; term expires in 1919.
J. O. Billups, Republican; Prichard; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. W. Rife, Kenova, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Fort Gay. Drs. A. W. Bromley and Reynolds Frasher; Dr. B. D. Garrett, White Creek.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the salary of the Sheriff will be $2,400; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,800; of the Clerk of the County Court $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Wayne, unless otherwise given.)

Ferguson, Charles W.
Hardwick, D. B.
Lambert, J. T.
Napier, P. H.
Prichard, B. J.
Rigg, J. M.
Scaggs, Fisher
Wilcox, E. J.
Clark, J. T.
Catlettsburg.
Fry, C.
East Lynn.
Marcum, J. H.
Dunlow.
Marcum, Homer,
Ceredo.
Lovins, William
Miller, Joseph S.
Kenova.
Pack, Rufus
Queens Ridge.
Tierman, J. H.
Charleston.
Hensley, Henry
Watts, B. B.
Fort Gay.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—R. C. Taylor, Chairman, S. A. McVey, Secretary, Wayne.

Reece Owens, Kenova, R. D.; W. F. Bruns, Ceredo; Burwell Luther and Allen Ray, Shoals; J. S. Lakin and H. G. Vicars, Ft. Gay, R. D.; J. P. Adkins and Henderson Maynard, Dunlow; W. T. Wallace, Millett; Wayne Moore, Queens Ridge; W. H. Newhouse and Edgar Maynard, East Lynn.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. T. Workman, Chairman, Echo; O. J. Rife, Secretary, Wayne.

T. N. Goff, Kenova; J. C. Chadwick, Kenova R. D.; S. A. Booth and Boyd Wellman, Wayne; Pharoah Osborn, Ft. Gay, R. D.; E. G. Romans, Ft. Gay; John B. Crum, Sr., and John B. Crum, Jr., Crum; T. J. Asbury and C. E. Counts, Dunlow; A. Mills, Armilda; Milton Adkins, East Lynn, R. D.

NEWSPAPERS.

News.....Wayne. Established in 1874; published every Thursday by J. W. and O. J. Rife; Democratic; circulation 900.

Advance.....Ceredo. Established in 1885; published every Wednesday by T. T. McDougal, Republican; circulation 500.

Reporter.....Kenova. Established in 1890; published every Friday by T. T. McDougal; Independent; circulation 400.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Kenova. Joseph S. Miller, President; J. Miller Jackson, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $7,200.

First National Bank.....Ceredo. S. Floyd Hoard, President; Eustace Adkins, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $12,000.

STATE BANK.

Wayne County Bank.....Wayne. Began business in 1903. B. J. Prichard, President; R. C. Taylor, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Ceredo District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Lambert, Democrat; Kenova.
A. G. Brown, Democrat; Ceredo.
Constables.....F. B. Plymale, Democrat; Ceredo.
O. J. Perdue, Democrat; Dunleith.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. Moore, Democrat; Wayne.
J. M. Ross, Democrat; Wayne.
Constables.....S. J. Bloss, Democrat; Wayne.
J. H. Day, Democrat; Lavalette.

Butler District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. P. Billups, Democrat; Fort Gay.
J. W. Huff, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Constables.....John Doss, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Kelly Thompson, Democrat; Fort Gay.

Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....John S. Damron, Democrat; Dunlow.
Albert Hampton, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Constables.....Mat Damron, Democrat; Dunlow.
Hurley Marcum, Democrat; Radnor.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. G. Kirk, Republican; Dunlow.
J. F. Maynard, Republican; Kiahsville.
Constables.....Noah Kirk, Republican; Dunlow.
Monroe Workman; Republican; Queen's Ridge.

Stonewall District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. L. Blankenship, Democrat; East Lynn.
Levi Jackson, Democrat; East Lynn.
Constables.....C. W. Tabor, Democrat; East Lynn.
J. R. Ferguson, Democrat; East Lynn.

POST OFFICES IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Armilda,
Brabant,
Cassie,
Ceredo,
Covegap,
Crete,
Crum,
Dickson,
Dicy,
Dunleith,
Dunlow,
East Lynn,
Echo,
Felix,
Fort Gay,
Genoa,
Glenhayes,
Grassy,
Hany,
Herbert,
Hubbardstown,
Kenova,
Kiahsville,
Lavelette,
Merideth,
Millett,
Prichard,
Quaker,
Queens Ridge,
Radnor,
Roy,
Saltpetre,
Shoals,
Sidney,
Stiltner,
Stonecoal,
Wayne,
Webb,
Whites Creek,
Wilsondale.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Formed in 1860 from parts of Nicholas, Braxton and Randolph, and named in honor of Daniel Webster, statesman. Land area 583 square miles; population 9,680, census of 1910; estimated population 10,110, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 10,193, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Webster Springs. Population 450 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William S. O'Brien, Democrat; Buckhannon.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. Lea L. Darlington, Buckhannon.
Sheriff.....O. C. Ferrell, Democrat; Cleveland.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. L. Wooddell, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John R. Dyer, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Chancery Commissioners.....B. C. Conrad, Progressive; Webster Springs.
James Woodzell, Democrat; Webster Spgs.
W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.
W. S. Wysong, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Divorce Commissioner.....F. N. Sycafoose, Democrat; Webster Spgs.
Clerk County Court.....P. J. McGuire, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Supt. Free Schools.....S. N. Miller, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Surveyor & Road Engineer..P. B. Cogar, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Assessor.....Walter Cool, Democrat; Diana.
Com. School Lands.....E. H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs.
County Commissioners.....J. S. Cutlip, Democrat; Jumbo.
George A. Herold, Democrat; Cowen.
S. J. Dodrill, Democrat; Webster Springs.

B'd Review & Equalization..W. T. Duke; Republican; Hacker Valley; term expires in 1917.
W. E. Gardner, Democrat; Cowen; term expires in 1919.
L. P. B. Rose, Republican; Bolair; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Hoover, Webster Springs, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,200; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,800; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Webster Springs.)

Cogar, J. S.
Conrad, B. C.
Cutlip, E. L.
Dyer. John R. (Circuit Clerk)
Dyer, L. L.
Hoover, J. M.
Morton & Wooddell
Sycafoose, F. N.
Talbott, W. T.
Thurmond, H. C.
Woodzell, James
Wysong W. S.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. D. Howard, Chairman, Cowen; H. B. Nichols, Vice Chairman, J. W. White, Secretary, Webster Springs; Ben F. Miller, Treasurer, Cowen.

W. G. Hamrick, Bergoo; Albert L. Hartmann and Roy H. Mace, Hacker Valley; M. D. Hinkle, Camden-on-Gauley; Thomas W. Cain and W. H. Schrader, Diana.

Democratic Executive Committee—George R. Morton, Chairman, Camden-on-Gauley; T. L. Gregory, Secretary and Treasurer, Webster Springs.

Solomon Starcher, Bolair; A. W. Bobbitt, Cowen; J. A. Neal, Skyles; W. R. Cogar, Skelt; Webster McCourt, Diana; W. Clayton Anderson, Hacker Valley; Wayne Powers, Cleveland.

NEWSPAPERS.

Webster Echo.....Webster Springs. Established in 1883; published every Friday by A. P. Smith and G. R. Morton; Democratic; circulation 1,350.

Webster Republican.....Webster Springs. Established September 1, 1904; published every Thursday by J. W. White, Republican; circulation 600.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Webster Springs. E. H. Morton, President; J. M. Herold, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and profits $8,500.

First National Bank.....Cowen. William Rogers, President; Clyde L. West, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,180.

STATE BANK.

Lanes Bottom Bank.....Lanes Bottom. Began business in 1907. C. H. Smoot, President; A. B. Jackson, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Fork Lick District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. F. Hines, Democrat; Webster Springs.
M. H. Payne, Republican; Webster Springs.

Constables.....Jacob Armentrout, Democrat; Webster Spgs.
H. L. Miller, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Glade District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. K. Given, Democrat; Upper Glade.
L. A. Armentrout, Democrat; Erbacon.

Constables.....J. H. Carpenter, Democrat; Erbacon.
E. J. Salisbury, Democrat; Erbacon.

Holly District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. V. Lough, Democrat; Diana.
C. C. Chapman, Republican; Jumbo.

Constables.....W. F. McCourt, Democrat; Diana.
Jefferson Cool, Democrat; Diana.

Hackers Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. L. Dever, Democrat; Wheeler.
L. E. Johnson, Democrat; Wheeler.

Constables.....(Specials appointed when needed.)

POST OFFICES IN WEBSTER COUNTY.

Arcola,
Bergoo,
Bernards Town,
Boggs,
Bolair,
Camden on Gauley,
Cleveland,
Coe,
Cowen,
Diana,
Dyer,
Erbacon,
Gauley Mills,
Hacker Valley,
Kovan,
Marcus,
Orndoff,
Poling,
Prestonia,
Ralph,
Removal,
Replete,
Samp,
Skelt,
Skyles,
Strouds,
Upperglade,
Wainville,
Waneta,
Webster Springs,
Wheeler,
Woodzell.

WETEL COUNTY.

Formed in 1846 from part of Tyler county, and named from Lewis Wetzel, a noted frontiersman and Indian fighter. Land area 357 square miles; population 23,855, census of 1910; estimated population 24,369, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 24,468, July 1, 1916.

County seat—New Martinsville. Population 2,176 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Stenographer..Ida D. Morris, New Martinsville.
Sheriff.....Clarence M. Stone, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Glenn Snodgrass, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....F. B. Smith, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Chancery Commissioners....M. R. Morris, Democrat; New Martinsville.
E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville.
F. V. Iams, Republican; New Martinsville.
M. H. Willis, Republican; New Martinsville.
Divorce Commissioner.....D. V. Lemon, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Clerk County Court.....Sylvester Myers, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Supt. Free Schools.....D. L. Haught, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Surveyor.....J. M. Cochran, Democrat; Reader.
County Road Engineer.....F. W. Parsons, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Assessor.....D. H. McMillen, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Com. School Lands.....J. W. McIntire, Progressive Republican; New Martinsville.

County Commissioners.....Walter T. Francis, Democrat; Smithfield.
J. M. Burdine, Democrat; Hundred.
W. A. Morgan, Democrat; Porters Falls.

Sealer Weights & Measures..John W. Schamp, Democrat; New Martinsville.

B'd Review & Equalization..J. D. Mayne, Democrat; Reader; term expires in 1917.
D. N. McIntire, Republican; Hall's Mills; term expires in 1919.
E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. E. Fankhauser, New Martinsville, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the salary of the Sheriff will be $3,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $2,000; of the Clerk of the County Court, $2,200.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address New Martinsville, unless otherwise given.)

Barrick, C. W.
Chapman, A. C.
Clark, F. W.
Coffield, G. W.
Cornett, Thomas H.
Carlin, Leo
Hall, S. Bruce
Hall, L. S.
Iams, F. V.
Jacobs, Thomas P.
Johnston, C. L.
Keifer, E. O.
Larrick, A. E.
Leap, T. G.
Lemon, D. V.
Willis, M. H.
McIntire, E. E.
McIntire, Mont
McIntire, J. W.
McIntire, L. V.
McIntire, T. M.
Morris, M. R.
Newman, J. W.
Newman, Leonard
Ober, M. V.
Postlewaite, W. T.
Robinson, E. L.
Robinson, John, Jr.
Rose, H. H.
Snodgrass, Glen
Yost, E. H.
Young, James E.
Lemley, Frederick L. Burton.
Van Camp, Theodore Paden City.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—E. H. Yost, Chairman, New Martinsville; J. L. Simpson, Secretary and Treasurer, Pine Grove.

William Francis and William E. McKnight, New Martinsville; Emery Higgins, West; G. W. Yost, Proctor; J. L. Moore, Reader; J. E. Snider, Porters Falls; Nathan Bane, Smithfield; Jasper Adams, Belton; Thomas Barrett, Endicott; M. F. Blodgett and C. C. Thompson, Littleton; W. J. Devine and J. H. Himelrick, Hundred.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. H. Pyles, Chairman, Littleton; L. W. Morgan, Secretary, Porters Falls; S. J. Cole, Treasurer, Hundred.

J. T. Delaney and Hugh Sapp, Wileyville; S. J. Cole, Hundred; W. H. Ernshaw, Ernshaw; Calvin Smith, Littleton; W. B. Snodgrass, Smithfield; T. L. Morgan, Pine Grove; B. F. Cochran, Reader; L. W. Morgan, Porters Falls; William Harman and I. D. Morgan, New Martinsville; D. E. Harlan, West; Jason Paugh, Proctor.

NEWSPAPERS.

Wetzel Democrat.....New Martinsville. Established in 1877; published every Friday by the Wetzel Democrat Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

Wetzel Republican.....New Martinsville. Established in 1888; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,300.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....New Martinsville. E. L. Robertson, President; H. Koontz, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

New Martinsville Bank.....New Martinsville. Began business in 1897. S. R. Martin, President; J. B. Clark, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $60,000; undivided profits $55,000.

Wetzel County Bank.....New Martinsville. Began business in 1890. J. E. Bartlett, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $25,000.

Bank of Pine Grove.....Pine Grove. Began business in 1902. H. A. Jolliffe, President; O. A. Richmond, Cashier. Capital $25,000; undivided profits $3,443.

Bank of Hundred.....Hundred. Began business in 1903. S. J. Talkington, President; C. E. Clovis, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $24,750.

Bank of Jacksonburg.....Jacksonburg. Began business in 1904. L. E. Lantz, President; S. Blair, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $12,500.

Bank of Littleton.....Littleton. Began business in 1901. J. A. Connelly, President; B. A. Pyles, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $15,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Magnolia District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. S. Farmer, Republican; New Martinsville.
W. M. Snodgrass, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Constables.....W. H. Truax, Democrat; New Martinsville.
R. E. L. Guthrie, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Proctor District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. E. Harlan, Democrat; West.
Marion Moore, Democrat; Proctor.

Constables.....F. F. Trader, Democrat; Proctor.
F. M. Mason, Democrat; Proctor.

Green District.

Justices of the Peace.....Ben. Headley, Democrat; Reader.
Joseph Burgess, Republican; Reader.

Constables.....J. C. McCormick, Democrat; Reader.
Stephen Higgins, Republican; Reader.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. Brookfield, Democrat; Smithfield.
W. W. Fitcher, Democrat; Jacksonburg.

Constables.....Elias Shreve, Democrat; Smithfield.
Jason Hendershot, Democrat; Jacksonburg.

Church District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Bennett, Democrat; Hundred.
A. F. Gilmer, Republican; Hundred.

Constables.....J. M. Teagarden, Democrat; Earnshaw.
A. L. Moore, Republican; Hundred.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. M. West, Democrat; Wileyville.
W. J. Anderson, Democrat; Wheat.

Constables.....Clarence Huggins, Democrat; Wileyville.
G. E. Phillips, Democrat; Unie.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....Leonard G. Oates, Democrat; Littleton.
Frank M. Wade, Democrat; Littleton.

Constables.....James Marshall, Democrat; Littleton.
E. F. Lough, Democrat; Littleton.

POST OFFICES IN WETZEL COUNTY

Allister,	Folsom,	Maud,	Reader,
Anthem,	Green Hill,	Minnie,	Ross,
Bebee,	Halls Mills,	Mobley,	Silver Hill,
Burton,	Hastings,	Newdale,	Sincerity,
Coburn,	Hazel,	New Martinsville,	Smithfield,
Dean,	Hundred,	Paden City,	Unie,
Earnshaw,	Jacksonburg,	Pine Grove,	Uniontown,
Endicott,	Knob Fork,	Piney,	West,
Fanlight,	Kodol,	Porters Falls,	Wheat,
Far,	Littleton,	Proctor,	Wileyville.

WIRT COUNTY.

Formed in 1848 from parts of Wood and Jackson counties; named from William Wirt, a distinguished Virginia jurist. Land area 218 square miles; population 9,047, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1915. No change, July 1, 1916.

County seat—Elizabeth. Population 674 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Walter E. McDougle, Republican; Parkersburg.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in May and second Monday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.

Sheriff.....F. E. Badger, Republican; Elizabeth.

Prosecuting Attorney.....S. W. Cain, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Hugh Prather, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Chancery Commissioners....H. H. Holmes, Republican; Elizabeth.
Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth.
R. A. Woodyard, Republican; Elizabeth.
H. A. Somerville, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Clerk County Court.....I. P. Thorn, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Supt. Free Schools.....Ross Wilson, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Surveyor.....H. F. Pell, Republican; Creston.

Assessor.....Carl E. McCoy, Republican; Windy.

Com. School Lands.....(Vacancy).

County Commissioners.....W. H. Emrick, Democrat; Windy.
S. M. Thompson, Democrat; Palestine.
Abram Fought, Democrat; Elizabeth.

B'd Review & Equalization..H. T. Clark, Republican; Burning Springs; term expires in 1917.
Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth; term expires in 1919.
S. L. Showalter, Republican; Leroy; R. D. No. 1; term expires in 1921.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. M. Carney, Elizabeth, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $1,650; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $500.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $900; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,200.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Elizabeth, unless otherwise given.)

Archer, L. D.
Fought, Willie
Holmes, Harry H.
Cain, S. W.
Martin, J. W.
Smith, J. H.
Smith, James L.
Sommerville, H. A.
Beard, William
Parkersburg
Hammond, E. Guy
Elizabeth, R. F. D. No. 2
Lockhart, F. T.
Parkersburg.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. E. Badger, Chairman, R. A. Woodyard, Secretary, John K. Dodd, Treasurer, Elizabeth.

William Merrill, Burning Springs; J. B. McMillion, Elizabeth, R. 4; W. W. Collums, Walker, R. 1; C. B. Nutter, Elizabeth, R. 2; Emory Davis, Elizabeth; J. S. Foutty, Newark; M. C. Sweeney, Irma; Hayes Givens, Palestine, R. 1; Elisha Morgan, Leroy, R. 1; J. P. Campbell, Creston; S. C. Tennant, Sanoma; W. R. Jacobs, Elizabeth, R. 3; Wirt Lockhart, Palestine, R. 2.

Democratic Executive Committee—Sim Burton, Chairman, C. H. Snodgras, Secretary, I. P. Thorn, Treasurer, Elizabeth.

Clyde Miller, Burning Springs; J. W. Peterson, Elizabeth, R. 4; F. S. Gibson, Elizabeth, R. 2; A. C. Enoch, Walker, R. 1; J. F. Haverty, Elizabeth; Fayette Somerville and J. W. Thorn, Palestine, R. 2; B. F. Hannaman, Irma; R. L. Mason, Newark; G. E. Rader, Creston; J. H. Righter, Sanoma; Herman Blair and W. S. Dailey, Windy.

NEWSPAPERS.

Kanawha News.....Elizabeth. Established in 1893; published every Friday by Shirley H. Mitchell; Republican; circulation 800.

Elizabeth Messenger.....Elizabeth. Established in 1886; published every Thursday by H. H. Holmes; Republican; circulation 700.

Wirt County Journal.....Elizabeth. Established in 1908; published every Friday by J. F. Haverty; Democratic; circulation 700.

STATE BANK.

Wirt County Bank.....Elizabeth. Began business in 1900. G. T. Trout, President; George W. Roberts, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $12,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Burning Springs District.

Justices of the Peace.....Thomas R. Park, Democrat; Burning Spgs.
M. L. Walverton, Democrat; Munday.

Constables.....G. W. Buffington, Democrat; Burning Spgs.
F. F. Cunningham, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Clay District.

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancy.)
Constable.....(Vacancy.)

Elizabeth District.

Justices of the Peace.....Henry Blair, Democrat; Elizabeth.
M. V. Vernon, Republican; Palestine.

Constable.....Frank Cox, Republican; Elizabeth.

Newark District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. E. Merrill, Democrat; Newark.
Constable.....T. S. Jones, Democrat; Newark.

Reedy District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. L. Dobson, Democrat; Reedy, R. F. D. No. 1.
L. B. Rader, Democrat; Palestine.

Constables.....V. A. Rader, Democrat; Palestine, R. F. D. No. 1.
D. L. McClung, Democrat; Palestine, R. F. D. No. 1.

Spring Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. J. Boice, Republican; Creston.
G. Walker, Republican; Creston.
Constables.....G. E. Tennant, Republican; Sanoma.
C. N. Snider, Republican; Creston.

Tucker District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. G. Willison, Republican; Elizabeth.
A. B. Powell, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Constables.....(Vacancy.)
(Vacancy.)

POST OFFICES IN WIRT COUNTY.

Burning Springs,	Elizabeth,	Munday,	Palestine,
Creston,	Irma,	Newark,	Sanoma,
Dulin,	Ivan,	Olympia,	Windy.

WOOD COUNTY.

Formed in 1799 from a part of Harrison and named from James Wood, Governor of Virginia in 1796. Land area, 364 square miles; population 38,001, census of 1910; estimated population 39,871, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 40,230, July 1, 1916.

County Seat—Parkersburg. Population 19,719, census of 1910; estimated population 20,165, July 1, 1915, Estimated population 20,612, July 1, 1916.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Walter E. McDougle, Republican; Parkersburg.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, first Monday in July, first Monday in October and first Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.
Judge Criminal Court.....F. H. McGregor, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. M. C. Grier, Parkersburg.
Sheriff.....William Devore, Republican; Parkersburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....H. O. Hiteshew, Republican; Parkersburg.
Assistant Prosecuting Atty..Charles A. Kreps, Republican; Parkersburg.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Clay B. Wells, Republican; Parkersburg.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....Levin Smith, Democrat; Parkersburg.
James S. Wade, Democrat; Parkersburg.
J. W. Vandervort, Republican; Parkersburg.
Charles A. Kreps, (Politics and address heretofore given.)
John F. Laird, Republican; Parkersburg.
C. D. Forrer, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....George A. Harris, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Clerk County Court.....C. L. McVey, Republican; Parkersburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....H. A. Langfitt, Republican; Parkersburg.
Surveyor.....H. J. Ross, Republican; Parkersburg.
County Road Engineer.....R. R. Fellers, Republican, Parkersburg.
Assessor.....J. W. Flinn, Republican; Parkersburg.
Com. School Lands.....H. B. Dodge, Republican; Parkersburg.
County Commissioners.....M. R. Lowther, Republican; Parkersburg.
C. R. Rector, Democrat; Washington.
J. W. Owens, Republican; Williamstown.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. A. Mathison, Democrat; Parkersburg; term expires in 1917.
C. A. Alexander, Republican; Williamstown; term expires in 1919.
J. E. White, Republican; Belleville; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. W. Crooks, Parkersburg, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Parkersburg. Drs. A. N. Frame, H. B. Stout and L. F. Keever.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $4,000; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $2,000.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $3,000; of the Clerk of the County Court, $3,000.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Parkersburg.)

Adams, I. M., Jr.	Forrer, C. D.	McCluer & McCluer
Archer, V. B.	Gregory, Robert L.	Merrick & Smith
Beard, William	Hanna, C. M.	Moats, F. P.
Bills, R. E.	Harris, George H.	Marshall & Forrer.
Blizzard, Reese	Hays, Abijah	Newman, James
Brennan, W. J.	Hutchinson, John F.	Piggott & Piggott

Brown & Blizzard
Burk, F. B.
Butcher, Benjamin
Camden, Harry P.
Casto, Dorr,
Chase, George P.
Coleman, Thomas
Cooper, John T.
Davis, H. O.
Dodge, H. B.
Durkin, M. J.
Ireland & Perkins
Johnson, George W.
Kingsley, Edward R.
Kreps, Russell & Hiteshew
Laird, John F.
Leonard, Dan. C.
Light, Claude R.
Locke, H. P.
Matheny, C. N.
Straus, Wm. M.
Showalter, C. M.
Tavenner, L. N.
Terry, William H.
Turner, Smith D.
Vandervort, J. W.
Van Winkle & Ambler
Wade, James S.
Whaley, B. M.
Wolfe, W. H., Jr.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Walter H. Gerwig, Chairman, F. B. Burk, Secretary, C. L. Morton, Treasurer, Parkersburg.

Charles W. Monroe, Frank C. Treadway, W. G. Hawley, E. B. Devol, F. R. Heydenreich, Charles L. Scholl, U. G. Wile, C. H. Calebaugh, Ira Kesterson, Parkersburg; U. S. Gribble, Parkersburg, R. 1; Wilbur C. Vaughn, North Parkersburg; E. E. Phillips, Parkersburg R. 3; J. J. Roop, Parkersburg R. 4; Thomas K. Anderson, Belleville; T. M. Rice, Belleville R. 1; Harry C. McPherson, Rockport R. 1; James F. Lemon, Mineral Wells R. 2; O. W. Barnett, Mineral Wells R. 3; A. N. Evans, Slate R. 1; W. B. Burdett, Parkersburg R. 6; M. R. Melrose, Mineral Wells R. 1; C. S. Murphy, Kanawha R. 1; O. J. Riggs, Hanna R. 1; J. H. Ewing, Eatons R. 1; George Swearingen, Eaton's R. 2; Guy M. Kincheloe, Parkersburg R. 2; Charles Johnson, Waverly; G. M. Cain, Williamstown; S. S. Spencer, Box 454, Parkersburg.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. E. Stout, Chairman, D. F. Turner, Secretary, C. D. Forrer, Treasurer, Parkersburg.

C. P. Light, R. F. Murphy, T. J. Ball, C. P. Harvey, Parkersburg; D. M. Butcher, Hanna; G. W. Hendershot, Parkersburg R. 7; J. H. Eaton, Belleville R. 1; Jerome Massey, New England R. 1; C. C. Young, Parkersburg R. 4; H. H. Knight, Washington; Guy S. Prince, Slate; B. F. Barnett, Mineral Wells R 3; C. A. Barnett, Rockport; E. H. Wigal, Belleville R. 2; C. W. Stewart, Parkersburg R. 6; Carl Miller, Mineral Wells; W. B. Wamsley, Walker R. 2; Charles Cowley, Parkersburg R. 2; R. S. McPeek, Kanawha R. 1; A. E. Prince, Eatons; J. C. Smith, Parkersburg R. 1; C. S. Reed, Williamstown.

NEWSPAPERS.

State Journal.....Established as a weekly in 1869; as a daily in 1883; published every evening except Sunday by the Journal Company; Republican; circulation 5,000.

Sentinel.....Parkersburg. Established as a daily in 1889; published every evening except Sunday by the Parkersburg Sentinel Company; Democratic; circulation 5,500.

Semi-Weekly Sentinel.....Established in 1875, as a weekly, but now issued semi-weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays; Democratic; circulation 1,400.

News.....Parkersburg. Established in 1897; published every morning by the Parkersburg Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 5,000.

Baptist Banner.....Parkersburg. Established in 1889; published every Thursday by J. W. Mitchell; Denominational; circulation 4,500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Parkersburg. W. W. Van Winkle, President; G. T. Partridge, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus $120,000.

Second National Bank.....Parkersburg. W. H. Wolfe, President; George E. Work, Cashier. Capital $156,000; surplus $20,300.

Citizens National Bank.....Parkersburg. Gilbert L. Watson, President; E. M. Gilkeson, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $140,000.

Farmers & Mechanics National Bank..... Parkersburg. W. W. Walker, President; C. T. Hiteshew, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $85,000.

Parkersburg National Bank..Parkersburg. Thomas Logan, President; Charles A. Bukey, Vice-President and Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus $150,000.

STATE BANKS.

Wood County Bank.....Parkersburg. Began business in June, 1894. Edward Nelly, President; Lyle Jones, Cashier. Capital $80,000; surplus $148,782.32.

Union Trust & Deposit Co...Parkersburg. Began business in 1903. S. D. Camden, President; W. E. Davis, Treasurer. Capital $150,000; surplus and undivided profits $431,000.

Central Bank & Trust Company..... Parkersburg. Began business in 1901. W. H. Smith, President; J. V. Langfitt, Secretary. Capital $150,000; surplus and undivided profits $31,285.

Commercial Banking & Trust Company..... Parkersburg. Began business in 1903. Reese Blizzard, President; W. B. Kincheloe, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus and profits $145,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Parkersburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. G. Butcher, Democrat; Parkersburg.
A. I. Boreman, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Constables.....T. J. Helmick, Republican; Parkersburg.
W. E. Deem, Republican; Parkersburg.

Lubeck District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. Bibbee, Republican; Parkersburg.
G. M. Cunningham, Republican; Parkersburg.

Constables.....E. M. Sams, Republican; Parkersburg.
Ross Deem, Republican; Parkersburg.

Harris District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. D. Swain, Republican; Washington.

Constable.....Cooper Wigal, Democrat; Belleville.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. L. Deem, Republican; Hanna.
D. W. Welch, Republican; Parkersburg.

Constables.....Perry Atkinson, Republican; Hanna.
Floyd Bartlett, Republican; Parkersburg.

Tygart District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Kirk, Republican; Parkersburg.
Jared Florence, Republican; Parkersburg.

Constable.....Thomas Poling, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Walker District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. F. Hackett, Democrat; Eatons.
J. A. Farr, Republican; Walker.

Constables.....Floyd Marlowe, Democrat; Walker.
Harry Hodgkiss, Republican; Walker.

Steele District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Anderson, Democrat; Rockport.
W. T. Cox, Democrat; Slate.
Constables.....D. A. Deem, Republican; Slate.
A. J. White, Republican; Belleville.

Williams District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Callihan, Democrat; Williamstown.
L. T. Prettyman, Republican; Williamstown.
Constables.....W. A. Hopkins, Democrat; Parkersburg.
D. W. Chichester, Republican; Williamstown.

Slate District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. F. Herdman, Republican; Mineral Wells.
Constable.....C. S. James, Republican; Mineral Wells.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. Shumway, Republican; Parkersburg.
J. L. Spence, Republican; Waverly.
Constables.....H. E. Miles, Republican; Waverly.

POST OFFICES IN WOOD COUNTY.

Belleville,	Kanawha Station,	Rockport,	Waverly,
Boaz,	Mineralwells,	Slate,	Williamstown.
Davisville,	New England,	Vienna,	
Eatons,	Nicolette,	Walker,	
Hanna,	Parkersburg,	Washington,	

WYOMING COUNTY.

Formed in 1850 from Logan and named from an Indian word signifying "a plain." Land area 502 square miles; population 10,392, census of 1910; estimated population 11,452, July 1, 1915. Estimated population 11,656. July 1, 1916.

County seat—Pineville. Population 334 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James Damron, Republican; Williamson.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.

Official Court Reporter	Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.
Sheriff	Charles Short, Democrat; Pineville.
Prosecuting Attorney	J. Albert Toler, Republican; Pineville.
Clerk Circuit Court	Rice Cook, Republican; Pineville.
Chancery Commissioners	E. M. Senter, Republican; Oceana. M. P. Howard, Democrat; Pineville. F. E. Shannon, Republican; Pineville. H. C. Gorby, Republican; Pineville.
Divorce Commissioner	L. S. Hutchens, Republican; Baileysville.
Clerk County Court	William P. Cook, Democrat; Pineville.
Supt. Free Schools	J. H. Cooper, Republican; Pineville.
Surveyor	L. R. Hash, Republican; Rockview.
Assessor	W. B. Belcher, Republican; Pineville.
Com. School Lands	J. M. Glenn, Republican; Jesse.
County Commissioners	H. M. Cline, Republican; Pineville. J. P. Cook, Republican; Sun Hill. W. R. Shumate, Democrat; Saulsville.
Sealer Weights & Measures	L. L. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.
B'd Review & Equalization	Lee P. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville; term expires in 1917. George W. Graham, Republican; Mullens; term expires in 1919. O. T. Brooks, Republican; Rockview; term expires in 1921.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. E. Stiltner, Pineville, County Health Officer.

Commencing January 1, 1917, the annual salary of the Sheriff will be $2,100; of the Prosecuting Attorney, $1,200.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be $1,500; of the Clerk of the County Court, $1,500.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Pineville, except as otherwise given.)

Childers & Gorby
Cook, John W.
Gilmore, James H.
Glenn, J. M.
Howard, M. P.
Lambert, Philip
Pyle, C. E.
Shannon, F. E.
Toler, J. Albert
Worrell, E. W.
Bailey, R. D.
Baileysville.
Hutchens, L. S.
Baileysville.
Burnett, W. R.
Moran, D. D.
Shrewsbury, J. B.
Worrell, Grover C.
Mullens.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—D. D. Moran, Chairman, F. E. Shannon, Secretary, Pineville; E. P. Rose, Treasurer, Baileysville.

George W. Spratt, Trent; Thomas Toler, Baileysville; F. M. Lambert and M. F. Tackett, Herndon; Dell Cook, Pineville; Thomas E. Cook, Keyrock; Troy B. Harvey, Uno; Larkin Morgan, Guyan; Lloyd England, Hanover; B. R. Morgan, North Spring; A. C. Brown and Lewis Perry, Oceana; Theodore Sizemore and J. W. Phillips, Mullens.

Democratic Executive Committee—Col. Childers, Chairman, Charles Short, Secretary, George W. Goode, Treasurer, Pineville.

Lee P. Bailey and J. Levi Cook, Baileysville; A. J. Bailey, Basin; E. L. Burks, Herndon; O. A. Brooks, Pineville; Lemuel Goode, Newfound; Troy Lockhart and Larkin Riffe, Hanover; Day Cook, Oceana; Wood Cook, Jesse; Dock Hinkle and Edward Short, Sun Hill; Felt Acord, McGraws; George Caldwell, Maben.

NEWSPAPERS.

Wyoming Mountaineer.....Pineville. Established in 1905; published every Friday by John W. Cook; Republican; circulation 800.

Independent Herald.....Pineville. Established in 1899; published every Friday by the Independent Herald Company; Democratic; circulation 750.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank..... Pineville. H. M. Cline, President; C. M. Wikel, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus, $10,000; undivided profits $3,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Pineville. John Ball, President; R. A. Keller, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus, $10,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Mullens.....Mullens. Began business in 1910. John Faulkner, President; L. N. Frantz, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $6,000

Bank of Wyoming..... Mullens. Began business in 1916. J. C. Sullivan, President; A. W. Daubenspeck, Cashier; Capital $50,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. F. Cook, Republican; Keyrock.
R. M. Cook, Republican; Rockview.

Constables.....J. R. Sizemore, Republican; Pineville.
C. A. Ellison, Republican; Rockview.

Baileysville District.

Justices of the Peace.....Bartley Beacers, Democrat; Baileysville.
J. S. Lester, Republican; Baileysville.
Constables.....Jesse J. Bailey, Democrat; Trent.
W. H. H. Morgan, Democrat; Baileysville.

Baker's Ridge District.

Justice of the Peace.....Tollison Lusk, Republican; Herndon.
Constable.....Floyd Lusk, Republican; Clark's Gap.

Oceana District.

Justices of the Peace.....James B. Walker, Republican; Oceana.
J. T. Brown, Republican; Swope.
Constables.....J. Freeman Cook, Republican; Oceana.
A. C. Bailey, Republican; Swope.

Slab Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. E. Shrewsbury, Democrat; Mullens.
Martin Houck, Democrat; Maben.
Constables.....M. A. Canada, Republican; Mullens.
John McGraw, Democrat; McGraws.

Clear Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. W. Cline, Republican; Simon.
Lewis Hatfield, Republican; Guyan.
Constables.....Epp Cole, Democrat; Simon.
J. W. Carter, Republican; Guyan.

Huff's Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. J. Riffe, Democrat; Hanover.
Constable.....Dock Vance, Democrat; Hanover.

POST OFFICES IN WYOMING COUNTY.

Alpoca,	Guyan,	Newlest,	Tomrey,
Baileysville,	Hanover,	North Spring,	Toneyfork,
Basin,	Herndon,	Oceana,	Tralee,
Bud,	Jesse,	Otsego,	Trent,
Corinne,	Keyrock,	Pineville,	Uno,
Craney,	McGraws,	Rockview,	Weldon,
Devilsfork,	Maben,	Saulsville,	Windom,
Edith,	Mullens,	Simon,	Woosley,
Fanny,	Newfound,	Sun Hill,	Wyco.

Republican County Chairmen and Secretaries.

Counties	Chairmen	Secretaries
Barbour	J. R. Weekley, Philippi	Everett Cole, Philippi
Berkeley	L. G. Harper, Hedgesville	J. L. Bateman, Martinsburg
Boone	Siegel Workman, Madison	J. D. McNeeley, Madison
Braxton	E. G. Rider, Sutton	G. C. Rexroad, Sutton
Brooke	Theodore Siegfried, Follansbee	James R. Clemens, Wellsburg
Cabell	Dr. W. E. Neal, Huntington	T. E. Holderby, Huntington
Calhoun	Tell McDonald, Mount Zion	E. Ray Rogers, Grantsville
Clay	J. G. Bradley, Dundon	J. B. Wheeler, Clay
Doddridge	F. E. Strickling, West Union	W. B. Swentzell, West Union
Fayette	Dr. B. B. Wheeler, McKendree	L. S. Montgomery, Montgomery
Gilmer	Lee R. Whiting, De Kalb	M. B. Morris, Glenville
Grant	W. C. Smith, Petersburg	Julius Thompson, Petersburg
Greenbrier	T. L. Woodson, Alderson	N. W. Russell, Lewisburg
Hampshire	W. H. McDonald, Romney	H. H. Cookus, Romney
Hancock	R. M. Brown, New Cumberland	H. B. Bartley, Chester
Hardy	W. D. Wilkins, Needmore	J. Perry Hetzel, Wardensville
Harrison	Roy E. Parrish, Clarksburg	I. Wade Coffman, Clarksburg
Jackson	R. H. Rardin, Ripley	G. N. Casto, Ripley
Jefferson	H. N. Bradley, Kearneysville	C. S. Musser, Shepherdstown
Kanawha	Ira H. Mottesheard, Charleston	Dr. L. A. Petty, Charleston
Lewis	Linn Brannon, Weston	Lawrence B. Harris, Weston
Lincoln	J. S. Pridemore, Hamlin	Phillip Hager, Hamlin
Logan	Ira P. Hager, Logan	G. G. Davis, Logan
Marion	Frank R. Amos, Fairmont	E. Carl Frame, Fairmont
Marshall	A. L. Hooten, Moundsville	Dr. W. E. Grim, Cameron
Mason	Robert J. Heslop, Pt. Pleasant	R. O. Boggess, Pt. Pleasant, R. No. 1
Mercer	John C. Pack, Bramwell	A. J. Hearne, Bluefield
Mineral	W. C. Grimes, Keyser	J. Leonard Baer, Piedmont
Mingo	G. W. Hatfield, Williamson	O. H. Booten, Williamson
Monongalia	Max Mathers, Morgantown	Albert Shuman, Morgantown
Monroe	E. Chase Bare, Alderson	P. E. Connor, Alderson
Morgan	John F. Weber, Berkeley Springs	J. C. Laley, Berkeley Springs
McDowell	McGinnis Hatfield, Northfork	C. Frank Wright, Welch
Nicholas	W. G. Brown, Summersville	Joseph Hamilton, Summersville
Ohio	George W. Otto, Wheeling	Richard T. Cresap, Wheeling
Pendleton	Wilbur Dolly, Franklin	
Pleasants	H. A. Carpenter, St. Marys	Holly Simmons, St. Marys
Pocahontas	F. P. Anderson, Marlinton	E. F. Curry, Thornwood
Preston	F. E. Parrack, Tunnelton	H. G. Crogan, Kingwood
Putnam	C. E. Copen, Winfield	W. E. Hodges, Winfield
Raleigh	Dr. S. S. Sutphin, Beckley	Dr. B. B. Richmond, Skelton
Randolph	C. H. Manning, Elkins	T. W. Stalnaker, Elkins
Ritchie	S. A. Powell, Harrisville	R. B. Zinn, Harrisville
Roane	A. M. McKown, Spencer	L. O. Curtis, Spencer
Summers	E. C. Eagle, Hinton	J. W. Graham, Hinton
Taylor	V. T. Hanley, Grafton	A. R. Kunst, Grafton, R. No. 5
Tucker	A. R. Stallings, Parsons	D. W. Thurston, Parsons
Tyler	A. H. Underwood, Alma	H. W. Smith, Middlebourne
Upshur	C. N. Pew, Buckhannon	John B. Hilleary, Buckhannon
Wayne	R. C. Taylor, Wayne	S. A. McVay, Wayne
Webster	C. D. Howard, Cowen	J. W. White, Webster Springs
Wetzel	E. H. Yost, New Martinsville	J. L. Simpson, Pine Grove
Wirt	F. E. Badger, Elizabeth	R. A. Woodyard, Elizabeth
Wood	Walter H. Gerwig, Parkersburg	F. B. Burk, Parkersburg
Wyoming	D. D. Moran, Pineville	F. E. Shannon, Pineville

Democratic County Chairmen and Secretaries.

Counties	Chairmen	Secretaries
Barbour	Dr. F. B. Murphy, Philippi	Wayne Phillips, Belington, R. D.
Berkeley	E. L. Luttrell, Martinsburg	A. C. McIntire, Martinsburg
Boone	Dr. H. Lon Carter, Danville	F. T. Miller, Madison
Braxton	L. H. Kelly, Sutton	J. E. Baughman, Sutton
Brooke	H. T. Roberts, Wellsburg	Jesse Perrin, Wellsburg
Cabell	Carney M. Layne, Huntington	G. C. Vandevender, Barboursville
Calhoun	R. J. Knotts, Grantsville	John M. Hamilton, Jr., Grantsville
Clay	George W. Ball, Big Otter	W. T. Hamrick, Clay
Doddridge	S. P. Smith, West Union	Charles Longacre, West Union
Fayette	Vernon Champe, Montgomery	R. J. Stegall, Fayetteville
Gilmer	R. F. Kidd, Glenville	G. C. Helmick, Glenville
Grant	H. F. Baker, Petersburg	S. L. Hyre, Petersburg
Greenbrier	Dr. J. A. Jackson, Ronceverte	Thomas P. Doughty, Ronceverte
Hampshire	Ira V. Cowgill, Romney	M. I. Haines, Hoy
Hancock	J. N. Finley, Chester	S. B. Bambrick, New Cumberland
Hardy	Arthur Cunningham, Moorefield	George Fisher, Moorefield
Harrison	Ernest D. Lewis, Clarksburg	Fred L. Shinn, Clarksburg
Jackson	Holly G. Armstrong, Ripley	T. Clayton Parsons, Ripley
Jefferson	R. L. Withers, Summit Point	James W. Strider, Kearneysville
Kanawha	Dr. E. B. Stephenson, Charleston	Dr. G. A. McQueen, Charleston
Lewis	Perry G. Alfred, Weston	C. W. Rinehart, Weston
Lincoln	M. B. Vinson, West Hamlin	Guy A. Bowles, Hamlin
Logan	W. R. Thurmond, Logan	Elmer McDonald, Cyclone
Marion	C. D. Conaway, Fairmont	Edward Slack, Fairmont
Marshall	J. C. Myers, Moundsville	Calvin Frankhouser, McMechen
Mason	P. T. Burdett, Pt. Pleasant	D. E. Newton, Hartford
Mercer	A. E. Bivins, Bluefield	O. H. Bowling, Princeton
Mineral	W. H. Griffith, Keyser	James G. Wright, Burlington
Mingo	Hi. Williamson, Williamson	John S. Hall, Williamson
Monongalia	John L. Hatfield, Morgantown	Gilbert B. Miller, Morgantown
Monroe	F. G. Lobban, Alderson	W. R. Fullin, Willow Bend
Morgan	W. R. Michael, Berkeley Springs	S. L. Hunter, Berkeley Springs
McDowell	L. E. Tierney, Powhatan	Joseph P. Cofer, Powhatan
Nicholas	Jettes Mollohan, Summersville	P. N. Wiseman, Summersville
Ohio	Timothy O'Leary, Wheeling	John G. Gavin, Wheeling
Pendleton	B. H. Hiner, Franklin	R. L. Campbell, Franklin
Pleasants	B. A. Dotson, St. Marys	A. W. Locke, Eureka
Pocahontas	Allan P. Edgar, Marlinton	John Waugh, Marlinton
Preston	J. V Gibson, Kingwood	C. H. Wilson, Kingwood
Putnam	John F. Kirtley, Scary	John W. Miller, Winfield
Raleigh	W. H. McGinnis, Beckley	C. O. Dunn, Beckley
Randolph	J. F. Strader, Elkins	D. V. Moyle, Elkins
Ritchie	Gordon P. Fought, Pennsboro	Bert Adams, Harrisville
Roane	A. S. Heck, Spencer	D. M. Pendleton, Spencer
Summers	J. M. Meador, Hinton	C. D. Bolton, Forest Hill
Taylor	W. B. Cruise, Grafton	C L. Curry, Grafton
Tucker	H. L. Bennett, Parsons	John T. Reger, Parsons
Tyler	D. E. Thoenen, Sistersville	George L. Rose, Middlebourne
Upshur	J. J. Singleton, Buckhannon	D. C. Casto, Buckhannon
Wayne	W. T. Workman, Echo	O. J. Rife, Wayne
Webster	Geo. R. Morton, Camden-on-Gauley	T L. Gregory, Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. B. Pyles, Littleton	Leonard Morgan, Porters Falls
Wirt	Sim Burton, Elizabeth	C. H. Snodgrass, Elizabeth
Wood	W. E Stout, Parkersburg	D F. Turner, Parkersburg
Wyoming	Col. Childers, Pineville	Charles Short, Pineville

Sheriffs.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	POLITICS.
Barbour	Arthur F. Bennett	Philippi	Republican.
Berkeley	E. H. Tabler	Martinsburg	Democrat.
Boone	Walter W. Smoot	Danville	Democrat.
Braxton	Russell N. Rollyson	Sutton	Democrat.
Brooke	George H. Patterson	Wellsburg	Republican.
Cabell	P. C. Buffington	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	Robert J. Knotts	Frozen	Democrat.
Clay	C. U. Summers	Ivydale	Republican.
Doddridge	Eli Nutter	West Union	Republican.
Fayette	T. J. Davis	Montgomery	Republican.
Gilmer	J. R. Garrett	Sand Fork	Democrat.
Grant	Dr. W. T. Highberger	Maysville	Democrat.
Greenbrier	Wm. A. Boone	Organ Cave	Republican.
Hampshire	J. N. Sirbaugh	Capon Bridge	Democrat.
Hancock	J. S. D. Mercer	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	O. S. Fisher	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	Ross F. Stout	Clarksburg	Democrat.
Jackson	R. P. Shinn	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	J. W. Gardner	Shepherdstown	Democrat.
Kanawha	Bonner H. Hill	Chelyan	Republican.
Lewis	John A. Chitum	Weston	Republican.
Lincoln	Henry Miller	Griffithsville	Democrat.
Logan	Don Chafin	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	C. D. Conaway	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	C. E. Hutchinson	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	F. E. Bletner	Mason	Republican.
Mercer	W. W. Hamilton	Bramwell	Republican.
Mineral	C. E. Nethkin	Keyser	Democrat.
Mingo	G. W. Hatfield	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	E. E. White	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	C. T. Sibold	Dorr	Democrat.
Morgan	H. M. Ruppenthal	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	J. Frank Johnson	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	Jettes Mollohan	Summersville	Democrat.
Ohio	A. T. Sweeney	Wheeling	Democrat.
Pendleton	L. D. Trumbo	Brandywine	Democrat.
Pleasants	S. V. Riggs	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	L. S. Cochran	Marlinton	Republican.
Preston	H. Foster Hartman	Terra Alta	Republican.
Putnam	E. W. Wick	Winfield	Republican.
Raleigh	Geo. W. Thompson	Beckley	Democrat.
Randolph	A. J. Crickard	Valley Bend	Democrat.
Ritchie	Creed C. McKinley	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	J. P. Price	Spencer	Democrat.
Summers	D. M. Meador	Hinton	Democrat.
Taylor	Lee Bennett	Grafton	Democrat.
Tucker	Albert C. Minear	Parsons	Republican.
Tyler	Lloyd H. Morris	Middlebourne	Democrat.
Upshur	H. A. Zickafoose	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	J. S. Billups	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	O. C. Ferrell	Cleveland	Democrat.
Wetzel	Clarence M. Stone	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	F. E. Badger	Elizabeth	Republican.
Wood	Charles Short	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	Wm. Devore	Baileysville	Democrat.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	POLITICS.
Barbour	Albert C. Jenkins	Philippi	Republican.
Berkeley	W. W. Downey	Martinsburg	Democrat.
Boone	John B. Hager	Madison	Democrat.
Braxton	James E. Cutlip	Sutton	Democrat.
Brooke	William M. Werkman	Wellsburg	Republican.
Cabell	Henry Simms	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	Albert Smith	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	T. O. Horan	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	A. F. McCue	West Union	Republican.
Fayette	C. R. Summerfield	Fayetteville	Democrat.
Gilmer	L. H. Barnett	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	A. T. Walton	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	Jno. A. Preston	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	Robert White	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	Frank L. Bradley	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	J. Ed. Chipley	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	A. Judson Findley	Clarksburg	Democrat.
Jackson	N. C. Prickett	Ravenswood	Democrat.
Jefferson	George D. Moore	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	T. C. Townsend	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	Hunter M. Bennett	Weston	Democrat.
Lincoln	E. E. Young	Hamlin	Democrat.
Logan	John Chafin	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	Walter R. Haggerty	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	J. D. Parriott	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	F. G. Musgrave	Point Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	A. M. Sutton	Princeton	Republican.
Mineral	Emory L. Tyler	Keyser	Republican.
Mingo	J. L. Stafford	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	Charles A. Goodwin	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	J. L. Rowan (Acting)	Union	Republican.
Morgan	H. W. Bayer	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	F. C. Cook	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	J. M. Wolverton	Richwood	Republican.
Ohio	David A. McKee	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Wm. McCoy	Franklin	Democrat.
Pleasants	M. L. Barron	Maxwell	Republican.
Pocahontas	S. H. Sharp	Marlinton	Republican.
Preston	A. G. Hughes	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	C. C. Knapp	Winfield	Republican.
Raleigh	J. Q Hutchinson	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	H. G. Kump	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	Thos. J. Davis	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	H. C. Ferguson	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	T. N. Read	Hinton	Democrat.
Taylor	Gene W. Ford	Grafton	Republican.
Tucker	Wayne K. Pritt	Parsons	Republican.
Tyler	O. B. Conaway	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	Jerome Dailey	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	D. B. Hardwick	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	W. L. Wooddell	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	Glen Snodgrass	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	S. W. Cain	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	H. O. Hiteshew	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	J. Albert Toler	Pineville	Republican.

Clerks of Circuit Courts.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	POLITICS.
Barbour	W. D. Corder	Philippi	Republican.
Berkeley	L. DeW. Gerhardt	Martinsburg	Republican.
Boone	C. R. Mitchell	Madison	Republican.
Braxton	C. H. Bland	Sutton	Democrat.
Brooke	Frank E. Foster	Wellsburg	Democrat.
Cabell	George R. Seamonds	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	Lee Gainer	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	A. Stephenson	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	J. E. Kiger	West Union	Republican.
Fayette	J. L. Nuttall	Fayetteville	Ind. Rep.
Gilmer	W. W. Davis	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	D. P. Hendrickson	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	H. C. Skaggs	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	V. M. Poling	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	F. M. Cochran	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	C. B. Welton	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	I. Wade Coffman	Clarksburg	Republican.
Jackson	Herbert Skeen	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	Charles W. Conrad	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	A. P. Hudson	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	William O. Allman	Weston	Democrat.
Lincoln	Grant Cremeans	Hamlin	Republican.
Logan	John A. Ellis	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	Wm. S. Black	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	Victor Myers	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	Perry Buxton	Point Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	H. D. Carnes	Princeton	Republican.
Mineral	J. V. Bell	Keyser	Democrat.
Mingo	Guy White	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	John Shriver	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	R. Porter Boyd	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	W. H. Webster	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. Burbridge Payne	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	Jennings J. Summers	Summersville	Republican.
Ohio	John L. Kinghorn	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Gordon Boggs	Franklin	Republican.
Pleasants	W. R. Carson	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	Geo. W. Sharp	Marlinton	Republican.
Preston	John W. Watson	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	W. E. Hodges	Winfield	Republican.
Raleigh	Albert Williams	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	G. N. Wilson	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	L. L. Cokeley	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	L. Q. Curtis	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	Rufus S. Brown	Hinton	Democrat.
Taylor	A. J. Mason	Grafton	Democrat.
Tucker	Lewis E. Spangler	Parsons	Democrat.
Tyler	Okey J. Hill	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	A. J. Zickefoose	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	Chas. E. Walker	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	John R. Dyer	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	F. B. Smith	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	Hugh Prather	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	Clay B. Wells	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	Rice Cook	Pineville	Republican.

Clerks of County Courts.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	POLITICS.
Barbour	S. F. Hoffman	Philippi	Republican.
Berkeley	E. A. Hobbs	Martinsburg	Republican.
Boone	Elmer Nelson	Madison	Democrat.
Braxton	P. B. Adams	Sutton	Republican.
Brooke	K. C. Brashear	Wellsburg	Democrat.
Cabell	R. S. Douthat	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	S. F. Fleming	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	James Reed	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	Hiram Hudson	West Union	Republican.
Fayette	R. J. Stegall	Fayetteville	Democrat.
Gilmer	H. E. Rymer	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	D. P. Hendrickson	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	John S. Crawford	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	C. W. Haines	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	R. R. Hobbs	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	C. B. Welton	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	J. J. Crews	Clarksburg	Democrat.
Jackson	C. C. Staats	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	Chas. A. Johnson	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	L. C. Massey	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	Leander Troxell	Weston	Republican.
Lincoln	A. F. Black	Hamlin	Republican.
Logan	C. H. Miller	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	A. G. Martin	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	John E. Chase	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	W. B. Barnett	Pt. Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	Lowery G. Bowling	Princeton	Democrat.
Mineral	J. V. Bell	Keyser	Democrat.
Mingo	Elihu Boggs	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	John M. Gregg	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	E. S. McNeer	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	M. S. Harmison	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. W. Whyte	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	P. N. Wiseman	Summersville	Democrat.
Ohio	John H. Wells	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Gordon Boggs	Franklin	Republican.
Pleasants	R. L. Griffin	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	S. L. Brown	Marlinton	Democrat.
Preston	E. C. Everly	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	J. M. Henson	Winfield	Republican.
Raleigh	Jackson Smith	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	Thaddeus Pritt	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	J. H. Sharpnack	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	W. A. Carpenter	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	John M. Carden	Hinton	Democrat.
Taylor	C. T. Bartlett	Grafton	Republican.
Tucker	H. F. Colebank	Parsons	Republican.
Tyler	James Everett Smith	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	Ernest Phillips	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	Sam J. Crum	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	P. J. McGuire	Cowen	Democrat.
Wetzel	Sylvester Myers	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	I. P. Thorn	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	C. L. McVey	Parkersburg	Democrat.
Wyoming	Will P. Cook	Pineville	Republican.

County Superintendents of Free Schools.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	POLITICS.
Barbour	E. A. Hunt	Belington	Republican.
Berkeley	Chas. W. Crowell	Martinsburg	Democrat.
Boone	W. W. Nelson	Madison	Republican.
Braxton	J. H. Hutchinson	Sutton	Republican.
Brooke	T. A. Burton	Wellsburg	Republican.
Cabell	Edw. Mays	Huntington	Republican.
Calhoun	A. E. Weaver	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	Rosco C. Mullins	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	L. L. Sadler	West Union	Democrat.
Fayette	J. W. Cavendish	Fayetteville	Democrat.
Gilmer	J. E. Hays	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	H. F. Groves	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	W. F. Richardson	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	Arthur Slonaker	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	H. O. Miller	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	E. A. Hawse	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	Carl S. Lawson	Clarksburg	Republican.
Jackson	P. H. Rardin	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	James Grantham	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	G. W. Jenkins, Jr.	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	Ellis L. Smith	Weston	Republican.
Lincoln	Fisher B. Adkins	Hamlin	Republican.
Logan	L. E. Browning	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	Homer C. Toothman	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	H. W. McDowell	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	M. E. Roach	Point Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	J. A. French	Princeton	Republican.
Mineral	Richard W. Thrush	Keyser	Republican.
Mingo	Chas. H. Ellis	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	Lynn Hastings	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	W. W. Baker	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	G. F. Fearnow	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. C. Cook	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	E. W. Skaggs	Summersville	Democrat.
Ohio	J. H. Lazear	Wheeling	Democrat.
Pendleton	Jesse H. Cook	Franklin	Democrat.
Pleasants	G. C. McTaggart	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	B. B. Williams	Marlinton	Democrat.
Preston	M. E. Martin	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	Henry C. Hill	Winfield	Democrat.
Raleigh	W. S. Rogers	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	Troy B. Wilmoth	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	R. B. Cokeley	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	I. B. Boggs	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	Lee Harper	Hinton	Republican.
Taylor	R. J. Martin	Grafton	Democrat.
Tucker	C. R. Parsons	Parsons	Democrat.
Tyler	J. T. Foner	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	B. H. Carpenter	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	O. J. Rife	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	S. N. Miller	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	D. L. Haught	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	Ross Wilson	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	H. A. Langfitt	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	J. H. Cooper	Pineville	Republican.

County Assessors.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	POLITICS.
Barbour	Coney E. Corder	Philippi	Democrat.
Berkeley	John W. Dodd	Martinsburg	Democrat.
Boone	Clarence C. Hopkins	Danville	Democrat.
Braxton	Clay G. Perkins	Gassaway	Democrat.
Brooke	Ed. M. Smith	Wellsburg	Republican.
Cabell	Homer Melrose	Huntington	Republican.
Calhoun	William J. Sturm	Hur	Democrat.
Clay	Alex Summers	Valley Fork	Democrat.
Doddridge	C. H. Piggott	Central Station	Republican.
Fayette	C. H. Settle	Fayetteville	Republican.
Gilmer	Sam E. West	Auburn	Democrat.
Grant	Geo. E. Ours	Dorcas	Republican.
Greenbrier	James W. McClung	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	E. H. Blue	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	Robert C. Evans	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	J. W. F. Combs	Needmore	Democrat.
Harrison	Howard Robinson	Rosebud	Republican.
Jackson	J. M. Staats	Gay	Republican.
Jefferson	Floyd L. Watson	Kearneysville	Democrat.
Kanawha	Henry A. Walker	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	W. O. Lunsford	Weston	Democrat.
Lincoln	June C. Messinger	Sheridan	Republican.
Logan	George Justice	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	Jas. W. Davis	Worthington	Democrat.
Marshall	W. L. Nolte	Benwood	Republican.
Mason	W. W. Rowsey	Ruby	Republican.
Mercer	J. J. Via	Via	Republican.
Mineral	F. C. Patton	Elk Garden	Republican.
Mingo	E. E. Musick	Varney	Republican.
Monongalia	Norman Garrison	Core	Republican.
Monroe	H. T. Neel	Gap Mills	Democrat.
Morgan	Perkins Courtney	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	Charles E. Rusmisell	McDowell	Republican.
Nicholas	W. S. Henderson	Delphi	Democrat.
Ohio	William Hankey	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Elmer Lambert	Riverton	Republican.
Pleasants	W. H. Myers	Finch	Republican.
Pocahontas	William Gibson	Marlinton	Republican.
Preston	Ezra B. Hanger	Terra Alta	Republican.
Putnam	R. A. Raynes	Buffalo	Republican.
Raleigh	John Anderson	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	Jasper N. Phares	Gilman	Democrat.
Ritchie	W. M. Nutter	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	B. S. Ray	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	Carry N. Vass	Marie	Democrat.
Taylor	Melvin Newlon	Grafton	Republican.
Tucker	S. C. Simpson	Parsons	Republican.
Tyler	John H. Tippens	Sistersville	Republican.
Upshur	S. N. Cutright	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	P. Frazier	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	Walter Cool	Diana	Democrat.
Wetzel	D. H. McMillen	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	Carl E. McCoy	Windy	Republican.
Wood	J. W. Flinn	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	W. B. Belcher	Pineville	Republican.

County Surveyors.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	POLITICS.
Barbour	Cleophas Swecker	Century	Republican.
Berkeley	Henry H. Hess	Martinsburg	Democrat.
Boone	B. F. Ball	Ramage	Democrat.
Braxton	G. H. Cunningham	Bulltown	Democrat.
Brooke	M. E. Boyd	Wellsburg	Republican.
Cabell	J. M. Oliver	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	D. W. Shock	Dodrill	Democrat.
Clay	P. N. King	Bomont	Republican.
Doddridge	C. C. Freeman	Big Isaac	Republican.
Fayette	Earl McVey	Victor	Republican.
Gilmer	J. Earnest Bell	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	S. A. Stonestreet	Streby	Republican.
Greenbrier	James W. Rader	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	E. J. Loy	Ford Hill	Democrat.
Hancock	E. C. Grafton	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	J. Wm. Kuykendall	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	C. A. Osborn	Clarksburg	Republican.
Jackson	Herbert Skeen	Kentuck	Republican.
Jefferson	A. S. Dandridge	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	A. E. Price	Blue Creek	Republican.
Lewis	P. F. Flesher	Freemansburg	Democrat.
Lincoln	C. C. Fry	Queens Ridge	Democrat.
Logan	Chas. G. Curry	Coalmer	Democrat.
Marion	Frank J. Willfong	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	R. C. Yoho	Moundsville	Democrat.
Mason	Geo. E. Childs	Point Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	Dale C. Walker	Matoaka	Republican.
Mineral	J. L. Hott	Keyser	Republican.
Mingo	J. L. Ferrell	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	A. L. Headley	Fairview	Republican.
Monroe	Thos. L. Crotson	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	J. N. Fries	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	Harry J. Brook	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	Rob't Williamson, Jr.	Richwood	Democrat.
Ohio	O. S. Koller	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Z. M. Nelson	Nome	Democrat.
Pleasants	John Triplett	Willow	Republican.
Pocahontas	E. H. Williams	Marlinton	Republican.
Preston	S. R. Guesman	Reedsville	Democrat.
Putnam	J. T. Lanham	Lanham	Republican.
Raleigh	W. J. Scarborough	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	A. Ward Schoonover	Montrose	Democrat.
Ritchie	John A. Pew	Cairo	Republican.
Roane	J. J. Taylor	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	H. L. Batten	Pence Springs	Democrat.
Taylor	R. A. Morrow	Bridgeport	Republican.
Tucker	Joe K. Grubb	Parsons	Republican.
Tyler	Charles F. Clark	Sistersville	Democrat.
Upshur	Claude Burr.	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	Basil S. Burgess	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	P. B. Cogar	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	J. M. Cochran	Reader	Democrat.
Wirt	H. F. Pell	Creston	Republican.
Wood	H. J. Ross	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	L. R. Hash	Rockview	Republican.

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA BY COUNTIES.

For the years 1910, 1900 and 1890, with percentage of increase, as shown by the United States Census Abstract for 1914; also, estimated population July 1, 1916, and land area in square miles of each county.

COUNTY	Land area in square miles: 1910	POPULATION				PER CENT OF INCREASE	
		Estimated 1916 July 1.	1910	1900	1890	1900 1910	1900–1900
Barbour	348	16,902	15,858	14,198	12.702	11.7	11.8
Berkeley	325	23,589	21,999	19,469	18,702	13.0	4.1
Boone	506	11,673	10,331	8,194	6,885	26.1	19.0
Braxton	517	25,613	23,023	18,904	13,928	26.1	35.7
Brooke	89	13,537	11,098	7,219	6,660	53.7	8.4
Cabell	261	57,644	46,685	29,252	22,595	59.6	24.0
Calhoun	286	11,880	11,258	10,266	8,155	9.7	25.9
Clay	332	11,482	10,223	8,248	4,659	24.1	77.0
Doddridge	317	*12,672	12,672	13,689	12,183	-7.4	12.4
Fayette	667	64,424	41,903	31,987	20,542	62.3	55,7
Gilmer	331	*11 379	11,379	11.762	9,746	-3.3	20.7
Grant	461	8,193	7,838	7,275	6,802	7.7	7.0
Greenbrier	998	27,442	24,833	20,683	18,034	20.1	14.7
Hampshire	648	*11,694	11,694	11,806	11,419	-0.9	3.4
Hancock	83	12,838	10,465	6,692	6,414	56.4	4.3
Hardy	574	9,611	9,163	8,449	7,567	8.5	11.7
Harrison	416	61,389	48 381	27,690	21 919	74.7	26.3
Jackson	461	*20,956	20,956	22,987	19,021	-8.8	20.9
Jefferson	211	*15,889	15,889	15,935	15,553	-0.3	2.5
Kanawha	860	98,283	81,457	54,696	42,756	48.9	27.9
Lewis	393	19,099	18,281	16,980	15,895	7.7	6.8
Lincoln	418	23,671	20,491	15,434	11,246	32.8	37.2
Logan	438	19,204	14,476	6,955	11.101	108.1	-37.3
McDowell	533	66,157	47,856	18.747	7,300	155.3	156 8
Marion	315	49,309	42,794	32,430	23,721	32.0	56.5
Marshall	310	36,125	32,388	26,444	20,735	22.5	27.5
Mason	475	*23,019	23,019	24,142	22,863	-4.7	5.6
Mercer	419	48,020	38,371	23,023	16,002	66.7	43.9
Mineral	349	19,058	16,674	12,883	12,085	29.4	6.6
Mingo	416	24,504	19,431	11,359	.....	71.1	.....
Monongalia	358	27,657	24,334	19,049	15,705	27.7	21.3
Monroe	457	*13,055	13,055	13,130	12,429	-0.6	5.6
Morgan	233	8,197	7,848	7,294	6,744	7.6	8.2
Nicholas	680	21,657	17,699	11,403	9,309	55.2	22.5
Ohio	107	63,574	57,572	48,024	41,557	19.9	16.5
Pendleton	699	9,463	9,349	9,167	8,711	2.0	5.2
Pleasants	132	*8,074	8,074	9,345	7,539	-13.6	24.0
Pocahontas	904	18,617	14,740	8,572	6,814	72.0	25.8
Preston	650	28,614	26,341	22,727	20,355	15.9	11.7
Putnam	336	19,377	18,587	17,330	14,342	7.3	20.8
Raleigh	597	33,927	25,633	12,436	9,597	106.1	29,6
Randolph	1,036	31,280	26,028	17,670	11,633	47.3	51.9
Ritchie	453	*17,875	17,875	18,901	16,621	-5.4	13.7
Roane	522	22,605	21,543	19,852	15,303	8.5	20.7
Summers	369	19,773	18,420	16,265	13,117	13.2	24.0
Taylor	175	17,543	16,554	14,978	12,147	10.5	23.3
Tucker	405	21,971	18,675	13,433	6,459	39.0	108.0
Tyler	260	*16,211	16,211	18,252	11,962	11.2	52.6
Upshur	351	17,843	16,629	14,696	12,714	13.2	15.6
Wayne	517	24,371	24,081	23,619	18,652	2.0	26.6
Webster	583	10,193	9,680	8,862	4,783	9.2	85.3
Wetzel	357	24,468	23,855	22,880	16,841	4.3	35.9
Wirt	218	*9,047	9,047	10,284	9,411	-12.0	9.3
Wood	364	40,230	38,001	34,452	28,612	10.3	20.4
Wyoming	502	11,656	10,392	8,380	6,247	24.0	34.1
Total	24,022	1,386,038	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	27.4	25.7

*Population April 15, 1910, decrease since 1900, no extimates made.

WEST VIRGINIA CITIES.

Estimated Population July 1, 1916, of Municipalities having 8,000 inhabitants, or over, April 15, 1910, compiled by the United States Census Bureau.

Bluefield	15,442
Charleston	29,941
Clarksburg	12,438
Fairmont	15,506
Huntington	45,629
Martinsburg	12,666
Morgantown	13,709
Moundsville	11,153
Parkersburg	20,612
Wheeling	43,377

WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PRESIDENT

C. P. Snow.....Huntington

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE

Howard Sutherland.....Elkins

SECRETARY

Henry H. Archer.....Parkersburg

TREASURER

W. B. Irvine.....Wheeling

GENERAL COUNSEL

Z. O. T. Vinson.....Huntington

ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

John Marshall.....Parkersburg

DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

First District.

George W. Lutz.....Wheeling
Thomas I. Brett.....Fairmont

Second District.

W. G. Wilson .....Elkins
Thomas E. Hodges.....Morgantown

Third District.

Virgil L. Highland.....Clarksburg
John M. Hamilton.....Grantsville

Fourth District.

R. L. Archer.....Huntington
John B. Finley.....Parkersburg

Fifth District.

Isaac T. Mann.....Bramwell
Lawrence E. Tierney.....Powhatan

Sixth District.

J. W. Dawson.....Charleston
Dr. Gory Hogg.....Harvey

Commercial Organizations.

Bluefield Chamber of Commerce.....F. W. Udy, President.
W. L. Shafer, Secretary.

Charleston Chamber of Commerce.....L. C. Stephenson, President.
S. P. Puffer, Secretary.

Charles Town-Ranson Board of Trade..Geo. B. Goetz, President, (Charles Town.)
Edw. E. Cooke, Corresponding Secretary.

Clarksburg Board of Trade.....L. S. Horner, President.
G. W. Dudderar, Secretary.

Fairmont Chamber of Commerce.....H. J. Ross, President.
C. W. Evans, Secretary.

Huntington Chamber of Commerce....C. P. Snow, President.
H. E. Mathews, Secretary.

Morgantown Board of Trade.....E. M. Grant, Secretary.

Moundsville Board of Trade.....W. W. Henderson, President.
Alex Purdy, Secretary.

Parkersburg Board of Commerce.....E. M. Gilkeson, President.
F. F. Eubank, Secretary.
St. Albans Board of Trade.....W. E. Mohler, President.
Will M. Wood, Secretary
South Branch Board of Trade.....John J. Cornwell, President, (Romney.)
Wheeling Commercial Association.....Geo. J. Mathison, President.
Williamson Board of Trade.....E. F. Randolph, President.
B. Randolph Bias, Secretary.
Sistersville Chamber of Commerce.....D E. Thoenen, President.
Alfred Jenkins, Secretary.
New Martinsville Chamber of Commerce.Glen Snodgrass, President.
Wellsburg Chamber of Commerce.....W. W. Beall, President.
F. R. Anderson, Secretary.
West Side Board of Trade (Charleston).Robert Ray, President.
I. A. Gunter, Secretary.
Grafton Board of Trade.....C. A. Keefer, President.
Mannington Chamber of Commerce.....Dr. W. J. Leahy, President.
Kingwood Board of Trade.
Gassaway Board of Trade.
Welch Board of Trade.
Princeton Chamber of Commerce.
West Virginia Banker's Assn.....J. S. Hill, Secretary, (Charleston.)
W. Va. Wholesale Grocer's Assn.....W. C. McConaughey, President, (Pkbg.)

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

Cameron, J. S. Allison, Secretary.
Charleston, Sim Irion, Secretary.
Fairmont, Trevey Hutter, Secretary.
Grafton, J. Guy Allendar, Secretary.
Huntington, Rolland C. Moseman, Secretary.
Hinton, C. C. Grimmitt, Secretary.
Moundsville, John Bennett, Secretary.
Mannington, C. C. Basnett, Secretary.
Morgantown, J. A. Purinton, Secretary.
Martinsburg, Decatur H. Rodgers, Secretary.
Parkersburg, J. C. Yeager, Secretary.
Ronceverte, Geo. S. Lovelace, Secretary.
Salem, C. A. Schutte, Secretary.
Wellsburg, W. R. Glass, Secretary.
Wheeling, Wm. Schwertfeger, Secretary.
Elkins, A. E. Dann, Secretary.
Keyser, J. T. Sincell, President.
Beckley, C. L. Beckner, President.
St. Albans, W. L. C. Allen, Secretary.
Marlinton, C. J. Richardson, President.
Pt. Pleasant, D. S. Snyder, President.
Keystone, O. V. Cosgrove, Secretary.
Montgomery, C. T. Dyer, Secretary.
New Martinsville, Geo. Umpstead, President.
Williamson, J. Levins, President.
Princeton, D. W. Brown, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.

Officers.

President, G. O. Nagle.....Wheeling
First Vice-President, C. L. Ritter.....C. L. Ritter Lumber Co., Huntington
Second Vice-President, F. N. Baldwin.....Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg
Third Vice-President, R. C. Ringgold.....West Virginia and Pittsburgh Sand Co., Shepherdstown
Treasurer, A. W. Paull.....Wheeling Stamping Co., Wheeling
Secretary, J. G. Prichard.....Fairmont
Field Secretary, Leo J. LaFlam.....Wheeling

Executive Committee.

J. J. Holloway.....Wheeling
A. W. Paull.....Wheeling
Fred Paul Grosscup.....Charleston
C. A. Robinson.....Wheeling
R. Zeising.....Clarksburg

Directors.

D. E. Abbott.....D. E. Abbott & Co., Huntington
W. H. Abbott.....Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling
Wylie W. Beall.....Commercial Bank, Wellsburg
J. A. Block.....Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling
Geo. W. Bowers.....Bowers Pottery Co., Mannington
R. T. Cunningham.....Monongah Glass Co., Fairmont
Geo. Graham.....Graham-Bumgarner Co., Parkersburg
Fred Paul Grosscup.....Dunbar Flint Glass Co., Charleston
J. G. Hoffman.....J. G. Hoffman Sons Co., Wheeling
J. J. Holloway.....Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling
A. W. Paull.....Wheeling Stamping Co., Wheeling
B. W. Peterson.....Dollar Savings & Trust Co., Wheeling
C. A. Robinson.....Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. Wheeling
J. M. Sanders.....U. S. Stamping Co., Moundsville
E. T. Weir.....Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Weirton
R. Zeising.....Grasseli Chemical Co., Clarksburg
W. C. Kelley.....Kelley Axe Co., Charleston

PART II

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF VIRGINIA.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1861.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1872.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

HISTORICAL SKETCH AND LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

LEGISLATURES PAST AND PRESENT.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(Adopted by the Continental Congress July 2, and authenticated and proclaimed July 4, 1776.)

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province: establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty, and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which renounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, &c.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington. Wm. Williams, Oliver Walcott.

New York.—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Frans. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.—Geo. Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, Jun., Thomas Lynch, Jun., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

AND PERPETUAL UNION BETWEEN THE STATES.

(Adopted by the Congress of the United States November 15, 1777, and submitted for ratification to the several states. Ratification consummated and proclaimed March 1, 1781.)

SUMMARY.

PREAMBLE.

ARTICLE 1. Style of Confederacy.

ART. 2. Each state retains all powers not expressly delegated to congress.

ART. 3. Obligations and purposes of the league of the states.

ART. 4. Freedom of intercourse between the states—surrender of fugitives from justice, records, acts and judicial proceedings of courts to be received with full faith and credit by other states.

ART. 5. Congress—how organized and maintained—each state to have one vote—privileges of delegates.

ART. 6. No state may send embassies or make treaties—persons holding office not to accept presents, emoluments or titles from foreign states—nor shall titles of nobility be granted—no two or more states to make treaties without consent of congress—no state duties to interfere with foreign treaties—restriction upon naval armaments and military forces—militia—arms and munitions—war powers limited and defined.

ART. 7. Military appointments.

ART. 8. Equalization of war charges and expenses for the common defence—based upon the value of land and improvements thereon—taxes to be levied by states.

ART. 9. Powers of congress—declaring peace and war—holding treaties—captures and prizes—letters of marque and reprisal—courts for trial of piracies and felonies on high seas—appeals in cases of captures—differences between states—mode of choosing commissioners or judges—private right of soil claimed under two or more states—coining money—weights and measures—Indian affairs—post routes—army—navy—committee of the state—other committees—civil officers—president—public expenses—borrowing money—bill of credit—land and naval forces—quotas based upon a census—states to raise and equip men at expense of the United States—enumeration of measures requiring the

assent of a majority of the states—adjournments of congress—journals—copies of proceedings to be furnished to states if desired.
ART. 10. Powers of the committee of the states.
ART. 11. Canada allowed to join the Union—other colonies to require the assent of nine states.
ART. 12. United States pledged for payment of bills of credit and borrowed moneys.
ART. 13. States bound by decisions of congress—union to be perpetual—changes in Articles to be agreed to by every state—ratification and pledge.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE UNDERSIGNED, DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR NAMES, SEND GREETING:

Whereas the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled, did on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the second year of the independence of America, agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION, BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA:—

ARTICLE 1. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ART. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in congress assembled.

ART. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever.

ART. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also, that no imposition, duties or re-

strictions, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of or charged with treason, felony or other high misdemeanor in any state shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the governor or excutive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six year; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace.

ART. 6. No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States,

in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade, nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state, but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States, in congress assembled, can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships, or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States, in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States, in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States, in congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as such land and the building and improvements thereon, shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ART. 9. The United States, in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on

land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislature or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition, to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agent, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining of the matter in question; but, if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen, and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot, and the person whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient; or, being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed in the manner before prescribed shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided that every commissioner before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward;" provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil, claimed under different grants of two or more states whose jurisdiction, as they may

respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states, fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state, and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided, that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled, but if the United States, in congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra

number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army, or navy, unless nine states assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States, in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ART. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States, in congress assembled by the consent of nine states shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ART. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual

nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislature we respectfully represent in Congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify, the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of conferedation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun. (August 8, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.—Jas. Duane, Fra. Lewis, Wm. Duer, Gouv. Morris.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey.—Jno. Witherspoon, Nahl. Scudder. (November 26, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona. Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed. (July 22, 1778).

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.—Thomas M'Kean (February 12, 1779), John Dickinson (May 5, 1779), Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.—John Hanson (March 1, 1781), Daniel Carroll (March 1, 1781.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.—Richard Henry Lee, John Bannister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.—John Penn (July 21, 1778), Corns. Harnett, Jno. Williams.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.—Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Matthews, Rich. Huston, Thomas Heyward. Jun.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.—Jno. Walton (July 24, 1778), Edwd. Telfair, Edwd. Langworthy.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Recommended by the convention of the states to congress Sept. 11, 1787, and by it submitted to the states for ratification, which by the concurrence of nine states, was consummated and proclaimed September 13, 1788.]

SUMMARY.

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II. Executive Department.
III. Judicial Department.
IV. Rights and obligations of the States.
V. Mode of amending the Constitution.
VI. Obligation of Debts and Treaties—Oaths of Office.
VII. Ratification.
Amendments.

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We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2. (1)* The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

(2) No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

(3) [Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within the union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.]†

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and, until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

(4) When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

(5) The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. (1) The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; ‡and each senator shall have one vote.

(2) Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

(3) No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state from which he shall be chosen.

(4) The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

(5) The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

(6) The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath, or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

(7) Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted

*The figures in parenthesis are inserted for convenience of reference; they are not in the original.

†The foregoing clause included in brackets is amended by Sec. 2 of the 14th amendment, *post*.

‡Now elected by the people. Sec. 1, seventeenth amendment.

shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. (1) The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

(2) The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. (1) Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

(2) Each house may determine the rules of its procedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

(3) Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

(4) Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. (1) The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

(2) No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. (1) All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

(2) Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the

objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

(3) Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The congress shall have power:—

(1) To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

(2) To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

(3) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

(4) To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

(5) To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

(6) To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

(7) To establish post-offices and post roads;

(8) To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

(9) To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

(10) To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

(11) To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

(12) To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

(13) To provide and maintain a navy;

(14) To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

(15) To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

(16) To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states, respectively, the appoint-

ment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

(17) To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings; and—

(18) To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. (1) The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

(2) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

(3) No bill of attainder or ex post facto laws shall be passed.

(4) No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

(5) No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

(6) No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

(7) No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

(8) No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. 10. (1) No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

(2) No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

(3) No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty

of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. (1) The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

(2) Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

(3) The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors,

[The foregoing clause has been superseded and annulled by the twelfth amendment, post.]

and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

(4) No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president, neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

(5) In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

(6) The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

(7) Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute tthe office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. (1) The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

(2) He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

(3) The president shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. (1) The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and martime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

(2) In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

(3) The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. (1) Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

(2) The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. (1) The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

(2) A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

(3) No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws

thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. (1) New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

(2) The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(1) All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

(2) This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—Will. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv. Morris.

Delaware—Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco. Broom.

Maryland—James M'Henry, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer, Danl. Carroll.

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina—Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

Attest. William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

(Proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution. For dates of ratification see foot note.*)

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject,

*The first ten of these amendments were proposed by congress to the legislatures of the several states September 25, 1789, and were ratified by all the states, except Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts, before the end of the year 1791, thereby becoming a part of the organic law, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

The eleventh amendment was in like manner proposed September 5, 1794, and was in a message of the president to congress, January 8, 1798, declared to have been duly ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was in like manner proposed December 12, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article, and September 25, 1804, was proclaimed by the secretary of state to have been duly ratified.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed February 1, 1865, and was December 18, 1865, by the secretary of state proclaimed to have been duly ratified.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed June 16, 1866, and was July 28, 1868, by the secretary of state proclaimed to have been duly ratified.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed February 27, 1869 and was March 30, 1870, by the secretary of state proclaimed to have been duly ratified.

The sixteenth amendment was proposed July 12, 1909, and was February 25, 1913, by the secretary of state proclaimed to have been duly ratified.

The seventeenth amendment was proposed May 16, 1912, and was May 31, 1913, by the secretary of state proclaimed to have been duly ratified.

for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

Section 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least. shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the

person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states

according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

Section 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

Sec. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in

the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

LAW AS TO PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the 49th Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. If there be no secretary of state, then the secretary of the treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy and secretary of the interior. The acting president must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate, and are eligible under the constitution to the presidency.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF VIRGINIA

A Chronological Arrangement of Historical Documents Relating to the Secession of Virginia, the Establishment of the Restored Government, and the Formation of a New State

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Adopted by the Virginia Convention, at Richmond, April 17, 1861.

An Ordinance to Repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to Resume all the rights and powers Granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern Slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain, That the ordinance adopted by the people of this State in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

And they do further declare, That said Constitution of the United States of America, is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon, on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereinafter to be enacted.

THE CLARKSBURG PROTEST.

Preamble and Resolutions Adopted by a Mass Convention, April 22, 1861.

Whereas, The Convention now in session in this State, called by the legislature, the members of which had been elected twenty months before said call, at a time when no such action as the assemblage of a convention by legislative enactment was contemplated by the people, or expected by the members they elected in May, 1859, at which time no one anticipated the troubles recently brought upon our common country by the extraordinary action of the State authorities of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, has, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of the people of this State, adopted an ordinance withdrawing Virginia from the Federal Union; and

Whereas, By the law calling said Convention, it is expressly declared that no such ordinance shall have force or effect, or be of binding obligation upon the people of this State, until the same shall be ratified by the voters at the polls; and

Whereas, We have seen with regret that demonstrations of hostility, unauthorized by law, and inconsistent with the duty of law-abiding citizens, still owing allegiance to the Federal Government, have been made by a portion of the people of this State against the said Government; and

Whereas, The Governor of this Commonwealth has, by proclamation, undertaken to decide for the people of Virginia, that which they have reserved to themselves, the right to decide by their votes at the polls, and has called upon the volunteer soldiery of this State to report to him and hold themselves in readiness to make war upon the Federal Government, which Government is Virginia's Government, and must in law and of right continue so to be until the people of Virginia shall, by their votes, and through the ballot-box, that great conservator of a free people's liberties, decide otherwise; and

Whereas, The peculiar situation of Northwestern Virginia, separated as it is by natural barriers from the rest of the State, precludes all hope of timely succor in the hour of danger from other portions of the State, and demands that we should look to and provide for our own safety in the fearful emergency in which we now find ourselves placed by the action of our State authorities, who have disregarded the great fundamental principle upon which our beautiful system of Government is based, to-wit: "That all governmental power is derived from the consent of the governed," and have without consulting the people, placed this State in hostility to the Federal Government by seizing upon its ships and obstructing the channel at the mouth of Elizabeth river; by wresting from the Federal officers at Norfolk and Richmond the custom houses; by tearing from the Nation's property the Nation's flag, and putting in its place a bunting, the emblem of rebellion, and by marching upon the National Armory at Harper's Ferry; thus inaugurating a war without consulting those in whose name they profess to act; and

Whereas, The exposed condition of Northwestern Virginia requires

that her people should be united in action, and harmonious in purpose—there being a perfect identity of interests in times of war as well as in peace. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the people in each and all of the counties composing Northwestern Virginia to appoint delegates, not less than five in number, of their wisest, best, and discreetest men, to meet in Convention on the 13th day of May next, to consult and determine upon such action as the people of Northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency.

Resolved, That Hon. John S. Carlisle, Waldo P. Goff, Hon. Charles S. Lewis, John J. Davis, Solomon S. Fleming, Lot Bowen, Dr. William Dunkin, William E. Lyon, Felix Sturm and James Lynch, be and are hereby appointed delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

THE FIRST WHEELING CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on State and Federal Relations, Adopted May 15, 1861.

1. **Resolved,** That in our deliberate judgment the ordinance passed by the Convention of Virginia, on the 17th day of April, 1861, known as the ordinance of secession, by which said Convention, undertook in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by this state, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

2. **Resolved,** That the schedule attached to the ordinance of secession suspending and prohibiting the election for members of Congress from this State, is a manifest usurpation of power to which we ought not to submit.

3. **Resolved,** That the agreement of the 24th of April, 1861, between the Commissioner of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said agreement by which the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of this Commonwealth are placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if the Commonwealth were now a member of said Confederacy, and all the acts of the executive officers of our State in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of Virginia.

4. **Resolved,** That we earnestly urge and entreat the citizens of the State everywhere, but more especially in the Western section, to be prompt at the polls on the 23rd inst.; and to impress upon every voter the duty of voting in condemnation of the Ordinance of Secession, in the hope that we may not be involved in the ruin to be occasioned by

its adoption, and with the view to demonstrate the position of the West on the question of secession.

5. **Resolved,** That we earnestly recommend to the citizens of Western Virginia to vote for members of the Congress of the United States, in their several districts, in the exercise of the right secured to us by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Virginia.

6. **Resolved,** That we also recommend to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as entertain the opinions expressed in the foregoing resolutions, for members of the Senate and the House of Delegates of our State.

7. **Resolved,** That in view of the geographical, social, commercial and industrial interests of Northwestern Virginia, this Convention are constrained in giving expression to the opinion of their constituents to declare that the Virginia Convention in assuming to change the relation of the State of Virginia to the Federal Government, have not only acted unwisely and unconstitutionally, but have adopted a policy utterly ruinous to all the material interests of our section, severing all our social ties, and drying up all the channels of our trade and prosperity.

8. **Resolved,** That in the event of the Ordinance of Secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the people of the counties here represented, and all others, disposed to co-operate with us, to appoint on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a General Convention, to meet on the 11th of that month, at such place as may be designated by the Committee hereinafter provided, to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they represent may demand,—each county to appoint a number of Representatives to said Convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next House of Delegates; and the Senators and Delegates to be elected on the 23rd inst., by the counties referred to, to the next General Assembly of Virginia, and who concur in the views of this Convention, to be entitled to seats in the said Convention as members thereof.

9. **Resolved,** That inasmuch as it is a conceded political axiom, that government is founded on the consent of the governed and is instituted for their good, and it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the ruling power in the State, is utterly subversive and destructive of our interests, we believe we may rightfully and successfully appeal to the proper authorities of Virginia, to permit us peacefully and lawfully to separate from the residue of the State, and form ourselves into a government to give effect to the wishes, views and interests of our constituents.

10. **Resolved,** That the public authorities be assured that the people of the North West will exert their utmost power to preserve the peace, which they feel satisfied they can do, until an opportunity is afforded to see if our present difficulties cannot receive a peaceful solution; and we express the earnest hope that no troops of the Confederate States be introduced among us, as we believe it would be eminently calculated to produce civil war.

11. **Resolved,** That in the language of Washington in his letter of the 17th of September, 1787, to the President of Congress; "in all our de-

liberations on this subject we have kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence." And therefore we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

12. Resolved, That John S. Carlile, James S. Wheat, Chester D. Hubbard, Francis H. Pierpont, Campbell Tarr, George R. Latham, Andrew Wilson, S. H. Woodward and James W. Paxton be a Central Committee to attend to all the matters connected with the objects of this Convention; and that they have power to assemble this Convention at any time they may think necessary.

13. Resolved, That the Central Committee be instructed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia in conformity with the foregoing resolutions and cause the same to be published and circulated as extensively as possible.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

In obedience to the thirteenth resolution of the Convention, which met in this city, on the 13th inst., we earnestly conjure you to enter actively and immediately upon the great work of preparing your neighbors and friends, as well as yourselves, for the firm, stern and decided stand necessary to be taken and adhered to at all hazards, and maintained at any and every cost, if we would preserve to ourselves and transmit to our posterity, that unity of government which constitutes us one people, which we justly regard as the palladium of our liberties and the main pillar in the edifice of our independence. In this way, and this way alone, we can save ourselves from the innumerable evils consequent upon secession and all the horrors of civil war.

Why should the people of North Western Virginia allow themselves to be dragged into the rebellion inaugurated by ambitious and heartless men, who have banded themselves together to destroy a government formed for you by your patriot fathers, and which has secured to you all the liberties consistent with the nature of man, and has, for near three-fourths of a century, sheltered you in sunshine and in storm, made you the admiration of the civilized world, and conferred upon you a title more honored, respected and revered, than that of King or Potentate—the title of an American citizen? Will you passively surrender it, and submit to be used by the conspirators engaged in this effort to enslave you, as their instruments by which your enslavement is to be effected?

Freemen who would remain free, must prove themselves worthy to be free and must themselves first strike the blow.

What is secession? A deed not to be accomplished in the broad glare

of noon-day sun, but a deed of darkness, which had to be performed in secret conclave, by the reckless spirits who accomplished it, in contempt of the people, their masters under our form of government, but whom the leaders in this work of destruction determined to enslave.

What is secession? Bankruptcy, ruin, civil war, ending in a military despotism. Prior to the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession in Virginia, and to the passage by the Legislature of the bill calling a Convention, all was peace, and the great business interests of our State were uninterrupted. From the hour that it was proclaimed the Ordinance of Secession had been passed, business of every description has been paralyzed, State, corporation and individual credit is prostrate, and bankruptcy and ruin stare us in the face, and war, civil war, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. Secession, all now see, is war. It is preceded by war, accompanied and sustained by war, ushered into being by war.

Who are to stand the brunt of this contest? Will it be those who have clamored loudest for secession, and who have done the most to bring on the present crisis? These are the first to flee from the very approach of danger. They hurry in every train and by every coach from the anticipated scenes of disturbance. Will the disunion majority of the Richmond Convention come into the ranks and shoulder the musket in the strife which they have inaugurated? They will keep at a respectful distance from danger.—They will fill the lucrative offices and secure the rich appointments which appertain to the new order of things. They will luxuriate on two or three or four hundred dollars per month, with horses, and servants, and rations to match, while the Union-loving people will be called upon, for the honor of Virginia and two shillings per day, to do the fighting and undergo the hardships of war. We are all Virginians, say they, the State must be sustained, and right or wrong, we must all fight for Virginia, etc.

What is it to fight for Virginia. What is it to sustain the State? Is it to urge her upon a course which leads to visible and gaping destruction? Is this the way and the only way in which we can testify our devotion to the Commonwealth? If those feelings which actuated our Revolutionary Fathers be not all dead in us, we shall exhibit our love for Virginia, by repudiating this tyrannical rule which the Richmond Convention has endeavored to impose, and suffer not ourselves to be sold like sheep from the shambles. The people yet hold their destinies in their own hands—it is for them to accept or reject a tyranny, worse many times, than that from which the war of '76 delivered us—not the tyranny of one man, but of many.

But, people of North Western Virginia, why should we thus permit ourselves to be tyrannized over, and made slaves of, by the haughty arrogance and wicked machinations of would-be Eastern Despots? Are we submissionists, craven cowards, who will yield to daring ambition, the rich legacy of Freedom, which we have inherited from our fathers, or are we men who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them? If we are, we will resist the usurpers and drive from our midst the rebellion sought to be forced upon us. We will, in the strength of our cause, resolute-

ly and determinedly stand by our rights and our liberties secured to us by the struggles of our Revolutionary Fathers, and the authors of the Constitution under which we have grown and prospered beyond all precedent in the world's history. We will maintain, protect and defend that Constitution and the Union with all our strength, and with all our powers, ever remembering that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." We utterly repudiate the war sought to be enforced upon us without and against the consent and earnest protestations of the people who have not produced it, but who have, we regret to say, thus far offered no resistance, but have submitted to the filling up of armies and the quartering of troops in their midst; taking for the purpose, our young men who had, in a time of profound peace, and with no expectation of ever being called upon to aid in a rebellion, attached themselves to the volunteer corps of our State. The people, stunned by the magnitude of the crime, have, for a time, offered no resistance, but as returning reason enables them to perceive distinctly the objects and purposes of the vile perpetrators of this deed, their hearts swell within them, and already the cry has gone up from our mountains and our valleys, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Let us urge you then, that our resistance may be effectual, to act in the spirit of the Resolutions here appended, adopted by the Convention, whose Committee we are. Let all our ends be directed to the creation of an organized resistance to the despotism of the tyrants, who have been in session in Richmond, and who are soon to re-assemble, that we may maintain our position in the Union under the flag of our common country, which has for so many years waved gracefully and protectingly over us, and which, when we behold upon its ample folds the stripes and the stars of Freedom, causes our bosoms to glow with patriotic heat, and our hearts to swell with honest love of country. That this flag, the symbol of our might, challenges our admiration, and justly claims our every effort against those who have dared to desecrate and dishonor it, we all admit. Let us then see that we take the proper measures to make effectual those efforts. The Convention to assemble on the 11th proximo, is looked to to organize our action. Its importance, its necessity, will at once strike your minds; take immediate steps therefore to secure for your representatives in Convention, your most determined, resolute, temperate and wisest men. We have already detained you too long, the time for action, prompt, firm and decided, has come. In the hope that our section will be that of a united people, we take leave of you, confidently calculating that you will give your body, soul, strength, mind, and all the energies of your nature to the work of saving your country from becoming the theatre of a bloody war, brought upon you without your consent and against your will. Let us show Mr. Ex-Secretary Cobb, now President of the Montgomery Congress, that we are not willing to recognize the transfer of us made by the Richmond Convention, nor do we intend to allow our borders, as he says they will be, to be made the theatre of this war.

Fellow-citizens, we ask you to read and ponder well the passages from Mr. Cobb's speech. We recite:

"The people of the Gulf States need have no apprehension; they might go on with their planting and their other business as usual, the war would not come to their section, its theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio River and in Virginia."

The Convention between Virginia and the Confederate States, by which the control of all military operations is placed in the hands of President Davis, insures this result.

Fellow-Citizens—"These are the times when we must not stop to count sacrifices and costs, where honor, and character, and self-preservation are put in issue." The patriot and sage, Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered at Washington, in 1851, at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capitol, spoke as follows:

"Ye men of the Blue Ridge, many thousands of whom are nearer to this capitol than the seat of Government of your own State, what do you think of breaking up this great association into fragments of States and of people? I know that some of you, and I believe that you all, would be almost as much shocked at the announcement of such a catastrophe, as if you were informed that the Blue Ridge itself would soon totter from its base—and ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the Alleghenies to Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you secede, what do you 'secede' from, and what do you 'accede' to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring you and your commerce to the tide waters of Eastern rivers?—What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia had ceased to be a part and parcel of the United States?"

Fellow-Citizens of Northwestern Virginia, the issue is with you. Your destiny is in your own hands. If you are worthy descendants of worthy sires you will rally to this defence of your liberties, and the Constitution which has protected and blessed you will still extend over you its protecting aegis. If you hesitate or falter all is lost, and you and your children to the latest posterity are destined to perpetual slavery.

JOHN S. CARLILE,
JAMES S. WHEAT,
CHESTER D. HUBBARD,
FRANCIS H. PIERPONT,
CAMPBELL TARR,
GEORGE R. LATHAM,
ANDREW WILSON,
S. H. WOODWARD,
JAMES W. PAXTON,
Committee.

THE SECOND WHEELING CONVENTION.

A Declaration of Rights by the People of Virginia Represented in that Convention, June 13, 1861.

The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed, and when any form or organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive of this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter to abolish it. The Bill of Rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to a majority of her people. The act of the General Assembly, calling the Convention which assembled at Richmond in February last, without the previously expressed consent of such majority, was therefore a usurpation; and the Convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally entrusted to it, but, with the connivance and active aid of the executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which, if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

The Convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the government of the United States, and against citizens of neighboring States, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly, social and business relations:

It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by Washington and his co-patriots, in the purer days of the republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens, and upon every section of the country:

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees:

It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes:

It has, in conjunction with the State executive, instituted wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror intended to suppress the free expresion of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud:

The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended ordinance of secession, instituted war by the seizure and appropriation of the property of the Federal Government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies, with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the Capital of the Union:

They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people to the United States into direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the State, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinances, treason against the former.

We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in Convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced unless some

regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth, and that all acts of said Convention and Executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and that the offices of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated.

AN ORDINANCE FOR REORGANIZING THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Adopted by the Second Wheeling Convention, June 19, 1861.

The People of the State of Virginia, by their Delegates assembled in Convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. A governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general for the state of Virginia, shall be appointed by this convention, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the state, and to continue in office for six months, or until their successors be elected and qualified; and the general assembly is required to provide by law for an election of governor and lieutenant-governor by the people as soon as in their judgment such election can be properly held.

2. A council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this convention, to consult with and advise the governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. Their term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the governor.

3. The delegates elected to the general assembly on the twenty-third day of May last, and the senators entitled under existing laws to seats in the next general assembly, together with such delegates and senators as may be duly elected under the ordinances of this convention, or existing laws, to fill vacancies, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the legislature of the state, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the general assembly. They shall hold their offices from the passage of this ordinance until the end of the terms for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the city of Wheeling on the first day of July next, and proceed to organize themselves as prescribed by existing laws, in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid, shall constitute a quorum to do business. A majority of the members of each branch thus qualified, voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the

twenty-seventh section of the fourth article of the constitution of the state.

4. The governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, members of the legislature, and all officers now in the service of the state, or of any county, city or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the judges and clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, commissioners of the revenue, justices of the peace, officers of the city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia, and officers and privates of volunteer companies of the state, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of the state of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the convention which assembled at Richmond on the thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the eleventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

5. If any elective officer, who is required by the preceding section to take such oath or affirmation, fail or refuse so to do, it shall be the duty of the governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election to fill such vacancy at some convenient and early day to be designated in said writ; of which due publication shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such election; and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the governor, to the sheriff or sheriffs of the proper county or counties, or to a special commissioner or commissioners to be named by the governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation be appointed by the governor, he shall fill the vacancy without writ, but if such officer be appointed otherwise than by the governor or by election, the writ shall be issued by the governor, directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC REVENUE.

An Ordinance Relating Thereto and Providing for the Election of Certain Officers, Adopted June 21, 1861.

The people of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in Convention, in Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. The General Assembly, as soon as it shall be organized at Wheeling, pursuant to the Ordinances of this Convention, shall elect by joint vote of the two houses, an Auditor of Public Accounts, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Commonwealth, whose terms of office shall respectively commence as soon as they shall be duly qualified, and shall continue for the unexpired portion of the current term of said offices, and until their successors be respectively elected and qualified.

2. The officers so to be elected shall discharge the duties and exercise the power pertaining to their several offices by existing laws, so far as such law may be consistent with the ordinances of this Convention.

3. Each of said officers, shall give bond, with security, to the satisfaction of the Governor, which bond shall be payable to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and be conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. The penalties of the bonds shall be respectively as follows: that of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Twenty Thousand Dollars; that of the Treasurer, Fifty Thousand Dollars; and that of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Five Thousand Dollars. Each of these bonds shall be submitted to the Governor for approval; and if he be of opinion that it is in proper form, and duly executed, and that the security is sufficient, he shall endorse his approval thereon, and cause the same to be deposited in some secure place for safe keeping.

4. The Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Treasurer, shall each keep an office in the City of Wheeling, for the transaction of their official business; and the hours for transacting business at said offices shall be from eight in the morning, until three in the afternoon, between the first day of April and the first day of November, and from nine in the morning, until three in the afternoon, during the remainder of the year.

5. It shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs, and all other persons who have in their hands, or are liable for, any monies which by existing laws are payable to the Treasury of the State of Virginia forthwith to adjust their several accounts with the Auditor to be elected as aforesaid and pay over to the Treasurer herein provided for, the amounts which shall respectively be found due to the State.

6. If any Sheriff or other person, having in his hands, or being liable for any monies which by existing laws are payable to the Treasury, fail or refuse to adjust his account, or pay over such monies as herein required, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall immediately publish a notice of such default in some Newspaper in the City of Wheeling and if such Sheriff or other person shall not, within thirty days after such publication, have duly adjusted his account and paid over such monies, he shall forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth, the sum of Five

Hundred Dollars, to be levied by distress under warrant of the Governor, which warrant it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue, on satisfactory evidence that such default has occurred, directing the same at his discretion to the Sheriff of any county, or to a special Commissioner or Commissioners for the purpose, and the Sheriff or other person making default as aforesaid, and his or their securities, shall further be liable to judgment, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the amount appearing to be due, with interest thereon from the time of such default till payment, and fifteen per centum upon the principal, as damages to be recovered by motion on ten days' notice in any Court of Record in the State.

7. The several Commissioners of the Revenue and Sheriffs, having first taken the oath or affirmation required by the Ordinances of this Convention, and being otherwise duly qualified, shall proceed, with all convenient despatch, to the discharge of their several duties in relation to the assessment and collection of the public revenue, under the existing laws, so far as the same may not be inconsistent with the Ordinances of this Convention.

8. All monies to be paid into the public Treasury, shall be paid into the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, at the City of Wheeling, or one of its Branches, at Point Pleasant, Clarksburg and Morgantown; or into the North-Western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, or one of its Branches at Parkersburg and Wellsburg, but if collected East of the Blue Ridge of Mountains, into the Bank of the Old Dominion in Alexandria, to the credit of The Treasury of Virginia; and the person so paying the same shall take from the proper officer of such Bank or Branch, a certificate of the fact. The Treasurer, on the delivery of such certificate, shall retain and file the same, charging the amount therein specified to the proper bank or branch, and delivering to the person who made the payment at Bank, duplicate receipts for the amount so paid, specifying on what account the money was paid. The person making the payment shall forthwith hand over one of the said receipts to the Auditor of Public Accounts, to be retained and filed by him, and charged to the Treasurer's account; upon the other receipt, which is to be retained by the person making the payment, the Auditor shall endorse as follows:—"A duplicate hereof has been filed in the Auditor's office," and affix his signature and the proper date to such endorsement.

9. No receipt of the Treasurer shall be an acquittance or discharge to any person for any sum of money due to the Commonwealth, unless such receipt be endorsed by the Auditor of Public Accounts as aforesaid. And any person bound to pay money into the Public Treasury, who shall pay the same otherwise than according to this Ordinance, shall remain liable for such money, and be subject to every fine, penalty or forfeiture to which he would have been subject if he had not paid the same.

10. If the Governor, at any time when this Convention, and the General Assembly, re-organized under the ordinances thereof, shall not be in session, shall be of opinion that the safety of the public funds requires that no more public monies should be paid into any one or more of the depositories, specified in the preceding section, or that the

monies which may be in the same, to the credit of the Treasury, should be withdrawn, he may announce the fact by proclamation to be published in some newspaper in the City of Wheeling, and in the City of Alexandria. In the proclamation he may, if it be necessary, designate another depository or depositories, at which monies due to the Commonwealth may thereafter be paid. And after such proclamation is published it shall not be lawful to pay any sum of money on State account into any depository or depositories to which such payment shall be thereby forbidden; and the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer, if required by the Governor, shall cause the monies held by such depository or depositories, to be transferred to some other lawful depository or depositories of the Public Funds. But all such Proclamations and orders of the Governor shall, as soon as possible, be submitted to the Convention or to the General Assembly, for their revision.

11. Any person claiming to receive money from the Public Treasury, shall apply to the Auditor of Public Accounts for a warrant for the same. And the Auditor if he find such money to be due by the State, and that the payment thereof has been authorized by any Ordinance of this Convention, or Act of the General Assembly as re-organized under the ordinances of this Convention, shall issue his warrant therefor upon the Treasurer, specifying on what account the money is to be paid, and to what appropriation the same is chargeable. And the Treasurer, on the presentation of said warrant to him, shall, if satisfied that such warrant has been duly authorized as aforesaid, endorse upon said warrant, his Check, directed to some one of the depositories in which there shall be money to the credit of the Treasury, which check shall be payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the amount therein specified. The Treasurer shall, however, at no time, draw a check on any Bank, Branch, or other depository, unless there be money enough therein, to the credit of the Treasury, to pay such check. And no Bank, Branch or other depository, holding money to the credit of the Treasury, shall pay any check drawn by the Treasurer, unless the same be endorsed upon a warrant, authorizing the same, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

12. This ordinance shall take effect from its passage. It may be altered or repealed by the General Assembly.

ADDRESS OF THE SECOND CONVENTION

Of the People of Northwestern Virginia, Published June 25, 1861.

The Delegates now assembled in Convention at Wheeling, deem it proper to address their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, in explanation and vindication of the course they have unanimously felt it incumbent on them to pursue.

It is only necessary to allude briefly to the circumstances which called this Convention into existence, to justify, in the fullest manner, any resumption of authority by the people in whose name they act. The General Assembly, which met in extra session at Richmond, in January last, without the excuse of impending danger or other grave necessity, and without constitutional authority, convened a Convention, "to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Commonwealth;" thus tamely relinquishing the very power reposed in themselves by the Constitution, and, as the sequel proved, with a corrupt purpose. Elections were held for delegates to the proposed Convention, and it being then clearly understood that an active and influential party favored the secession of the Commonwealth from the United States, the issue presented everywhere was clearly "Secession" or "No Secession." We need not remind you that by a very large majority of the voters of the Commonwealth, secession was rejected and repudiated by the election of delegates professedly opposed to that iniquity, nor that a still larger majority required that any act of that Convention, altering the fundamental law or affecting the relations of the State, should be submitted to the people, and without the approbation of a majority, expressed at the polls, should have no force or effect.

The proceedings of that Convention up to the seventeenth of April last, were evidently intended by those in the secret to persuade the members favorable to the perpetuity of the Union and the people at large, that it was intended to propose terms on which it could be maintained.—On the day named the mask was thrown aside and the Secession Ordinance was passed. This was done in secret session, and no immediate promulgation of the facts was made to the people; nor until since this Convention assembled, was the injunction of secrecy so far removed that the vote on the passage of the ordinance was made public. It now appears that more than one-third of the whole Convention voted against it, and that nine members were absent. Up to this day the debates which preceded the vote are concealed from the people, who are thus denied a knowledge of the causes which, in the opinion of the majority, rendered secession necessary and justified so gross a disregard of their lately expressed will.

Under the legislative act calling the Convention, from which alone that body derived its authority, and under the vote of the people provided for by that act, the secession ordinance had no legal effect until ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters of the Commonwealth. The leaders of the secession movement, whose conduct proved them to be conspirators against the State of Virginia and the peace and welfare of her people, did not wait until the time fixed for this ratifica-

tion to begin their overt acts of treason against the Government and people of the United States, as well as the state and people for whom they professed to act. Indeed, two days before the adoption of the ordinance, with the connivance, or, as is alleged, in defiance of a feeble Executive, they levied war against both by sending their emissaries to capture the Harper's Ferry Armory, and to obstruct the entrance of the harbor on which is situated the Gosport Navy Yard. This bold assumption of authority was followed by numerous acts of hostility against the United States; by the levy of troops to aid in the capture of the National Capital and the subversion of the National authority, and, to crown the infamy of the conspirators, with whom the Executive had now coalesced, by an attempt; without even the pretense of authority or acquiescence of the people, to transfer their allegiance from the United States to a league of rebellious States, in arms against the former.

In this state of things, the day arrived when the people were to vote for or against the Secession Ordinance. Threats of personal injury and other intimidations, such as had been uttered upon the floor of the usurping Convention against the remaining friends of the Union there, were used by the adherents of the conspirators in every county of the State. Judges charged the Grand Juries that opposition to disunion would be punished as treason against the Commonwealth; and the armed partisans of the conspirators in various places, arrested, plundered and exiled peaceable citizens, for no other crime than their adherence to the Union their fathers had constructed and under which they had been born and lived in prosperity and peace. We are not apprised by any official announcement of the result of the vote taken under such circumstances; but, whatever the result may be, we denounce it as unfair and unjust, and as affording no evidence of the will of the people on the subject actually presented for their suffrages, and much less of their consent to the self-constituted oligarchy of the South.

In the point of view in which this result, and the transactions which inevitably led to it, should be examined by the people of Virginia, it is unimportant whether secession was of itself desirable or not desirable; because the end cannot justify the means, if the latter are illegal and unholy. In the present case the great principle which underlies all free government; the principle that the will of the people is the supreme law, or as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and in our own Bill of Rights, that "all power is vested in and consequently derived from the people," has not only been violated and set at naught, but has been trampled under foot. In the call of the Convention, in the acts of that body, in the circumstances preceding and accompanying the late election, a continued effort has been made, with what success you know, not merely to disregard the will of the people, but to set at defiance, and to establish the counter principle that the few should govern the many. The men justly termed conspirators and usurpers, because they cannot show your warrant for their acts, were, when this Convention met, practically in full possession of every branch of the

State government, and still claim the right to exercise their usurped power; and if you submit to their acts of secession and affiliation with usurpers like themselves, you yield to them the right to govern you in perpetuity. Will your Bill of Rights and Constitution afford you any protection against those who have already violated both? Will your connection with a pretended Confederacy, in every State of which the leaders have openly and directly refused to submit their similar acts to the approval or rejection of their people, aid you in the recovery of the fundamental right of which you have been so wantonly robbed?

But is secession right, or is it desirable if it is right? We will not amplify the argument on the first branch of this enquiry. The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by our own Commonwealth, in express terms, reserves the right to abrogate it to those by whom it was made, the People of the United States; thus repudiating in advance the modern doctrine of separate State secession. This is in strict accordance with the views of our elder statesmen, whose patriotism and ability are held in reverence, not only by us and by our fellow-citizens of the Union, but by good men throughout the world. It is the logic of every honest heart, that a contract, a compact, or call it what you will, can only be set aside by the joint act of those by whom it was made.

But why should secession be desirable? Why should Virginia desire to withdraw from that Union of which she has been for so long an honored member—that Union, the accomplishment of which illumines with the brightest rays her own history and the lives of her most distinguished sons? Shall it be said that what she toiled to achieve in 1787, was destroyed by her own act in 1861? Is there on the page of history the story of a nation that has risen more rapidly to prosperity and power, or more steadily advanced in intellectual and moral culture? There is no such nation, nor is there among the thirty-four States, one which has profited more by the association, or one which would suffer more from its dissolution, as is sufficiently indicated by our geographical position.

Impressed with these views, the Northwestern counties of the State, knowing that a large majority of their people remained and would remain faithful to the Union under all circumstances, met in Convention at Wheeling on the 13th day of May last, to consult upon their condition and to take such steps as it might indicate. It was literally a mass Convention, and from the irregular manner of the appointment of its delegates, was not calculated for the despatch of business. As the result of its deliberations, the Convention which now addresses you was called, the representation in which is proportioned to that of the General Assembly. The number of counties actually represented is thirty-four, and we have reliable assurance that several which are now with us in spirit, will ere long be present by their regularly appointed delegates. Considering that in so many counties every expression of opinion unfavorable to the conspirators is suppressed, the number already represented is larger than could have been anticipated. Several of the delegates present escaped from their counties at the risk of their lives,

while others are still detained at home by force or menace against them or their families and property. Such is doubtless the case in other counties from which we have no information.

Two courses of action were presented to those who now address you upon their organization; both of which had been debated in the previous Convention at this place. The first was the immediate separation of the Western or Northwestern counties from the residue of the State. This was the result rather of a previous and growing belief, now amounting to conviction in the minds of all throughout this section of the State, that diversity, almost opposition of interest; different directions of the channels of trade, and the want of legislation adapted to their conditions, and indispensable to their moral and material prosperity, rendered the separation desirable under any and all circumstances. But aside from the constitutional requirements which made its accomplishment almost impossible while hostilities continued, the consideration that to separate now, would be to separate from many who, under circumstances even more adverse than those by which they had been themselves surrounded, had maintained their loyalty to the Federal Government, caused the abandonment of this course at this time. On the other hand, a sense of duty to those who like themselves, were constrained to repudiate the action of the Richmond Convention and the State authorities, demanded that such a course should be taken as would enable all the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to participate in its advantages, and to enjoy the security it might offer.

Besides submission to palpable usurpation, there was then but one alternative, namely, under the authority of numerous precedents in the history of nations, to assumt the conduct of the government, on the ground that those previously intrusted with its administration, by their numerous illegal and unconstitutional acts in plain derogation of the rights of the people, had, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "abdicated government by declaring us out of their protection, and waging war against us;" whereby, in the words of the same instrument, "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise." This Convention, therefore, in humble, but, as they firmly believe, proper imitation of the sages of '76, have, "in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia," issued their Declaration, "that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of the Declaration, we have passed such ordinances as are immediately necessary to re-organize the government, and put it in operation. We have appointed a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Executive Council, leaving to the General Assembly, which we have directed to be convened at a very early day, to fill, or to provide for filling, all other offices as soon as in their judgment, it can be properly done. The terms of the officers we have appointed, are limited to six months or until the election and qualification of their successors, for which the General Assembly has authority to provide at the earliest possible period. In all this, our fellow citizens will clearly perceive that there

has been no disposition to assume any power or authority not demanded by the exigencies of their present unhappy condition, or to retain it longer than a regard for their highest interests may require.

In reply to remarks which have been made abroad, we deem it proper to say that we have seen no occasion to take any steps in reference to the debt of the State. The idea of the repudiation of any part of it which was legally contracted has not been expressed or entertained by any member of the Convention. The only notice the subject has received, has been in connection with the proposed separation of the Western counties, and whenever it has been thus named, those desirous of separation, have invariably expressed their willingness to assume their equitable portion of the burden. Any promises of payment or projects of arrangement at this time, when the very existence of the Commonwealth is threatened, would be worse than idle.

Under all these circumstances, with the firm conviction that the course adopted is the only one by which the State can be retained in the Union, and the liberties and rights of the people secured and perpetuated, we most earnestly call upon our loyal fellow-citizens in every county of the Commonwealth, who are not already represented in the General Assembly and in this Convention, to elect members of the Legislature, and appoint Delegates to this body, at the earliest possible moment.—Writs of election will be issued by the Executive whenever it appears that they can be executed, and Representatives from every county will be most cordially received. No suspension or essential change of any part of the Constitution or Laws of the Commonwealth, unless positively demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be made, until the will of the whole people or of their authorized representatives, can be freely expressed and such changes as have been or may hereafter be so demanded, will be submitted for ratification at an early day.

We call upon the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth, to organize and arm for its defense against the conspirators and usurpers at Richmond, and their aiders and abettors. Plans will immediately be devised to give to such organizations the greatest efficiency. The General Government will aid and protect us to the utmost of their power, and will most unquestionably recognize the re-organized government, as the true and legitimate government of the State. They cannot and will not do otherwise.

The re-organized Government appeals to the great body of the people, for countenance and support in this hour of great anxiety, and trial. They do so confidently, because, while there have been many defections from the great and holy cause of "Liberty and Union," among those to whom you have been accustomed to look for political information and direction, there have been comparatively few among yourselves. In this matter, which appeals to your dearest rights and interests, you have responded spontaneously to the promptings of your honest hearts. Your own experience has taught you the great benefits of the Union, and you recognize the great principle, that a government so beneficial in its operations, so mild in its requirements, so powerful to protect, and constituted as to diffuse throughout an immense territory the blessings of

prosperity and happiness, "should not be changed for light and transient causes." In every county where the free expression of your views has been permitted, your majorities in favor of the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union, have far exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine among your friends. Persevere then, in your most holy war against the corrupt and perjured oligarchy, who have usurped your government, and would have sold you to the ambitious despots of an unholy affiliation. In such a cause, we may look for the blessings of that Holy One, who has made it a part of His Divine Providence, that those, who in purity of heart and purpose, strive for the preservation of their dearest rights, their homes and their country, although the struggle may be protracted for long and weary years, shall never strive in vain.

By order of the Convention.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, President.

GIBSON L. CRANMER, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Appointment and Election of State Officers and United States Senators.

Under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance adopted for the re-organization of the State government, the Convention on June 20th, 1861, appointed the following officers: Governor—Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county. Lieutenant Governor—Daniel Posley, of Mason county. Attorney General—James S. Wheat, of Ohio county. Members of the Council of State—William Lazier, of Monongalia county; Daniel Lamb and J. W. Paxton, of Ohio county; Peter G. Van Winkle, of Wood county, and William A. Harrison, of Harrison county.

On June 22nd, Governor Pierpont issued a call convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session July 1. The assembly met on that day and there were eleven Senators present and forty-nine members of the House of Delegates, representing forty-eight counties. Daniel Posley, Lieutenant Governor, presided over the Senate, and Daniel Frost, of Jackson county, was elected and served as speaker of the House of Delegates. In his message to the General Assembly Governor Pierpont, among other things, said:

"I regret that I cannot congratulate you on the peace and prosperity of the country, in the manner which has been customary with Executives, both State and Federal. For the present, those happy days which as a nation, we have so long enjoyed, and that prosperity which has smiled upon us, as upon no other nation, are departed. We are passing through a period of gloom and darkness in our Country's history, but we must not despair. There is a just God who 'rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm.' Let us look to Him with abiding confidence. You have met, gentlemen, in the midst of Civil War, but I trust you may yet be assembled under happier auspices, when the strife shall be over and peace and prosperity be restored to this once happy country."

Accompanying this message was Governor Pierpont's correspondence with President Lincoln, together with letters received by the Governor from Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, all showing recognition of the movement to restore civil government to Western Virginia.

In conformity with the ordinance adopted June 21st, the two houses of the legislature met in joint assembly on July 9th, for the purpose of electing the State officers who had not already been appointed by the convention. Lucien A. Hagans, of Preston county, was elected Secretary of State; Samuel Crane, of Randolph county, Auditor; and Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county, Treasurer.

At the same joint session John S. Carlile, of Harrison county, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of R. M. T. Hunter, and Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia county, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James M. Mason.

The second Wheeling Convention met on the 11th day of June, 1861, and remained in session until June 25th, when it adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in August, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, with the advice of his council. Not being otherwise ordered, the Convention met in adjourned session on Tuesday, August 6th, and remained in session until August 20th, when it adjourned sine die.

NULLIFYING THE PROCEEDINGS AT RICHMOND.

An Ordinance Adopted August 9, 1861, Declaring Null and Void the Proceedings of the Richmond Convention of 1861.

The People of Virginia by their Delegates Assembled in Convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

All ordinances, acts, orders, resolutions and other proceedings of the convention which assembled at Richmond on the thirteenth day of February last, being without the authority of the people of Virginia constitutionally given, and in derogation of their rights, are hereby declared illegal, inoperative, null, void and without force or effect.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

An Ordinance Providing for Their Election, Adopted August 20, 1861.

The People of Virginia, by their Delegates assembled in Convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. In every Congressional District of the State where from any cause an election for Representative in the Congress of the United States was not held on the fourth Thursday of May last, and in the Eleventh District, where a vacancy now exists, an election shall be held on the fourth Thursday of October next, which shall be conducted, and the result

ascertained, declared and certified in the manner directed in the 2d section of the 2d edition of the Code of Virginia.

2. If in consequence of the occupation of any county by any army or forces in hostility with, or rebellion against the government of the United States, such election cannot be, or is not, held in such county, any person entitled to vote therein may vote in any other county of his district; and if no election shall be held at the time appointed in the 1st section of this ordinance in any Congressional District therein mentioned, the Governor on receiving satisfactory evidence thereof, may by proclamation or writ appoint another day for holding such election therein.

3. This ordinance shall be in force from its passage.

"THE WHEELING ORDINANCE."

Providing for the Formation of a New State out of a Portion of the Territory of Virginia, Adopted August 20, 1861.

Whereas, it is represented to be the desire of the people inhabiting the counties hereinafter mentioned, to be separated from this commonwealth, and be erected into a separate state, and admitted into the union of states, and become a member of the government of the United States:

1. The people of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in convention at Wheeling, do ordain that a new state, to be called the state of Kanawha, be formed and erected out of the territory included within the folowing described boundary; beginning on the Tug Fork of Sandy River, on the Kentucky line where the counties of Buchanan and Logan join the same; and running thence with the dividing lines of said counties and the dividing line of the counties of Wyoming and McDowell to the Mercer county line, and with the dividing line of the counties of Mercer and Wyoming to the Raleigh county line; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Raleigh and Mercer, Monroe and Raleigh, Greenbrier and Raleigh, Fayette and Greenbrier, Nicholas and Greenbrier, Webster, Greenbrier and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pendleton, to the south-west corner of Hardy county; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Hardy and Tucker, to the Fairfax Stone; thence with the line dividing the states of Marvland and Virginia, to the Pennsylvania line; thence with the line dividing the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, to the Ohio river; thence down said river, and including the same, to the dividing line between Virginia and Kentucky, and with the said line to the beginning; including within the boundaries of the proposed new state the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood,

Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.

2. All persons qualified to vote within the boundaries aforesaid, and who shall present themselves at the several places of voting within their respective counties, on the fourth Thursday in October next, shall be allowed to vote on the question of the formation of a new state, as hereinbefore proposed; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners conducting the election at the said several places of voting, at the same time, to cause polls to be taken for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the government of the proposed state.

3. The convention hereinbefore provided for may change the boundaries described in the first section of this ordinance, so as to include within the proposed state the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas, or either of them, and also the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson, or either of them, and also such other counties as lie contiguous to the said boundaries, or to the counties named in this section; if the said counties to be added, or either of them, by a majority of the votes given, shall declare their wish to form part of the proposed state, and shall elect delegates to the said convention, at elections to be held at the time and in the manner herein provided for.

4. Poll books shall be prepared under the direction of the governor for each place of voting in the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, with two separate columns, one to be headed "For the New State," the other "Against the New State." And it shall be the duty of the commissioners who superintended, and the officers who conducted the election in May last, or such other persons as the governor may appoint, to attend at their respective places of holding elections, and superintend and conduct the election herein provided for. And if the said commissioners and officers shall fail to attend at any such place of holding elections, it shall be lawful for any two freeholders present to act as commissioners in superintending the said election, and to appoint officers to conduct the same. It shall be the duty of the persons superintending and conducting said election, to employ clerks to record the votes, and to endorse on the respective poll books the expenses of the same.

If on the day herein provided for holding said election, there shall be in any of the said counties any military force, or any hostile assemblage of persons, so as to interfere with a full and free expression of the will of the voters, they may assemble at any other place within their county, and hold an election as herein provided for. It shall be the duty of the commissioners superintending, and officers conducting said election, and the clerks employed to record the votes, each before entering upon the duties of his office, to take, in addition to the oath now required by the general election law, the oath of office prescribed by this convention. It shall be the duty of the officers and commissioners aforesaid, as soon as may be, and not exceeding three days after said election, to aggregate each of the columns of said poll books, and ascertain the number of votes recorded in each, and make a return thereof to the secretary of the commonwealth, in the city of Wheeling, which return shall be in the following form, or to the following effect:

We, ..., commissioners, and ....., conducting officers, do certify, that we caused an election to be held at ....., in the county of ....., at which we permitted all persons to vote that were entitled to do so under existing laws, and that offered to vote, and that we have carefully added up each column of our poll books, and find the following result:

For a new state, ... votes; Against a new state ..... votes

Given under our hands, this ..... day of ....., 1861.

Under which certificate there shall be added the following affidavit:

..... County, to-wit:

I, ... a justice of the peace, (or any officer now authorized by law to administer oaths,) in and for said county, do certify that the above named commissioners and conducting officer severally made oath before me, that the certificate by them above signed is true.

Given under my hand, this ..... day of ....., 1861.

The original poll books shall be carefully kept by the conducting officers for ninety days after the day of the election, and upon demand of the executive shall be delivered to such person as he may authorize to demand and receive them.

5. The commissioners conducting the said election in each of said counties shall ascertain, at the same time they ascertain the vote upon the formation of a new state, who has been elected from their county to the convention, hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify to the secretary of the commonwealth the name or names of the person or persons elected to the said convention.

6. It shall be the duty of the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of November next, to ascertain and by proclamation make known the result of the said vote; and if a majority of the votes given within the boundaries mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, shall be in favor of the formation of a new state, he shall so state in his said proclamation, and shall call upon said delegates to meet in the city of Wheeling, on the 26th day of November next, and organize themselves into a convention; and the said convention shall submit, for ratification or rejection, the constitution that may be agreed upon by it, to the qualified voters within the proposed state, to be voted upon by said voters on the fourth Thursday in December next.

7. The county of Ohio shall elect three delegates; the counties of Harrison, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Preston and Wood shall each elect two; and the other counties named in the first section of this ordinance shall each elect one delegate to the said convention. And such other counties as are described in the third section of this ordinance, shall, for every seven thousand of their population according to the census of 1860, be entitled to one delegate, and to an additional delegate for any fraction over thirty-five hundred; but each of said counties shall be entitled to at least one delegate. The said delegates shall receive the same per diem as is now allowed to members of the general assembly; but no person shall reecive pay as a member of the general assembly and of the convention at the same time.

8. It shall be the duty of the governor to lay before the general as-

sembly, at its next meeting, for their consent according to the constitution of the United States, the result of the said vote, if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast be in favor of a new state, and also in favor of the constitution proposed to said voters for their adoption.

9. The new state shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all state expenditures within the limits thereof, and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the state government, since any part of said debt was contracted; and deducting therefrom the monies paid into the treasury of the commonwealth from the counties included within the said new state during the same period. All private rights and interests in lands within the proposed state, derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed state, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in the state of Virginia.

The lands within the proposed state, of non-resident proprietors, shall not in any case be taxed higher than the lands of residents therein. No grants of lands or land warrants, issued by the proposed state, shall interfere with any warrant issued from the land office of Virginia prior to the 17th day of April last, which shall be located on lands within the proposed state now liable thereto.

10. When the general assembly shall give its consent to the formation of such new state, it shall forward to the congress of the United States such consent, together with an official copy of such constitution, with the request that the said new state may be admitted into the union of states.

11. The government of the state of Virginia as reorganized by this convention at its session in June last, shall retain, within the territory of the proposed state, undiminished and unimpaired, all the powers and authority with which it has been vested, until the proposed state shall be admitted into the union by the congress of the United States: and nothing in this ordinance contained, or which shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall impair or affect the authority of the said reorganized state government in any county which shall not be included within the proposed state.

RESULT OF VOTE ON QUESTION OF DIVISION.

In compliance with the requirement of section four of the "Wheeling Ordinance," providing for the formation of a new State, on the 24th day of October, 1861, an election was held in all the counties named in the first section of that ordinance. The whole number of votes cast was 19,189, of which 18,408 were in favor of the new State and 781 against it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1861.

This Convention met in the city of Wheeling, November 26th, 1861, pursuant to a proclamation issued by Governor Francis H. Pierpont. It organized by electing John Hall, of Mason county, President; Ellery R. Hall, of Taylor county, Secretary, and James C. Orr, of Ohio county, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Convention was in session until February 18th, 1862, and framed a Constitution for the proposed new State, changing the name from "Kanawha," as contained in the ordinance, to "West Virginia." The question of the adoption of the Constitution was voted upon by the people on April 3rd. The total vote cast was 19,376, of which 18,862 were for ratification and 514 for rejection. The seventh section of article eleven of that Constitution read:

"7. No slave shall be brought, or free person of color be permitted to come into this State for permanent residence."

Congress was not satisfied with this section, and required that it should be so changed as to provide for the gradual extinction of slavery, by reading as follows:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be free and that all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten, and under twenty-one years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein."

In consequence of the action of Congress, the Constitutional Convention was again called together, and met at Wheeling on February 12th, 1863, for the purpose of making the change in the Constitution regarding the gradual extinction of slavery. Owing to the resignation of John Hall as President, Abram D. Soper was chosen to fill the vacancy, and presided. On the 17th of February the Convention agreed to the amendment proposed by Congress and on the 20th adjourned sine die. The amendment was voted upon by the people on the 26th day of the following March. There were 27,899 votes for ratification and 572 for rejection. The first Constitution, as it appears in this volume, is printed with section seven of article eleven as amended.

On the 17th day of April, Abraham D. Soper, President, and Daniel Lamb, Peter G. Van Winkle, Elbert H. Caldwell, Ephriam B. Hall, and James W. Paxton, the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention certified the result of the election on March 26th, on the amended Constitution, to Governor Pierpont, by whom it was immediately certified to the President of the United States.

List of Members of the Convention.

From the County of Barbour—Emmett J. O'Brien.
From the County of Boone—Robert Hager.
From the County of Braxton—Gustavus F. Taylor.
From the County of Brooke—James Hervey.

From the County of Cabell—Granville Parker.

From the County of Calhoun—J. Robinson.

From the County of Clay—Benjamin Stephenson.

From the County of Doddridge—Chapman J. Stuart.

From the County of Fayette—James S. Cassady, who resigned February 1st, 1862, and was succeeded by Edward W. Ryan.

From the County of Gilmer—William N. Warder.

From the County of Greenbrier—Andrew Mann, who was admitted to a seat February 14th, 1863, his credentials being a petition signed by fifty citizens of Greenbrier county.

From the County of Hampshire—Thomas R. Carskadon and George W. Sheetz.

From the County of Hancock—Joseph S. Pomeroy.

From the County of Hardy—Abijah Dolly.

From the County of Harrison—Thomas W. Harrison and John M. Powell.

From the County of Jackson—E. S. Mahon.

From the County of Kanawha—Lewis Ruffner and James H. Brown. The latter resigned February 18th, 1862, but was subsequently re-elected to fill the vacancy resulting from his own resignation.

From the County of Lewis—Robert Irvine.

From the County of Logan—Benjamin H. Smith, who resided in the county of Kanawha, but having petitions of citizens of Logan praying that he represent them in the Convention, he was admitted.

From the County of Marion—Ephriam B. Hall and Hiram Haymond. Moses Tichnell occupied a seat in the second session, having been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Haymond from Marion County.

From the County of Marshall—E. H. Caldwell and Thomas H. Trainer.

From the County of Mason—John Hall. Samuel T. Griffith occupied a seat the second session, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hall.

From the County of Mercer—Richard M. Cook, who was admitted to a seat February 21st, 1862.

From the County of Monongalia—Henry Dering and Waitman T. Willey.

From the County of Morgan—Joseph S. Wheat, who occupied a seat in the second session, the county being unrepresented in the first.

From the County of McDowell—J. P. Hoback, who was admitted to a seat January 21st, 1862.

From the County of Nicholas—J. R. McCutcheon, who was admitted to a seat February 11th, 1862.

From the County of Ohio—Daniel Lamb, James W. Paxton and Gordon Battelle. A. F. Ross occupied a seat in the second session, having been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Battelle.

From the County of Pendleton—John L. Boggs, who occupied a seat in the second session of the convention, the county being unrepresented in the first.

From the County of Pleasants—Joseph Hubbs.

From the County of Pocahontas—D. W. Gibson.

From the County of Preston—John J. Brown and John A. Dille.

From the County of Putnam—Dudley S. Montague.

From the County of Randolph—Stephen M. Hansley and Josiah Simmons.

From the County of Ritchie—Andrew J. Wilson.

From the County of Roane—H. D. Chapman.

From the County of Taylor—Harmon Sinsel.

From the County of Tucker—James W. Parsons.

From the County of Tyler—A. D. Soper.

From the County of Upshur—Richard L. Brooks and David S. Pinnell. The latter occupied a seat in the second session of the convention, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Brooks.

From the County of Wayne—William W. Brumfield.

From the County of Wetzel—R. W. Lauck.

From the County of Wirt—Benjamin F. Stewart.

From the County of Wood—William E. Stevenson and Peter G. Van Winkle.

From the County of Wyoming—William Walker.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

ARTICLE I.

The State.

1. The State of West Virginia shall be and remain one of the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

2. The following counties, formerly parts of the State of Virginia, shall be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia, namely: The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier and Monroe.

And if a majority of the votes cast at the election or elections held, as provided in the schedule hereof, in the district composed of the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, shall be in favor of the adoption of this Constitution; the said four counties shall also be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia; and if the same

shall be so included, and a majority of the votes cast at the said election or elections, in the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick, shall be in favor of the adoption of this Constitution, then the three last mentioned counties shall also be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia.

The State of West Virginia shall also include so much of the bed, banks, and shores of the Ohio river as heretofore appertained to the State of Virginia; and the territorial rights and property in, and the jurisdiction of whatever nature over, the said bed, banks and shores heretofore reserved by, or vested in, the State of Virginia, shall vest in, and be hereafter exercised by, the State of West Virginia.

3. The powers of Government reside in all the citizens of the State, and can be rightfully exercised only in accordance with their will and appointment.

4. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government shall be separate and distinct. Neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others. No person shall be invested with or exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time.

5. Writs, grants, and commissions issued under state authority, shall run in the name of, and official bonds shall be made payable to, The State of West Virginia. Indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of West Virginia."

6. The citizens of the State are the citizens of the United States residing therein; but no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein.

7. Every citizen shall be entitled to equal representation in the Government, and in all apportionments of representation, equality of numbers of those entitled thereto shall, as far as practicable, be preserved.

ARTICLE II.

Bill of Rights.

1. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when in time of invasion, insurrection, or other public danger, the public safety may require it. No person shall be held to answer for treason, felony, or other crime not cognizable by a justice, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall be passed.

2. Excessive bail shall not be required, or excessive fines imposed or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Penalties shall be proportioned to the character and degree of the offense. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

3. The right of the citizens to be secure in their houses, persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, sup-

ported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

4. No law abridging freedom of speech or of the press shall be passed; but the legislature may provide for the restraint and punishment of the publishing and vending of obscene books, papers, and pictures, and of libel and defamation of character, and for the recovery, in civil actions, by the aggrieved party, of suitable damages for such libel or defamation. Attempts to justify and uphold an armed invasion of the state, or an organized insurrection therein, during the continuance of such invasion or insurrection, by publicly speaking, writing or printing, or by publishing or circulating such writing or printing, may be, by law, declared a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

5. In prosecutions and civil suits for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the verdict shall be for the defendant.

6. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. No person, in time of peace, shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury, if required by either party, shall be preserved. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any case than according to the rules of the common law.

8. The trial of crimes and misdemeanors, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be by jury, and shall be held publicly and without unreasonable delay, in the county where the alleged offense was committed, unless upon petition of the accused and for good cause shown, or in consequence of the existence of war or insurrection in such county, it is removed to, or instituted in, some other county. In all such trials the accused shall be informed of the character and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense, and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

9. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in no wise affect, diminish, or enlarge their civil capacities. And the legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever; or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination; or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this state, to levy on themselves or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support such private contract as he shall please.

10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against

it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason shall be punished, according to the character of the acts committed, by the infliction of one or more of the penalties of death, imprisonment, fine, or confiscation of the real and personal property of the offender, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE III.

Elections and Officers.

1. The white male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the election districts in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote for thirty days, next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues. * No person who, since the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, has given, or shall give, voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been, or shall be, honorably discharged therefrom.

2. In all elections by the people the mode of voting shall be by ballot.

3. No voter, during the continuance of an election at which he is entitled to vote, or during the time necessary and convenient for going to and returning from the same, shall be subject to arrest upon civil process, or be liable to attend any court or judicial proceeding as suitor, juror, or witness; or to work upon the public roads; or, except in time of war or public danger, to render military service.

4. No persons, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county, or municipal office. Judges must have attained the age of thirty-five years, the Governor the age of thirty years, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service; and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding, or at the time this Constitution goes into operation.

5. Every person elected or appointed to any office or trust, civil or military, shall, before proceeding to exercise the authority or discharge the duties of the same, make oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State; and every citizen of this State may, in time of war, insurrection, or public danger, be required by law to make the like oath or affirmation, upon pain of suspension of his right of voting and holding office under this Constitution.

6. All officers elected or appointed under this Constitution may be

*The last sentence of Section 1, of Article III, was added by amendment taking effect May 24, 1866.

removed from office for misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, or other causes, in such manner as may be prescribed by general laws; and unless so removed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified.

7. The general elections of state and county officers, and of members of the legislature, shall be held on the fourth Thursday of October. The terms of such officers and members, not elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, shall, unless herein otherwise provided, begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term. Vacancies shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

8. The legislature, in cases not provided for in this Constitution, shall prescribe, by general laws, the terms of office, powers, duties, and compensation of all public officers and agents, and the manner in which they shall be elected, appointed, and removed.

9. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, agent, or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into. Nor shall the salary or compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

10. Any officer of the state may be impeached for maladministration, corruption, incompetence, neglect of duty, or any high crime or misdemeanor. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation; and no persons shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the state; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and puishment, according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the legislature, for the trial of impeachments.

11. Any citizen of this state, who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in or out of the state, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do; or who shall act as a second, or knowingly aid or assist in such duel, shall ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this state.

12. The legislature may provide for a registry of voters. They shall prescribe the manner of conducting and making returns of elections, and of determining contested elections; and shall pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent intimidation, disorder, or violence, at the polls, and corruption or fraud, in voting.

ARTICLE IV.

Legislature.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Delegates. The style of their acts shall be, "*Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia.*"

2. The Senate shall be composed of eighteen and the House of Delegates of forty-seven members, subject to be increased according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

3. The term of office of Senators shall be two years, and that of Delegates one year. The Senators first elected shall divide themselves into two classes, one Senator from every district being assigned to each class; and of these classes, the first, to be designated by lot in such manner as the Senate may determine, shall hold their offices for one year, and the second for two years; so that after the first election one-half of the Senators shall be elected annually.

4. For the election of Senators, the State shall be divided into nine Senatorial Districts; which number shall not be diminished, but may be increased as hereinafter provided. Every district shall choose two Senators, but after the first election both shall not be chosen from the same county. The districts shall be equal, as nearly as practicable, in white population, according to the returns of the United States census. They shall be compact, formed of contiguous territory, and bounded by county lines. After every such census, the legislature shall alter the Senatorial districts, so far as may be necessary to make them conform to the forgoing provisions.

5. Any Senatorial District may at any time be divided, by county lines or otherwise, into two sections, which shall be equal, as nearly as practicable, in white population. If such division be made, each section shall elect one of the Senators for the district; and the Senators so elected shall be classified in such manner as the Senate may determine.

6. Until the Senatorial Districts are altered by the Legislature after the next census, the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio shall constitute the first Senatorial District; Marshall, Wetzel and Marion the second; Monongalia, Preston, and Taylor the third; Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, and Harrison the fourth; Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, and Gilmer the fifth; Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, and Randolph the sixth; Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay and Nicholas, the seventh; Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, and McDowell the eighth; and Webster, Pocahontas Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, and Monroe the ninth.

7. For the election of Delegates, every county containing a white population of less than half the ratio of representation for the House of Delegates, shall, at each apportionment, be attached to some contiguous county or counties, to form a Delegate District.

8. When two or more counties are formed into a Delegate District, the Legislature shall provide by law that the Delegates to be chosen by the voters of the District shall be, in rotation, residents of each county, for a greater or less number of terms, proportioned, as nearly as can be conveniently done, to the white population of the several counties in the District.

9. After every census the Delegates shall be apportioned as follows:

The ratio of representation for the House of Delegates shall be ascertained by dividing the whole white population of the State by the

number of which the House is to consist, and rejecting the fraction of a unit, if any, resulting from such division.

Dividing the white population of every Delegate District, and of every county not included in a Delegate District, by the ratio thus ascertained, there shall be assigned to each a number of Delegates equal to the quotient obtained by this division, excluding the fractional remainder.

The additional Delegates necessary to make up the number of which the House is to consist, shall then be assigned to those Delegate Districts, and counties not included in a Delegate District, which would otherwise have the largest fractions unrepresented. But every Delegate District and county not included in a Delegate District, shall be entitled to at least one Delegate.

10. Until a new apportionment is declared, the counties of Pleasants and Wood shall form the first Delegate District; Calhoun and Gilmer the second; Clay and Nicholas the third; Webster and Pocahontas the fourth; Tucker and Randolph the fifth; and McDowell, Wyoming, and Raleigh the sixth. The first Delegate District shall choose two Delegates, and the other five, one each.

11. The Delegates to be chosen by the first Delegate District shall, for the first term, both be residents of the county of Wood; and for the second term, one shall be a resident of Wood, and the other of Pleasants county; and so in rotation. The Delegate to be chosen by the second Delegate District shall, for the first term, be a resident of Gilmer, and for the second, of Calhoun county. The Delegate to be chosen by the third Delegate District shall, for the first two terms, be a resident of Nicholas and for the third term, of Clay county. The Delegate to be chosen by the fourth Delegate District shall, for the first two terms, be a resident of Pocahontas, and for the third term, of Webster county. The Delegate to be chosen by the fifth Delegate District shall, for the first three terms, be a resident of Randolph, and for the fourth term, of Tucker county. And the Delegate to be chosen by the sixth Delegate District shall, for the first term, be a resident of Raleigh, for the second term of Wyoming, for the third term of Raleigh, for the fourth term of Wyoming, and for the fifth term of McDowell county; and so, in each case, in rotation.

12. Until a new apportionment is declared, the apportionment of Delegates to the counties not included in Delegate Districts shall be as follows:

To Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Doddridge, Fayette, Hancock, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Mason, Mercer, Putnam, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, and Wirt counties, one Delegate each.

To Harrison, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, and Preston counties, two Delegates each.

To Ohio county, three Delegates.

To Greenbrier and Monroe counties together, three Delegates: of whom, for the first term, two shall be residents of Greenbrier, and one of Monroe county; and for the second term, two shall be residents of Monroe and one of Greenbrier county; and so in rotation.

13. If the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan become part of this State, they shall, until the next apportionment, constitute the tenth Senatorial District, and choose two Senators. And if the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson become part of this State, they shall, until the next apportionment, constitute the eleventh Senatorial District, and choose two Senators. And the number of the Senate shall be, in the first case, twenty, and in the last, twenty-two, instead of eighteen.

14. If the seven last named counties become part of this State, the apportionment of Delegates to the same shall, until the next apportionment, be as follows: to Pendleton and Hardy, one each; to Hampshire, Frederick, and Jefferson, two each; and the counties of Morgan and Berkeley shall form the seventh Delegate District, and choose two Delegates; of whom, for the first term, one shall be a resident of Berkeley and the other of Morgan county; and for the second term, both shall be residents of Berkeley county; and so in rotation.

But if the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan become part of this State, and Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson do not, then Pendleton, Hardy, and Morgan counties shall each choose one Delegate, and Hampshire two, until the next apportionment.

The number of the House of Delegates shall, instead of forty-seven, be in the first case fifty-seven, and in the last, fifty-two.

15. The arrangement of the Senatorial and Delegate Districts, and apportionment of Delegates, shall hereafter be declared by law, as soon as possible after each succeeding census taken by authority of the United States. When so declared, they shall apply to the first general election for members of the Legislature to be thereafter held, and shall continue in force, unchanged, until such districts are altered and Delegates apportioned under the succeeding census.

16. Additional territory may be admitted into and become part of this State with the consent of the Legislature. And in such case, provision shall be made by law for the representation of the white population thereof in the Senate and House of Delegates, in conformity with the principles set forth in this Constitution. And the number of members of which each branch of the Legislature is to consist, shall thereafter be increased by the representation assigned to such additional territory.

17. No person shall be a member of the Legislature who shall not have resided within the district or county for which he was chosen one year next preceding his election; and if a Senator or Delegate remove from the district or county for which he was chosen, his office shall be thereby vacated.

18. No person holding an office of profit, under this State or the United States, shall be a member of the Legislature.

19. No person who may have collected, or been entrusted with public money, whether State, county, township, or municipal shall be eligible to the Legislature, or to any office of honor, trust, or profit, until he shall have duly accounted for and paid over such money according to law.

20. The Legislature shall meet once in every year, and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor. The regular sessions shall begin on the third Tuesday of January.

21. The Governor may convene the Legislature by proclamation, whenever in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it. It shall be his duty to convene them on application of a majority of the members elected to each branch.

22. The Seat of Government shall be at the city of Wheeling, until a permanent Seat of Government be established by law.

23. When, for any cause, the Legislature, in the opinion of the Governor, cannot safely meet at the Seat of Government, the Governor, by proclamation, may convene them at another place.

24. No session of the Legislature, after the first, shall continue longer than forty-five days, without the concurrence of three-fourths of the members elected to each branch.

25. Neither branch, during the session, shall adjourn for more than two days, without the consent of the other. Nor shall either, without such consent, adjourn to any other place than that in which the Legislature is then sitting.

26. Each branch shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members.

27. A majority of each branch shall constitute a quorum to do business. But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

28. The Senate shall choose from their own body a President, and the House of Delegates one of their own number as Speaker. Each branch shall appoint its own officers and remove them at pleasure; and shall determine its own rules of proceeding.

29. Each branch may punish its own members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

30. Each branch shall have the power necessary to provide for its own safety, and the undisturbed transaction of its business; and may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence, obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the discharge of his duties, or for any assault, threatening, or abuse of a member for words spoken in debate. But such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session, and shall not prevent the punishment of any offense by the ordinary course of law.

31. For words spoken in debate, or any report, motion, or proposition made, in either branch, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

32. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session, and for ten days before and after the same.

33. Senators and Delegates shall receive for their services a compensation not exceeding three dollars a day during the session of the

Legislature, and also ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting by the most direct route. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House shall, respectively, receive an additional compensation of two dollars a day.

34. Bills and resolutions may originate in either branch, to be passed, amended, or rejected by the other.

35. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read on three different days in each branch; unless in cases of urgency, three-fourths of the members present dispense with this rule.

36. No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title.

37. On the passage of every bill the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the journal; and no bill shall be passed by either branch without the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected thereto.

38. The presiding officer of each branch shall sign, before the close of the session, all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature.

39. Each branch shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published from time to time; and the yeas and nays on any question, if called for by one-fifth of those present, shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE V.

Executive.

1. The chief Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be elected by the voters of the State, and hold his office for the term of two years, to commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding his election. The person acting as Governor shall not be elected or appointed to any other office during his term of service.

2. The Governor shall reside at the seat of Government; shall receive two thousand dollars for each year of his service, and during his continuance in office shall receive no other emolument from this or any other Government.

3. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State; shall have power to call out the militia to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and enforce the execution of the laws; shall conduct in person, or in such manner as may be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other States; and during the recess of the Legislature shall fill temporarily all vacancies in office, not provided for by this Constitution or the Legislature, by commissions to expire at the end of thirty days after the commencement of the succeeding session of the Legislature. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; communicate to the Legislature at each session thereof the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. He shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; to commute capital punishment; and, except when the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates, to grant reprieves

and pardons after conviction; but he shall communicate to the Legislature, at each session, the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of punishment commuted, and of reprieve or pardon granted, with his reasons for remitting, commuting, or granting the same.

4. The Governor may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject pertaining to their respective offices; and also the opinion in writing of the Attorney General upon any question of law relating to the business of the Executive Department.

5. Returns of the election of Governor shall be made, in the manner and by the persons designated by the Legislature, to the Secretary of the State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Delegates on the first day of the next session of the Legislature. The Speaker shall, within ten days thereafter, in the presence of a majority of each branch of the Legislature, open the said returns, when the vote shall be counted. The person having the highest number of votes, if duly qualified, shall be declared elected; but if two or more have the highest and an equal number of votes, one of them shall thereupon be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the two branches. Contested elections for Governor shall be decided by a like vote, and the mode of proceeding in such cases shall be prescribed by law.

6. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, failure to qualify within the time prescribed by law, resignation, removal from the seat of Government, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the said office, with its compensation, duties, and authority, shall devolve upon the President of the Senate; and in case of his inability or failure from any cause to act, on the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The Legislature shall provide by law for the discharge of the Executive functions in other necessary cases.

7. A Secretary of the State, a Treasurer, and an Auditor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term, as the Governor. Their duties shall be prescribed by law. The Secretary of the State shall receive thirteen hundred, the Treasurer fourteen hundred, and the Auditor fifteen hundred dollars, per annum.

8. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all military officers above the rank of colonel.

ARTICLE VI.

Judiciary.

1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals and circuit courts, and such inferior tribunals as are herein authorized.

2. The State shall be divided into nine circuits. The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall shall constitute the first; Monongalia, Preston, Tucker, and Taylor, the second; Marion Harrison, and Barbour, the third; Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, and Gilmer, the fourth; Randolph, Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Webster, and Nicholas, the fifth; Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Roane, Jackson, and Clay,

the sixth; Kanawha, Mason, Putnam, and Fayette, the seventh; Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, and Raleigh, the eighth; and Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer and McDowell, the ninth. If the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan become a part of the State, they shall constitute another circuit, to be called the tenth. And if the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson become a part of this State, they shall constitute the eleventh circuit.

3. The Legislature may, from time to time, re-arrange the circuits; and after the expiration of five years from the time this Constitution goes into operation, and thereafter, at periods of ten years, may increase or diminish the number of circuits, or the number of courts in a year, as necessity may require.

4. For each circuit, a Judge shall be elected by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of six years. During his continuance in office he shall reside in the circuit of which he is Judge.

5. A circuit court shall be held in every county at least four times a year, unless otherwise provided by law in pursuance of the third section of this Article. The Judges may be required or authorized to hold the courts of their respective circuits alternately, and a Judge of one circuit to hold a court in any other circuit.

6. The circuit court shall have the supervision and control of all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals, by mandamus. prohibition, or certiorari. They shall, except in cases confided exclusively by this Constitution to some other tribunal, have original and general jurisdiction of all matters at law, where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds twenty dollars, and of all cases in equity, and of all crimes and misdemeanors. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, where an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas may be allowed to the judgment or proceedings of any inferior tribunal. They shall also have such other jurisdiction, whether supervisory, original, appellate, or concurrent, as may be prescribed by law.

7. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall be elected by the voters of the State, and shall hold their offices for the term of twelve years; except that of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot in such manner as they may determine, shall hold his office for four years; another, to be designated in like manner, for eight years; and the third for twelve years; so that one shall be elected every four years after the first election.

8. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall have original jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and *prohibition*. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is of greater value or amount than two hundred dollars; in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee, or curator, or concerning a mill, road, way, ferry, or landing, or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes; and also in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and *prohibition*, and

cases involving freedom, or the constitutionality of a law. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases where there has been a conviction for felony or misdemeanor in a circuit court, and such other appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases as may be prescribed by law.

9. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeals, every point made and distinctly stated in writing in the cause, and fairly arising upon the record of the case, shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely and briefly stated in writing, and preserved with the records of the case.

10. When any Judge of the Court of Appeals is so situated in regard to any case pending before it, as to make it improper for him to aid in the trial of the same, or is under any other disability, the remaining Judges may call to their assistance a Judge of the circuit court, who shall act as a Judge of the Court of Appeals in the cases to which such disability relates.

11. Judges shall be commissioned by the Governor. The salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be two thousand, and that of a Judge of a circuit court eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and each shall receive the same allowance for necessary travel, as members of the Legislature.

12. No Judge, during his term of service, shall hold any other office, appointment, or public trust, under this or any other government, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial office; nor shall he, during his continuance therein, be eligible to any political office.

13. Judges may be removed from office for misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty, or on conviction of an infamous offense, by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journals. The Judge, against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the Legislature shall act thereon.

14. The officers of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be appointed by the Court, or by the Judges thereof in vacation. Their duties, compensation, and tenure of office, shall be prescribed by law.

15. The voters of each county shall elect a Clerk of the Circuit Court, whose term of office shall be four years. His duties and compensation, and the mode of removing him from office, shall be prescribed by law; and when a vacancy shall occur in the office, the Judge of the Circuit Court shall appoint a Clerk, who shall discharge the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled. In any case, in respect to which the Clerk shall be so situated as to make it improper for him to act, the Court shall appoint a substitute.

16. At every regular election of a Governor, an Attorney General shall also be elected. He shall be commissioned by the Governor; shall perform such duties, and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law, and be removable in the same manner as the Judges.

17. The Legislature may establish courts of limited jurisdiction within any incorporated town or city, subject to appeal to the Circuit Courts.

ARTICLE VII.

Counties and Townships.

1. Every County shall be divided into not less than three, nor more than ten townships, laid off as compactly as practicable, with reference to natural boundaries, and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of white population, but not less than four hundred. Each township shall be designated "The Township of ———— in the County of ————," by which name it may sue and be sued.

2. The vote of each Township, assembled in stated or special Township meeting, shall transact all such business relating exclusively to their Township as is herein, or may be by law, required or authorized. They shall annually elect a Supervisor, Clerk of the Township, Surveyor of Roads for each precinct in their Township, Overseer of the Poor, and such other officers as may be directed by law. They shall also, every four years, elect one Justice; and if the white population of their Township exceeds twelve hundred in number, may elect an additional Justice; and every two years shall elect as many Constables as Justices. The Supervisor, or in his absence, a voter chosen by those present, shall preside at all Township meetings and elections, and the Clerk shall act as clerk thereof.

3. The Supervisors chosen in the Townships of each county shall constitute a Board, to be known as "The Supervisors of the County of ————," by which name they may sue and be sued, and make and use a common seal, and enact ordinances and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State. They shall meet statedly at least four times in each year at the Court House of their county, and may hold special and adjourned meetings. At their first meeting after the annual Township election, and whenever a vacancy may occur, they shall elect one of their number President of the Board; and appoint a Clerk, who shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and transact such other business pertaining to his office as may be by them or by law required, and whose compensation they shall fix by ordinance, and pay from the county treasury.

4. The Board of Supervisors of each county, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, shall, under such general regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the superintendence and administration of the internal affairs and fiscal concerns of their County, including the establishment and regulation of roads, public landings, ferries, and mills; the granting of ordinary and other licenses; and the laying, collecting, and disbursement of the county levies; but all writs of *ad quod damnum* shall issue from the Circuit Courts. They shall from time to time appoint the places for holding elections in the several Townships of their County; and shall be the judges of the election, qualifications, and returns of their own members, and of all County and Township officers.

5. The voters of every county shall elect a Sheriff, Prosecuting At-

torney, Surveyor of Lands, Recorder, one or more Assessors, and such other county officers as the Legislature may from time to time direct or authorize; the duties of all of whom shall be prescribed and defined, as far as practicable, by general laws. All the said county officers shall hold their offices for two years, except the Sheriff, whose term of office shall be four years. The same person shall not be elected Sheriff for two consecutive full terms, nor shall any person who has acted as deputy of any Sheriff be elected his successor, nor shall any Sheriff act as the deputy of his successor; but the retiring Sheriff shall finish all business remaining in his hands at the expiration of his term, for which purpose his commission and official bond shall continue in force. The duties of all the said officers shall be discharged by the incumbents thereof in person, or under their superintendence. The Board of Supervisors shall designate one or more constables of their respective counties to serve process and levy executions, when the Sheriff thereof is a party defendant in a suit instituted therein, or is under any other disability.

6. The Recorder, in addition to the duties incident to the recording of inventories, and other papers relating to estates, and of deeds and other writings, the registering of births, marriages, and deaths, and the issuing of marriage licenses, shall have authority, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, to receive proof of wills and admit them to probate, to appoint and qualify personal representatives, guardians, committees, and curators, to administer oaths, take acknowledgments of deeds and other writings, and relinquishments of dower.

7. The Legislature shall, at their first session, by general laws, provide for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this article. They shall also provide for commissioning such of the officers therein mentioned as they may deem proper, and may require any class of them to give bond with security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, and for accounting for and paying over, as required by law, all money which may come to their hands by virtue thereof. They shall further provide for the compensation of the said officers by fees, or from the county treasury; and for the appointment, when necessary, of deputies and assistants, whose duties and responsibilities shall be prescribed and defined by general laws. When the compensation of an officer is paid from the county treasury, the amount shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, within limits to be ascertained by law.

8. The civil jurisdiction of a justice shall extend to actions of assumpsit, debt, detinue, and trover, if the amount claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed one hundred dollars, when the defendant resides, or, being a non-resident of the State, is found, or has effects or estate within his township, or when the cause of action arose therein; but any other justice of the same county may issue a summons to the defendant to appear before the justice of the proper township, which may be served by a constable of either township. In case of a vacancy in the office of justice or constable in any township having but one, or of the disability to act of the incumbent, any other justice or constable of the same county may discharge the duties of their respective offices within the said township. The manner of conducting the aforesaid ac-

tions, and of issuing summonses and executions, and of executing and making returns of the same, shall be prescribed by law; and the Legislature may give to justices and constables such additional civil jurisdiction and powers, within their respective townships, as may be deemed expedient.

9. Every justice and constable shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county, and have such jurisdiction and powers in criminal cases therein as may be prescribed by law. Jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and breaches of the peace, punishable by fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, may be, by law, vested in the Justices.

10. Either party to a civil suit brought before a Justice, where the value in controversy, or the damages claimed, exceeds twenty dollars; and the defendant, in such cases of misdemeanor or breach of the peace as may be made by law cognizable by a single Justice, when the penalty is imprisonment or a fine exceeding five dollars, shall be entitled to a trial by six jurors, if demanded, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

11. In all cases an appeal shall lie, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, from the judgment or proceedings of a Justice or Recorder, to the Circuit Court of the County, excepting judgments of Justices in assumpsit, debt, detinue, and trover, and for fines, where the amount does not exceed ten dollars exclusive of interest and costs, and where the case does not involve the freedom of a person, the validity of a law, or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes.

12. No new county shall be formed having an area of less than four hundred square miles; or if another county be thereby reduced below that area; or if any territory be thereby taken from a county containing less than four hundred square miles. And no new county shall be formed containing a white population of less than four thousand; or if the white population of another county be thereby reduced below that number; or if any county containing less than four thousand white inhabitants be thereby reduced in area. But the Legislature may, at any time, annex any county containing less than four thousand white inhabitants to an adjoining county or counties as part thereof.

13. The Board of Supervisors may alter the bounds of a Township of their county, or erect new Townships therein, with the consent of a majority of the voters of each Township interested, assembled in stated Township meeting, or in a meeting duly called for the purpose, subject to the provisions of the first section of this article.

14. Nothing contained in this article shall impair or affect the character of any municipal corporation, or restrict the power of the Legislature to create or regulate such corporations.

ARTICLE VIII.

Taxation and Finance.

1. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value,

to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but property used for educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, and public property, may, by law, be exempted from taxation.

2. A capitation tax of one dollar shall be levied upon each white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one years.

3. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the ordinary expenses of any year shall exceed the income, shall levy a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year.

4. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and an accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published annually.

5. No debt shall be contracted by this State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the State in time of war.

6. The credit of the State shall not be granted to, or in aid of, any county, city, town, township, corporation, or person; nor shall the State ever assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of any county, city, town, township, corporation, or person, unless incurred in time of war or insurrection for the benefit of the State.

7. The Legislature may at any time direct a sale of the stocks owned by the State in banks and other corporations, but the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the liquidation of the public debt; and hereafter the State shall not become a stockholder in any bank. If the State become a stockholder in any association or corporation for purposes of internal improvement, such stock shall be paid for at the time of subscribing, or a tax shall be levied for the ensuing year, sufficient to pay the subscription in full.

8. An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be assumed by this State; and the Legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof, by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest, and redeem the principal within thirty-four years.

ARTICLE IX.

Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

1. All private rights and interests in lands in this State, derived from or under the laws of the State of Virginia, prior to the time this Constitution goes into operation, shall remain valid and secure, and shall be determined by the laws heretofore in force in the State of Virginia.

2. No entry by warrant on land in this State shall be hereafter made; and in all cases where an entry has been heretofore made and has been

or shall be so perfected as to entitle the locator to a grant, the Legislature shall make provision by law for issuing the same.

3. The Legislature shall provide for the sale of all lands in this State heretofore forfeited to the State of Virginia for the non-payment of the taxes charged thereon for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, or any year previous thereto, or for the failure of the former owners to have the same entered on the land books of the proper county and charged with the taxes due thereon for the said or any year previous thereto, under the laws of the State of Virginia, and also of all waste and unappropriated lands, by proceedings in the Circuit Courts of the county where such lands are situated.

4. All lands within this State, returned delinquent for non-payment of taxes to the State of Virginia since the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, where the taxes, exclusive of damages, do not exceed twenty dollars; and all lands forfeited for the failure of the owners to have the same entered on the land books of the proper county, and charged with the taxes chargeable thereon since the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, where the tract does not contain more than one thousand acres, are hereby released and exonerated from forfeiture, and from the delinquent taxes and damages charged thereon.

5. All lands in this State heretofore vested in the State of Virginia by forfeiture, or by purchase at the sheriffs' sales for delinquent taxes, and not released or exonerated by the laws thereof, or by the operation of the preceding section, may be redeemed by the former owners, by payment to this State of the amount of taxes and damages due thereon at the time of such redemption, within five years from the day this Constitution goes into operation; and all such lands not so released, exonerated or redeemed, shall be treated as forfeited, and proceeded against and sold as provided in the third section of this article.

6. The former owner of any tract of land in this State sold under the provisions of this article, shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which such tract may be sold over the taxes and damages charged and chargeable thereon, and the costs, if his claim be filed in the Circuit Court which decreed the sale, within two years thereafter.

ARTICLE X.

Education.

1. All money accruing to this State, being the proceeds of forfeited, delinquent, waste, and unappropriated lands; and of lands heretofore sold for taxes and purchased by the State of Virginia, if hereafter redeemed, or sold to others than this State; all grants, devises, or bequests that may be made to this State for the purposes of education, or where the purposes of such grants, devises, or bequests are not specified; this State's just share of the literary fund of Virginia, whether paid over or otherwise liquidated, and any sums of money, stocks, or property which this State shall have the right to claim from the State of Virginia for educational purposes; the proceeds of the estates of all persons who may die without leaving a will or heir, and of all escheated lands;

the proceeds of any taxes that may be levied on the revenues of any corporation hereafter created; all monies that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and such sums as may from time to time be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the School Fund, and invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, in the interest bearing securities of the United States, or of this state: and the interest thereof shall be annually applied to the support of free schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year, shall be added to, and remain a part of, the capital of the School Fund.

2. The Legislature shall provide, as soon as practicable, for the establishment of a thorough and efficient system of free schools. They shall provide for the support of such schools by appropriating thereto the interest of the invested school fund; the net proceeds of all forfeitures, confiscations, and fines accruing to this State under the laws thereof; and by general taxation on persons and property, or otherwise. They shall also provide for raising in each township, by the authority of the people thereof, such a proportion of the amount required for the support of free schools therein as shall be prescribed by general laws.

3. Provision may be made by law for the election and prescribing the powers, duties, and compensation of a General Superintendent of free schools for the State, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the Governor; and for a County Superintendent for each county; and for the election, in the several townships, by the voters thereof, of such officers, not specified in this Constitution, as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this article; and for the organization, whenever it may be deemed expedient, of a State Board of Instruction.

4. The Legislature shall foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; they shall, whenever it may be practicable, make suitable provisions for the blind, mute, and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

ARTICLE XI.

Miscellaneous.

1. No lottery shall be allowed by law; and the buying, selling, or transferring of tickets or chances in any lottery shall be prohibited.

2. No charter of incorporation shall be granted to any church or religious denomination. Provision may be made by general laws for securing the title to church property, so that it shall be held and used for the purposes intended.

3. The Circuit Courts shall have power, under such general regulations as may be prescribed by law, to grant divorces, change the names of persons, and direct the sales of estates belonging to infants and other persons under legal disabilities, but relief shall not be granted by special legislation in such cases.

4. Laws may be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of this State.

5. The Legislature shall pass general laws whereby any number of persons associated for mining, manufacturing, insuring, or other purposes useful to the public, excepting banks of circulation and the construction of works of internal improvement, may become a corporation, on complying with the terms and conditions thereby prescribed; and no special act incorporating, or granting peculiar privileges to any joint stock company or association, not having in view the issuing of bills to circulate as money or the construction of some work of internal improvement, shall be passed. No company or association, authorized by this section, shall issue bills to circulate as money. No charter of incorporation shall be granted under such general laws, unless the right be reserved to alter or amend such charter at the pleasure of the Legislature, to be declared by general laws. No act to incorporate any bank of circulation or internal improvement company, or to confer additional privileges on the same, shall be passed, unless public notice of the intended application for such act be given under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

6. For the election of representatives to Congress, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled; which districts shall be formed of contiguous counties and be compact. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal federal number, to be determined according to the rule prescribed in the second section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

7. The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be free; and all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one-years and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein.

8. Such parts of the common law and of the laws of the State of Virginia as are in force within the boundaries of the State of West Virginia, when this Constitution goes into operation, and are not repugnant thereto, shall be and continue the law of this State until altered or repealed by the Legislature. All offences against the laws of Virginia heretofore committed within the boundaries of this State shall be cognizable in the courts of this State, in the same manner they would be if hereafter committed within this State. All civil and criminal suits and proceedings pending in the County or Circuit Courts of the State of Virginia, held within the said boundaries, shall be docketed and thereafter proceeded in before the Circuit Court of the proper county; and all such suits and proceedings pending in the Supreme and District Courts of Appeals of the State of Virginia, if the defendant in the court below resides within the said boundaries, or the subject of the suit is land or other property situated or being therein, and the plaintiff is en-

titled to prosecute in this State, shall be docketed, and thereafter proceeded in before the Supreme Court of Appeals thereof.

9. The records, books, papers, seals, and other property and appurtenances of the former Circuit or County Courts, within the State of West Virginia, shall be transferred to, and remain in, the care and custody of the Circuit Courts of the respective counties, to which all process outstanding at the time this Constitution goes into operation shall be returned, and by which new process in suits then pending, or previously determined, in the said former Courts, may be issued in proper cases. Copies and transcripts of the records and procedings of the said former Courts shall be made and certified by the Courts having the care and custody of such records and proceedings, or the proper officers thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been heretofore properly made and certified by the said former Courts.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments.

1. No Convention shall be called, having authority to alter the Constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and providing that polls shall be held throughout the State, on some day therein specified, which shall not be less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a Convention. And such Convention shall not be held unless a majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same; nor shall members be elected to such Convention, until at least one month after the result of the polls shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of said Convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever, until they are ratified, and in no event shall they, by any shift or device, be made to have any retrospective operation or effect.

2. Any amendment to the Constitution of the State may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each branch, be agreed to on its third reading, by a majority of the members elected thereto, the proposed amendment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journals, and referred to the Legislature at the first session to be held after the next general election; and shall be published, at least three months before such election, in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if the proposed amendment be agreed to during such session, by a majority of the members elected to each branch, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for submitting the same to the voters of the State, for ratification or rejection. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting upon the question at the polls held pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification, as part of the Constitution of the State. If two or more amendments be submitted at the same time, the vote on the ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

DIVISION OF STATE RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

Extracts From His Message Convening the General Assembly in Extraordinary Session May 6, 1862.

"I have convened you in extra session, the principal object of which is, to take final action in the proposed division of the State of Virginia as far as the Legislature is concerned." After reviewing the history of the Convention that framed the Constitution, the Governor added: "The Constitution of the United States provides that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of the Congress. Therefore to complete the work which has been commenced, of the division of the State, it requires the consent of the Legislature of Virginia and the assent of Congress. Of course your honorable body will take such action in the premises as shall seem meet to you.

Perhaps, I have performed my duty in submitting the matter to you without saying more. But I am not willing to leave the question here. It is urged by some that the movement is revolutionary. Those who urge this objection, do not understand the history, and geography and social relations of our State. Geographically, the East is separated from the West by mountains which form an almost impassable barrier, as far as trade is concerned. The barrier is so great that no artificial means of intercourse has ever been made beyond a mud turnpike road. All trade and commerce of the West is with other States, and not with Eastern Virginia. The two sections are entirely dissimilar in their social relation and institutions. While the East is largely interested in slaves, the West has none and all the labor is performed by free men. The mode and subjects of taxation in the State have been a source of irritation and indeed of strife and vexation, between the two sections for many years past, as well as that of representation in the Legislature. The subject of the division of the State has been agitated at one time and another ever since I can remember."

CONSENT OF VIRGINIA TO FORMATION OF NEW STATE.

Being an Act of the Legislature of the Restored Government of Virginia, Passed May 13, 1862.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly: That the consent of the Legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby given to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia, within the jurisdiction of this State, to include the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming Mercer,

McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, according to the boundaries and under the provisions set forth in the constitution for the said State of West Virginia and the schedule thereto annexed, proposed by the convention which assembled at Wheeling, on the twenty-sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

2. Be it further enacted: That the consent of the legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby given, that the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick, shall be included in and form part of the State of West Virginia whenever the voters of said counties shall ratify and assent to the said constitution, at an election held for the purpose, at such time and under such regulations as the commissioners named in the said schedule may prescribe.

3. Be it further enacted: That this act shall be transmitted by the executive to the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in congress, together with a certified original of the said constitution and schedule, and the said senators and representatives are hereby requested to use their endeavors to obtain the consent of congress to the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT FOR ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

Passed by Congress December 10, 1862; Approved by President Lincoln December 31, 1862.

Whereas, the people inhabiting that portion of Virginia, known as West Virginia did, by Convention, in the city of Wheeling on the 26th day of November, 1861, frame for themselves a Constitution with a view of becoming a separate and independent State; and

Whereas, at a general election held in the counties composing the territory aforesaid on the third day of May last, the said Constitution was approved and adopted by the qualified voters of the proposed State; and

Whereas, the Legislature of Virginia by an act passed on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, did give its consent to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, to be known by the name of West Virginia, and to embrace the following named counties, to-wit: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan; and

Whereas, both the Convention and the Legislature aforesaid have requested that the new State should be admitted into the Union, and the

Constitution aforesaid being republican in form, Congress does hereby consent that the said forty-eight counties may be formed into a separate and independent State. Therefore—

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of West Virginia be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and until the next general census, shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives of the United States; *Provided, always*, That this act shall not take effect until after the proclamation of the President of the United States hereinafter provided for.

It being represented to Congress that since the Convention of the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that framed and proposed the Constitution for the said State of West Virginia, the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the seventh section of the eleventh article of said Constitution by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place, viz.: "The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein." Therefore—

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the people of West Virginia shall, through their said Convention, and by a vote to be taken at an election to be held within the limits of the said State, at such time as the Convention may provide, make and ratify the change aforesaid, and properly certify the same under the hand of the president of the Convention, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and thereupon this act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation.

AN HISTORICAL NOTATION.

Excerpt From President Lincoln's Memorandum Attached to the Act of Admission.

"More than on anything else, it (the expediency of admitting West Virginia into the Union) depends on whether the admission or rejection of the new state would, under all the circumstances, tend to the restoration of national authority throughout the Union. That which helps most in this direction is the most expedient at this time. Doubtless those in remaining Virginia would return to the Union, so to speak, less reluc-

tantly without the division of the old state than with it, but I think we could not save as much in this quarter by rejecting the new state as we should lose by it in West Virginia. WE CAN SCARCELY DISPENSE WITH THE AID OF WEST VIRGINIA IN THIS STRUGGLE; MUCH LESS CAN WE AFFORD TO HAVE HER AGAINST US IN CONGRESS AND IN THE FIELD.

"Her brave and good men regard her admission into the Union as a matter of life and death. They have been true to the Union and under very severe trials. We have so acted as to justify their hopes, and we cannot fully retain their confidence and co-operation if we seem to break faith with them. In fact, they could not do so much for us, if they would. Again, the admission of the new state turns that much slave soil free, and thus is a certain and irrevocable encroachment upon the cause of the rebellion. *The division of a state is dreaded as a precedent. But a measure made expedient by a war is no precedent for times of peace.* It is said that the admission of West Virginia is secession and tolerated only because it is our secession. Well, if we call it by that name, THERE IS STILL DIFFERENCE ENOUGH BETWEEN SECESSION AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION AND SECESSION IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTION. I believe the admission of West Virginia into the Union is expedient."

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND CLAIMS.

Provided for by an Act of the Restored Government, Passed February 3, 1863.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That all property, real, personal and mixed, owned by or appertaining to this state, and being within the boundaries of the proposed state of West Virginia, when the same becomes one of the United States, shall thereupon pass to and become the property of the state of West Virginia, and without any other assignment, conveyance, transfer or delivery than is herein contained; and shall include among other things not herein specified, all lands, buildings, roads and other internal improvements, or parts thereof situated within the said boundaries, and now vested in this state, or in the president and directors of the board of the literary fund, or the board of public works thereof, or in any person or persons, for the use of this state to the extent of the interest and estate of this state therein; and shall also include the interest of this state, or of the said president and directors, or of the said board of public works, in any parent bank or branch doing business within the said boundaries; and all stocks of any other company or corporation, the principal office or place of business whereof is located within the said boundaries standing in the name of this state or of the said president or directors, or of the

said board of public works, or of any person or persons, for the use of this state.

2. Be it further enacted. That all unpaid and uncollected arrearages of taxes on lands, town lots, property tax, capitation tax, license tax, militia fines, fines imposed by courts, forfeitures and penalties, belonging to the state in the hands of sheriffs, collectors or individuals, in any or all of the counties embraced within the boundaries of the proposed state of West Virginia, as also all bonuses on the capital stock of any bank, taxes on the dividends declared by any bank, savings institution or insurance company; dividends on stock owned by the state, or by the board of public works, or the president and directors of the board of the literary fund, in any bank, bridge, or other corporation in any one of the counties aforesaid; also taxes on seals, deeds, wills, writs and other legal processes due from the clerks of the courts, notaries public or the secretary of the commonwealth; taxes on passengers and tonnage due from railroad companies, taxes on bank notes or other property transported by express companies within the counties aforesaid; also all fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred by railroads, express companies or other parties or persons within the counties aforesaid; also all judgments, decrees or penalties incurred by officers of the state, railroad or express companies, or other persons before or since the reorganization of the state government at the city of Wheeling; also all suits and their results now pending in the name of the board of public works, or of the president and directors of the board of the literary fund in any court of any of the counties aforesaid; also all taxes on lands, town lots, property tax, capitation tax, license tax, assessed in the counties aforesaid, and due the state for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the hands of officers of the state or individuals, together with all the rights of the state, or of the board of public works, or of the president and directors of the board of the literary fund to any and all moneys and claims in the counties aforesaid that may not be specially mentioned in this act, but that rightfully belong to the state or corporation for the use of the state, shall be the property of the state of West Virginia, when the same shall become one of the United States.

3. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs or collectors of the public revenue, also of all the presidents or other officers of railroad, express, bridge or internal improvement companies, presidents and other officers of banks, savings banks and insurance companies, clerks of courts, notaries public, the secretary of the commonwealth, and of individuals owing or having money in their hands due the state, or the board of public works, or the president and directors of the board of the literary fund, in any of the counties aforesaid, to pay the same into the treasury of the state of West Virginia, when the same shall become one of the United States.

4. Be it further enacted, For the purpose of carrying this act into effect, that suits may be brought in the name of this commonwealth for the use of the state of West Virginia, when it becomes one of the United States, on any bond or claim which shall pass to or become the property of the state of West Virginia by virtue of this act.

5 Be it further enacted, That if the appropriations and transfers of

property, stocks and credits provided for by this act take effect, the state of West Virginia shall duly account for the same in the settlement hereafter to be made with this state: provided that no such property, stocks and credits shall have been obtained since the reorganization of the state government.

6. It shall be the duty of the auditor of public accounts, the secretary of state, the treasurer, and the adjutant general of this commonwealth to procure fit and proper blank books for the purpose, and cause to be transcribed therein true copies of all such records, official acts, orders, minutes and memoranda, and like copies of original papers upon which any such official action was based, which from its locality or general state interest appertains to and will be useful and advantageous to the State of West Virginia; and the officers aforesaid shall severally certify to the governor of this commonwealth the correctness of their respective copies; and it shall be the duty of the governor to certify to all whom it may concern, the official character of such officers so certifying under the great seal of this commonwealth, and deliver all such copies to the governor of West Virginia, when his election is officially declared, for the use of said state of West Virginia.

7. This act shall take effect when the proposed state of West Virginia shall become one of the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEYS TO THE NEW STATE

By an Act of the General Assembly of the Restored Government, Passed February 4, 1863.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia: That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be, and is hereby appropriated to the state of West Virginia out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, when the same shall have been formed, organized and admitted as one of the states of the United States.

2. Be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is appropriated to the said state of West Virginia when the same shall become one of the United States, all balances, not otherwise appropriated, that may remain in the treasury, and all moneys not otherwise appropriated, that may come into the treasury up to the time when the said state of West Virginia shall become one of the United States; provided, however, that when the said state of West Virginia shall become one of the United States, it shall be the duty of the auditor of this state, to make a statement of all the moneys that up to that time, have been paid into the treasury from counties located outside of the boundaries of the said state of West Virginia, and also of all moneys that up to the same time, have been expended in such counties, and the unexpended surplus of all such moneys shall remain in the treasury and continue to be the property of this state.

3. Be it further enacted, That the act passed May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the state of West Virginia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

4. This act shall be in force from its passage.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

On the 19th day of February, 1863, prominent men from all over the new State held a meeting in the city of Wheeling for the purpose of taking the initiative in having a general convention of delegates from all the counties, to nominate candidates for State officers to be voted for at the election to be held May 28th, following. As a result of this meeting a convention was called to meet in the city of Parkersburg, May 1st, and on that day the following State ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood.

For Secretary of State—Jacob Edgar Boyers, of Tyler.

For Treasurer—Campbell Tarr, of Brooke.

For Auditor—Samuel Crane, of Randolph.

For Attorney General—Aquilla B. Caldwell, of Ohio.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—Ralph Berkshire, of Monongalia; William A. Harrison, of Harrison, and James H. Brown, of Kanawha.

At the election held on May 28th, there was no opposition to this ticket. For Governor, Arthur I. Boreman received 25,797 votes; For Secretary of State, Jacob Edgar Boyers received 24,996 votes; for Treasurer, Campbell Tarr received 25,513 votes; for Auditor, Samuel Crane received 24,857 votes; for Attorney General, Aquilla B. Caldwell received 25,141 votes; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Ralph Berkshire received 24,537 votes; William A. Harrison received 24,924 votes; and James H. Brown received 24,225 votes. All were duly declared elected.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION

Declaring when the Act Admitting West Virginia Should Take Effect. Issued April 20, 1863.

Whereas, By the act of Congress approved the 31st day of December last the State of West Virginia was declared to be one of the United States of America, and was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, upon the condition that certain changes should be duly made in the proposed constitution for that State; and

Whereas, proof of a compliance with that condition, as required by the second section of the act aforesaid has been submitted to me:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid. declare and proclaim that the said act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date hereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

(Seal) Secretary of State.

LAUNCHING OF THE NEW SHIP.

In the city of Wheeling, on Saturday, June 20th, 1863, a memorable historical event occurred. The State officers chosen at the election of May 28th were duly sworn in, and, with fitting ceremony and solemnity, Arthur I. Boreman was inaugurated first governor of the new State in the presence of a great multitude of its citizens. He was accompanied by Francis H. Pierpont, chief executive of the restored government, who delivered a valedictory replete with sentiments of loyalty and good will, after which Governor Boreman delivered an appropriate inaugural address. It was then that the sovereignty of the restored government of Virginia terminated on the soil of West Virginia. The seat of that government was immediately thereafter transferred to the city of Alexandria, on the Potomac river nine miles below Washington, where it remained until shortly after the close of the great civil war. In May, 1865, it was removed to the capital at Richmond.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1872.

This convention met in the city of Charleston on Tuesday, January 16th. It was composed of seventy-eight members. Of this number sixty-six were Democrats and twelve were Republicans.An organization was effected by the election of Hon. Samuel Price, of Greenbrier county, as President; G. L. Butcher, Secretary; Jacob V. Cunningham, Sergeant-at-Arms, and G. F. Wetzel, Doorkeeper.

The convention completed its labors on the 9th day of April by the adoption of the engrossed constitution and the schedule accompanying

it, which were then duly enrolled and signed by the President and Secretary.

As provided for in the schedule, the people of the State on the fourth Thursday of August, 1872, after due publication of both instruments, voted upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the constitution and schedule, and out of a vote of 80,000, the majority in favor of ratification was 4,567.

List of Members of the Convention.

First Senatorial—W. K. Pendleton and A. J. Pannell.

Second Senatorial District—J. W. Gallagher and A. F. Haymond.

Third Senatorial District—Waitman T. Willey and A. H. Thayer.

Fourth Senatorial District—Benjamin Wilson and D. D. Johnson.

Fifth Senatorial District—Okey Johnson and D. H. Leonard.

Sixth Senatorial District—Blackwell Jackson and Samuel Woods.

Seventh Senatorial District—Nicholas Fitzhugh and Alonzo Cushing.

Eighth Senatorial District—Evermont Ward and Isaiah Bee.

Ninth Senatorial District—Samuel Price and William McCreery.

Tenth Senatorial District—James D. Armstrong and John T. Peerce.

Eleventh Senatorial District—Charles J. Faulkner and William H. Travers.

From the County of Barbour—Joseph N. B. Crim.

From the County of Berkeley—John B. Hoge and Andrew W. McCleary.

From the County of Boone—William D. Pate.

From the County of Braxton—Homer A. Holt.

From the County of Brooke—Alexander Campbell.

From the County of Doddridge—Jeptha F. Randolph.

From the County of Fayette—H. M. Dickinson.

From the County of Hampshire—Alexander Monroe.

From the County of Hancock—John H. Atkinson.

From the County of Harrison—John Bassell and Beverly H. Lurty.

From the County of Jackson—Thomas R. Park.

From the County of Jefferson—Logan Osburn and William A. Morgan.

From the County of Kanawha—John A. Warth and Edward B. Knight.

From the County of Lewis—Andrew Edmiston.

From the County of Logan—M. A. Staton.

From the County of Marion—Fountain Smith and U. N. Arnett.

From the County of Marshall—Hanson Criswell and James M. Pipes.

From the County of Mason—Charles B. Waggener.

From the County of Mercer—James Calfee.

From the County of Mineral—John A. Robinson.

From the County of Monongalia—J. Marshall Hagans and Joseph Snider.

From the County of Morgan—Lewis Allen.

From the County of Ohio—James S. Wheat, George O. Davenport and William M. Miller.

From the County of Pendleton—Charles D. Boggs.

From the County of Preston—William G. Brown and Charles Kantner.

From the County of Putnam—John J. Thompson.

From the County of Ritchie—Jacob P. Strickler.

From the County of Roane—Thomas Ferrell.

From the County of Tyler—David F. Pugh.

From the County of Taylor—Benjamin F. Martin.

From the County of Upshur—Daniel D. T. Farnsworth.

From the County of Wayne—Charles W. Ferguson.

From the County of Wetzel—Septimius Hall.

From the County of Wirt—D. A. Roberts.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Gilmer and Calhoun—Lemuel Stump.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Clay and Nicholas—B. W. Byrne.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Cabell and Lincoln—Thomas Thornburg.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Hardy and Grant—Thomas Maslin.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers—Henry M. Mathews, James M. Byrnside and William Haynes.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Raleigh, Wyoming and McDowell—William Prince.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Randolph and Tucker—J. F. Harding.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Wood and Pleasants—James M. Jackson and W. G. H. Core.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Ratified in 1872, Together With the Various Amendments That Have Been Made.

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ARTICLE I.

Relations to the Government of the United States.

1. The State of West Virginia is, and shall remain, one of the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States of America, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

2. The government of the United States is a government of enumerated powers, and all powers not delegated to it, nor inhibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof. Among the powers so reserved to the States is the exclusive regulation of their own internal government and police; and it is the high and solemn duty of the several departments of government, created by this Constitution, to guard and protect the people of this State from all encroachments upon the rights so reserved.

3. The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.

4. For the election of representatives to congress, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled; which districts shall be formed of contiguous counties, and be compact. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population, to be determined according to the rule prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The State.

1. The territory of the folowing counties, formerly parts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, shall constitute and form the State of West Virginia, viz.:

The counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mineral, *Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood and Wyoming. The State of West Virginia includes the bed, bank and shores of the Ohio river, and so much of the Big Sandy river as was formerly included in the Commonwealth of Virginia; and all territorial rights and property in, and jurisdiction over the same, heretofore reserved by and vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia, are vested in and shall hereafter be exercised by the State of West Virginia. And such parts of the said beds, banks and shores, as lie opposite, and adjoining the several counties of this State, shall form parts of said several counties, respectively.

* Mingo county created by an act of 1895.

2. The powers of government reside in all the citizens of the State, and can be rightfully exercised only in accordance with their will and appointment.

3. All persons residing in this State, born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be citizens of this State.

4. Every citizen shall be entitled to equal representation in the government, and, in all apportionments of representation, equality of numbers of those entitled thereto, shall as far as practicable, be preserved.

5. No distinction shall be made between resident aliens and citizens, as to the acquisition, tenure, disposition or descent of property.

6. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason shall be punished, according to the character of the acts committed, by the infliction of one, or more of the penalties, of death, imprisonment or fine, as may be prescribed by law.

7. The present seal of the State with its motto, "Montani Semper Liberi," shall be the great seal of the State of West Virginia, and shall be kept by the Secretary of State, to be used by him officially, as directed by law.

8. Writs, grants and commissions, issued under the authority of this State shall run in the name of, and official bonds shall be made payable to the State of West Virginia. Indictments shall conclude, "Against the peace and dignity of the State."

ARTICLE III.

Bill of Rights.

1. All men are, by nature, equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, namely: the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. All power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people. Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community. Of all its various forms that is the best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community has an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such a manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. The privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended. No person shall be held to answer for treason, felony or other crime not

cognizable by a justice, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto law*, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall be passed.

5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. Penalties shall be proportioned to the character and degree of the offense. No person shall be transported out of, or forced to leave the State for any offense committed within the same; nor shall any person, in any criminal case, be compelled to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense.

6. The right of citizens to be secure in their houses, persons, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized.

7. No law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, shall be passed; but the Legislature may by suitable penalties, restrain the publication or sale of obscene books, papers or pictures, and provide for the punishment of libel, and defamation of character, and for the recovery in civil actions, by the aggrieved party, of suitable damages for such libel, or defamation.

8. In prosecutions, and civil suits for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous, is true; and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the verdict shall be for the defendant.

9. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just compensation; nor shall the same be taken by any company, incorporated for the purpose of internal improvements, until just compensation shall have been paid or secured to be paid, to the owner; and when private property shall be taken, or damaged, for public use, or for the use of such corporations, the compensation to the owner shall be ascertained in such manner, as may be prescribed by general law; **Provided**, that when required by either of the parties, such compensation shall be ascertained by an impartial jury of twelve freeholders.

10. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and the judgment of his peers.

11. Political tests requiring persons, as a pre-requisite to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, to purge themselves by their own oaths, of past alleged offenses, are repugnant to the principles of free government. and are cruel and oppressive. No religious or political test oath shall be required as a pre-requisite or qualification to vote, serve as a juror, sue, plead, appeal, or pursue any profession or employment. Nor shall any person be deprived by law, of any right, or privilege, because of any act done prior to the passage of such law.

12. Standing armies in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be

quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner to be prescribed by law.

13. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars exclusive of interest and costs, the right of trial by jury, if required by either party, shall be preserved; and in such suit before a justice a jury may consist of six persons. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any case than according to the rules of the common law.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of March 7, 1879, Acts 1879, p. 182, and adopted at the next election.]

14. Trial of crimes, and of misdemeanors, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be by a jury of twelve men, public, without unreasonable delay, and in the county where the alleged offence was committed, unless upon petition of the accused, and for good cause shown, it is removed to some other county. In all such trials, the accused shall be fully and plainly informed of the character and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have the assistance of counsel, and a reasonable time to prepare for his defence; and there shall be awarded to him compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

15. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened, in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief, but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument, to maintain their opinions in matters of religion; and the same shall, in no wise, affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities; and the legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this State, to levy on themselves, or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry, but it shall be left free for every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support, such private contract as he shall please.

16. The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, or to apply for redress of grievances, shall be held inviolate.

17. The courts of this state shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him, in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

18. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

19. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred in this State.

20. Free government and the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people only a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temper-

ance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE IV.

Elections and Officers.

1. The male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the counties in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote, sixty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues; but no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein.

2. In all elections by the people, the mode of voting shall be by ballot; but the voter shall be left free to vote by either open, sealed or secret ballot, as he may elect.

3. No voter, during the continuance of an election at which he is entitled to vote, or during the time necessary and convenient for going to and returning from the same, shall be subject to arrest upon civil process, or be compelled to attend any court, or judicial proceeding, as suitor, juror or witness; or to work upon the public roads; or, except in time of war or public danger, to render military service.

4. No person, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county or municipal office; but the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service; and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, or be citizens at the time this Constitution goes into operation.

5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, before proceeding to exercise the authority, or discharge the duties thereof, shall make oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office to the best of his skill and judgment, and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification, unless herein otherwise provided.

6. All officers elected or appointed under this Constitution, may, unless in cases herein otherwise provided for, be removed from office, for official misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, or immorality, in such manner as may be prescribed by general laws, and unless so removed they shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their successors are elected, or appointed and qualified.

The general elections of State and county officers, and of members of the legislature, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, until otherwise provided by law. The terms of such officers not elected, or appointed to fill a vacancy, shall, unless herein otherwise provided, begin, on the first day of January; and of the

members of the Legislature, on the first day of December next succeeding their election. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term. When vacancies occur prior to any general election, they shall be filled by appointments, in such manner as may be prescribed herein, or by general law, which appointments shall expire at such time after the next general election as the person so elected to fill such vacancy shall be qualified.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 21, 1883, Acts 1883, p. 137, and adopted at the next election.]

8. The legislature, in cases not provided for in this Constitution, shall prescribe, by general laws, the terms of office, powers, duties and compensation of all public officers and agents, and the manner in which they shall be elected, appointed and removed.

9. Any officer of the State may be impeached for mal-administration, corruption, incompetency, gross immorality, neglect of duty, or any high crime or misdemeanor. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment. The senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the President of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or if from any cause it be improper for him to act, then any other judge of that court, to be designated by it, shall preside; and the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the State; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the Legislature, for the trial of impeachments.

10. Any citizen of this State, who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in, or out of the State, fight a duel with deadly second or knowingly aid, or assist in such duel, shall, ever thereafter, be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State. weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a

11. The Legislature shall prescribe the manner of conducting and making returns of elections, and of determining contested elections; and shall pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent intimidation, disorder or violence at the polls, and corruption or fraud in voting, counting the vote, ascertaining and declaring the result, or fraud in any manner, upon the ballot.

12. The Legislature shall enact proper laws for the registration of all qualified voters in this State.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 22, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 472, and adopted at the next election]

ARTICLE V.

Division of Powers.

1. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither shall exercise the powers properly

belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that justices of the peace shall be eligible to the Legislature.

ARTICLE VI.

Legislature.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Delegates. The style of their Acts shall be, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia."

2. The *Senate shall be composed of twenty-four, and the House of Delegates of sixty-five members subject to be increased according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Delegates for the term of two years. The Senators first elected, shall divide themselves into two classes, one Senator from every district being assigned to each class; and of these classes, the first to be designated by lot in such manner as the Senate may determine, shall hold their seats for two years; and the second for four years, so that after the first election, one-half of the Senators shall be elected biennially.

4. For the election of Senators, the State shall be divided into *twelve Senatorial Districts, which number shall not be diminished, but may be increased as hereinafter provided. Every district shall elect two Senators, but where the district is composed of more than one county, both shall not be chosen from the same county. The districts shall be compact, formed of contiguous territory, bounded by county lines, and, as nearly as practicable, equal in population, to be ascertained by the census of the United States. After every such consus, the Legislature shall alter the Senatorial Districts, so far as may be necessary to make them conform to the foregoing provision.

5. Until the Senatorial† Districts shall be altered by the Legislature as herein prescribed, the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio shall constitute the first Senatorial District; Marshall, Wetzel and Marion, the second; Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer and Calhoun, the third; Tyler, Pleasants, Wood and Wirt, the Fourth; Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane, the fifth; Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton and Webster, the sixth; Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer, the seventh; Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette and Raleigh, the eighth; Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor and Tucker, the ninth; Preston and Monongalia, the tenth; Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton, the eleventh; Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson, the twelfth.

6. For the election of Delegates, every county containing a population of not less than three-fifths of the ratio of representation for the

[*There are now fifteen senatorial districts, as provided by Acts 1901. Ch. 101.]

[†By the provisions of the reapportionment act of 1901. (Acts 1901, ch. 10), the number of senatorial districts was increased to fifteen, and the counties constituting each district changed.]

House of Delegates, shall, at each apportionment, be attached to some contiguous county or counties, to form a ‡Delegate District.

7. After every census the Delegates shall be apportioned as follows: The ratio of representation for the House of Delegates shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number of which the House is to consist and rejecting the fraction of a unit, if any, resulting from such division. Dividing the population of every Delegate District, and of every county not included in a Delegate District, by the ratio thus ascertained, there shall be assigned to each a number of Delegates equal to the quotient obtained by this division, excluding the fractional remainder. The additional Delegates necessary to make up the number of which the House is to consist, shall then be assigned to those Delegate Districts, and counties not included in a Delegate District, which would otherwise have the largest fractions unrepresented, but every Delegate District and county not included in a Delegate District shall be entitled to at least one Delegate.

8. Until a new apportionment shall be declared, the counties of Pleasants and Wood shall form the first Delegate District, and elect three Delegates; Ritchie and Calhoun the second, and elect two Delegates; Barbour, Harrison and Taylor the third, and elect one Delegate; Randolph and Tucker the fourth, and elect one Delegate; Nicholas, Clay and Webster the fifth, and elect one Delegate; McDowell and Wyoming the sixth, and elect one Delegate.

9. Until a new apportionment shall be declared the apportionment of Delegates to the counties not included in Delegate Districts, and to Barbour, Harrison and Taylor counties, embraced in such Districts, shall be as follows:

To Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Doddridge, Fayette, Hampshire, Hancock, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, Mineral, Morgan, Grant, Hardy, Lincoln, Pendleton, Putnam, Roane, Gilmer, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, Wirt, Pocahontas, Summers and Raleigh counties, one delegate each.

To Berkeley, Harrison, Jefferson, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia and Preston counties, two Delegates each.

To Kanawha county, three Delegates.

To Ohio county, four Delegates.

10. The arrangement of the Senatorial and Delegate Districts, and apportionment of Delegates, shall hereafter be declared by law, as soon as possible after each succeeding census, taken by authority of the United States. When so declared they shall apply to the first general election for members of the Legislature, to be thereafter held, and shall continue in force unchanged, until such Districts shall be altered, and Delegates apportioned, under the succeeding census.

11. Additional territory may be admitted into, and become part of this State, with the consent of the Legislature and a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting on the question. And in such case

[‡By the provisions of the Acts of 1901, ch. 10, the House of Delegates consists of eighty-six members, each county having at least one member. After the general election of 1916, the House of Delegates will consist of ninety-four members, each county having at least one member. See Ch. 30, p. 270, Acts 1915, Regular Session.]

provision shall be made by law for the representation thereof in the Senate and House of Delegates, in conformity with the principles set forth in this Constitution. And the number of members of which each house of the Legislature is to consist, shall thereafter be increased by the representation assigned to such additional territory.

12. No person shall be a Senator or Delegate who has not for one year next preceding his election, been a resident within the District or county from which he is elected; and if a Senator or Delegate remove from the District or county for which he was elected, his seat shall be thereby vacated.

13. No person holding a lucrative office under this State, the United States, or any foreign government; no member of Congress; no person who is a salaried officer of any railroad company, or who is sheriff, constable, or clerk of any court of record, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

14. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature. No person who may have collected or been entrusted with public money, whether state, county, township, district, or other municipal organization, shall be eligible to the Legislature, or to any office of honor, trust or profit in this State until he shall have duly accounted for and paid over such money according to law.

15. No Senator or Delegate, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be elected or appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term, except offices to be filled by election by the people. Nor shall any member of the Legislature be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

16. Members of the Legislature, before they enter upon their duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Delegate) according to the best of my ability;" and they shall also take this further oath, to-wit: "I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold, as Senator (or Delegate), or any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any act I may do or perform as Senator (or Delegate)." These oaths shall be administered in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or of a Circuit Court, or by any other person authorized by law to administer an oath; and the Secretary of State shall record and file said oaths subscribed by each member; and no other oath or declaration shall be required as a qualification. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his seat; and any member who shall be convicted of having violated the oath last

above required to be taken, shall forfeit his seat and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit and trust in this State.

17. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session, and for ten days before and after the same; and for words spoken in debate, or any report, motion or proposition made in either house, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

18. The Legislature shall assemble at the seat of Government, biennially and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor. The first session of the Legislature, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall commence on the third Tuesday of November, 1872, and the regular biennial session of the Legislature shall commence on the second Wednesday of January, 1875, and every two years thereafter, on the same day.

19. The Governor may convene the Legislature by proclamation whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it. It shall be his duty to convene it, on application in writing, of three-fifths of the members elected to each house.

20. The seat of Government shall be at Charleston, until otherwise provided by law.

21. The Governor may convene the Legislature at another place, when, in his opinion, it can not safely assemble at the seat of Government, and the Legislature may, when in session, adjourn to some other place, when in its opinion, the public safety or welfare, or the safety of the members, or their health shall require it.

22. No session of the Legislature, after the first shall continue longer than forty-five days, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each House.

23. Neither House shall, during the session, adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other. Nor shall either, without such consent, adjourn, to any other place than that in which the Legislature is sitting.

24. A majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, shall constitute a quorum. But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, as each House may provide. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. The Senate shall choose, from its own body, a President; and the House of Delegates, from its own body, a Speaker. Each House shall appoint its own officers, and remove them at pleasure. The oldest Delegate present shall call the House to order, at the opening of each new House of Delegates, and preside over it until the Speaker thereof shall have been chosen, and have taken his seat. The oldest member of the Senate present at the commencement of each regular session thereof, shall call the Senate to order, and preside over the same until a President of the Senate shall have been chosen and have taken his seat.

25. Each House may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.

26. Each House shall have power to provide for its own safety, and

the undisturbed transactions of its business, and may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence; for obstructing any of its proceedings, or of its officers in the discharge of his duties, or for any assault, threat or abuse of a member, for words spoken in debate. But such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session, and shall not prevent the punishment of any offense, by the ordinary course of law.

27. Laws shall be enacted and enforced, by suitable provisions and penalties requiring sheriffs, and all other officers, whether State, county, district or municipal, who shall collect or receive, or whose official duty it is or shall be, to collect, receive, hold or pay out any money belonging to, or which is, or shall be, for the use of the State or of any county, district, or municipal corporation, to make annual account and settlement therefor. Such settlement, when made, shall be subject to exceptions, and take such direction, and have only such force and effect, as may be provided by law; but in all cases, such settlement shall be recorded, and be open to the examination of the people at such convenient place or places as may be appointed by law.

28. Bills and resolutions may originate in either House, but may be passed, amended or rejected by the other.

29. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read, on three different days, in each House, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with; **Provided**, in all cases, that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read in each House.

30. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any object shall be embraced in an act which is not so expressed, the act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed, and no law shall be revived, or amended, by reference to its title only; but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at large, in the new act. And no act of the Legislature, except such as may be passed at the first session under this Constitution, shall take effect until the expiration of ninety days after its passage, unless the Legislature shall by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, otherwise direct.

31. When a bill or joint resolution passed by one House, shall be amended by the other, the question on agreeing to the bill, or joint resolution, as amended, shall be again voted on, by yeas and nays, in the House by which it was originally passed, and the result entered upon its journals; in all such cases the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to such House shall be necessary.

32. Whenever the words, "a majority of the members elected to either House of the Legislature," or words of like import, are used in this Constitution, they shall be construed to mean a majority of the whole number of members to which each House is, at the time, entitled, under the apportionment of representation, established by the provisions of this Constitution.

33. The members of the Legislature shall each receive for their ser-

vices the sum of four dollars per day and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most direct route. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate, shall each receive an additional compensation of two dollars per day for each day they shall act as presiding officers. No other allowance or emolument than that by this section provided shall directly or indirectly be made or paid to the members of either House for postage, stationery, newspapers, or any other purpose whatever.

34. The Legislature shall provide by law that the fuel, stationery and printing paper, furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals; and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, bidding under a maximum price to be fixed by the Legislature; and no member or officer thereof, or officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract, but al such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, and in case of his disapproval of any such contract, there shall be a reletting of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

35. The State of West Virginia shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

36. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

37. No law shall be passed after the election of any public officer, which shall operate to extend the term of his office.

38. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract made; nor shall any Legislature authorize the payment of any claim or part thereof, hereafter created against the State, under any agreement or contract made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements shall be null and void. Nor shall the salary of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office, nor shall any such officer, or his or their sureties be released from any debt or liability due the State; *Provided*, The Legislature may make appropriations for expenditures hereafter incurred in suppressing insurrection, or repelling invasion.

39. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say for:

Granting divorces;

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating or changing county or district affairs;

Providing for the sale of church property, or property held for charitable uses;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or amending the charter of any city, town or village, containing a population of less than two thousand;

Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries;

The opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale and mortgage of real estate belonging to minors, or others under disability;

Chartering, licensing, or establishing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Changing the laws of descent;

Regulating the rates of interest;

Authorizing deeds to be made for land sold for taxes;

Releasing taxes; Releasing title to forfeited lands.

The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the foregoing and all other cases for which provision can be made; and in no case shall a special act be passed, where a general law would be proper, and can be made applicable to the case, nor in any other case in which the courts have jurisdiction, and are competent to give the relief asked for.

40. The Legislature shall not confer upon any court, or judge, the power of appointment to office, further than the same is herein provided for.

41. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published from time to time, and all bills and joint resolutions shall be described therein, as well by their title as their number, and the ayes and nays on any question, if called for by one-tenth of those present, shall be entered on the journal.

42. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries for the officers of the Government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

43. The Legislature shall never authorize or establish any board or court of registration of voters.

44. In all elections to office which may hereafter take place in the Legislature, or in any county, or municipal body, the vote shall be viva voce, and be entered on its journals.

45. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide, by law, for the punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary, of any person, who shall bribe, or attempt to bribe, any executive or judicial officer of this State, or any member of the Legislature in order to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties; and also to provide by law for the punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary of any of said officers, or any member of the Legislature, who shall demand, or receive, from any corporation, company or person, any money, testimonial, or other valuable thing, for the performance of his official or public duties, or for refusing or failing to perform the same, or for any vote or influence a member of the Legislature may give or withhold as such member, and also to provide by law for compelling any person, so bribing or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward, or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons who may have committed any of said offences; *Provided*, That any person so compelled to testify, shall be exempted from trial and punishment

for the offence of which he may have been guilty, and concerning which he is compelled to testify; and any person convicted of any of the offences specified in this section shall, as a part of the punishment thereof, be forever disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this State.

46. On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer or any intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby prohibited in this State; provided, however, that the manufacture and sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall, without delay, enact such laws, with regulations, conditions, securities and penalties as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

[This section, prior to its amendment, read as follows: "Laws may be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of this State." The amendment as above set forth was proposed by joint resolution of February 9, 1911, Acts 1911, p. 289, (see also Acts 1911, ch. 15), and was adopted at the general election of 1912. Chapter 32-A, Hogg's Code of 1913, was enacted pursuant to this section, as amended.]

47. No charter of incorporation shall be granted to any church or religious denomination. Provision may be made by general laws for securing the title to church property, and for the sale and transfer thereof, so that it shall be held, used, or transferred for the purpose of such church or religious denomination.

48. Any husband or parent, residing in this State, or the infant children of deceased parents, may hold a homestead of the value of one thousand dollars and personal property to the value of two hundred dollars, exempt from forced sale subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That such homestead exemption shall in no wise affect debts or liabilities existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; *and provided further*, That no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes due thereon, or for the payment of purchase money due upon said property, or for debts contracted for the erection of improvements thereon.

49. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the property of married women from the debts, liabilities and control of their husbands.

50. The Legislature may provide for submitting to a vote of the people at the general election to be held in 1876, or at any general election thereafter, a plan or scheme of proportional representation in the Senate of this State; and if a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the plan submitted to them, the Legislature shall, at its session succeeding such election, rearrange the Senatorial Districts in accordance with the plan so approved by the people.

ARTICLE VII.

Executive Department.

1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, who shall be *ex-officio*, Reporter of the Court of Appeals. Their terms of office, respectively, shall be four years, and shall commence on the fourth day of March, next after their election. They shall, except the Attorney-General, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep there the public records, books and papers pertaining to their respective offices and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Election.

2. An election for governor, secretary of state, state superintendent of free schools, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, shall be held at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.]

3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of delegates, who shall immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to business, open and publish the same, in the presence of a majority of each house of the legislature, which shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of delegates. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices, shall be declared duly elected thereto; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the Legislature shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined by both houses of the Legislature by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.]

Eligibility.

4. None of the executive officers mentioned in this article shall hold any other office during the term of his service. The Governor shall not be eligible to said office for the four years next succeeding the term for which he was elected.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.]

5. The chief executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

6. The Governor shall at the commencement of each session give to the Legislature information by message of condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He

shall accompany his message with a statement of all money received and paid out by him, from any funds, subject to his order with vouchers therefor; and at the commencement of each regular session present estimates of the amount of money required by taxation for all purposes.

7. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene at his own instance, the Legislature; but when so convened it shall enter upon no business except that stated in the proclamation by which it was called together.

8. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of all Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officers shall be appointed or elected by the Legislature.

9. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall, by appointment, fill such vacancy, until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination for such office, and the person so nominated, when confirmed by the Senate (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office, during the same session unless at the request of the Senate; nor shall such person be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

10. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant and fill the same as herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

11. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; to commute capital punishment and, except where the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction; but he shall communicate to the Legislature at each session the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of punishment commuted and of reprieve or pardon granted, with his reasons therefor.

12. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States), and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

13. When any State officer has executed his official bond, the Governor shall, for such causes and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, require of such officer reasonable additional security; and if the security is not given as required his office shall be declared vacant, in such manner as may be provided by law.

14. Every bill passed by the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if not, he shall return it, with his

objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of the members elected to that House, agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to that House it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases the vote of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case, it shall be filed with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within five days after such adjournment, or become a law.

15. Every bill passed by the Legislature making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he disapproves the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval with his reasons therefor to the House in which the bill originated; but all items not disapproved shall have the force and effect of law according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item or items so disapproved shall be void, unless re-passed by a majority of each House according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the preceding section in reference to other bills.

16. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates; and in all other cases where there is no one to act as Governor, one shall be chosen by joint vote of the Legislature. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the first three years of the term shall have expired, a new election for Governor shall take place to fill the vacancy.

17. If the office of secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, state superintendent of free schools, or attorney general, shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The subordinate officers of the executive department and the officers of all public institutions of the State shall keep an account of all moneys received or disbursed by them, respectively, from all sources, and for every service performed, and make a semi-annual report thereof to the Governor under oath or affirmation; and any officer who shall wilfully make a false report shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.]

18. The subordinate officers of the Executive Department and the officers of all the public institutions of the State, shall at least ten days preceding each regular session of the Legislature, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such report to the Legislature and the Governor, may at any time require information in writing, under oath, from the officers of his department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of the respective offices.

Sec. 19. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law; which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this amendment, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law, for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 13, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.

ARTICLE VIII.

Judicial Department.

1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals, in circuit courts and the judges thereof, in such inferior tribunals as are herein authorized and in justices of the peace.

[The amendment of this entire article was proposed by joint resolution of March 6, 1879, Acts 1879, p. 175, and adopted at the next election.]

Supreme Court of Appeals.

2. The supreme court of appeals shall consist of *four judges, any three of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall be elected by the voters of the State and hold their office for the term of twelve years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this constitution, except that the judges in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of their present term of office.

3. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and prohibition. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is of greater value or amount than one hundred dollars; in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee or curator, or concerning a mill, roadway, ferry or landing; or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes; and also, in cases of *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari* and prohibition, and in cases involving freedom or the constitutionality of a law. It shall have

[*The supreme court of appeals consists of five judges by the provisions of the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution, and Acts 1903, ch. 19, amending and re-enacting section 1 of chapter 113.]

appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases where there has been a conviction for felony or misdemeanor in a circuit court, and where a conviction has been had in any inferior court, and been affirmed in a circuit court, and in cases relating to the public revenue, the right of appeal shall belong to the State as well as the defendant, and such other appellate jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal cases, as may be prescribed by law.

No decision rendered by the supreme court of appeals shall be considered as binding authority upon any of the inferior courts of this State, except in the particular case decided, unless such decision is concurred in by at least three judges of said court.

5. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the supreme court of appeals, every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided; and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing and preserved with the record of the case, and it shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in such case concurred in by three of the judges thereof, which shall be prefixed to the published report of the case.

6. A writ of error, supersedeas, or appeal shall be allowed only by the supreme court of appeals, or a judge thereof, upon a petition assigning error in the judgment or proceedings of the inferior court and then only after said court or judge shall have examined and considered the record and assignment of errors, and is satisfied that there is error in the same, or that it presents a point proper for the consideration of the supreme court of appeals.

7. If from any cause a vacancy shall occur in the supreme court of appeals the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy at the next general election for the residue of the term, and in the meantime he shall fill such vacancy by appointment until a judge is elected and qualified. But if the unexpired term be less than two years the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term.

8. The officers of the supreme court of appeals, except the reporter, shall be appointed by the court, or in vacation by the judges thereof, with the power of removal; their duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

9. There shall be at least two terms of the supreme court of appeals held annually at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

Circuit Courts.

10. The state shall be divided into *thirteen circuits. For the circuit hereinafter called the first, two judges shall be elected, and for each of the other circuits one judge shall be elected by the voters thereof. Each of the judges so elected shall hold his office for the term of eight years unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. The judges of the circuit courts in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of the term for which they have been

[*Now twenty-three. See Acts 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57. Hogg's Code of 1913, chapter 112-A.]

elected in the circuits in which they may respectively reside, unless sooner removed as aforesaid. A vacancy in the office of a judge of the circuit court shall be filled in the same manner as is provided for in the case of a vacancy in the office of a judge of the supreme court of appeals. During his continuance in office the judge of a circuit court shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge. The business of the first circuit may be apportioned between the judges thereof, and such judges may hold courts in the same county or in different counties within the circuit at the same time or at different times as may be prescribed by law.

11. A circuit court shall be held in every county in the State at least three times in each year, and provisions may be made by law for holding special terms of said court. A judge of any circuit may hold the courts in another circuit.

12. The circuit court shall have the supervision and control of all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals, by *mandamus*, *prohibition* and *certiorari*. They shall, except in cases confined exclusively by this constitution to some other tribunal, have original and general jurisdiction of all matters at law where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds fifty dollars; of all cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and prohibition; and of all cases in equity, and of all crimes and misdemeanors. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, where an appeal, writ of error or *supersedeas* may be allowed to the judgment or proceedings of any inferior tribunal. They shall also have such other jurisdiction, whether supervisory, original, appellate or concurrent, as is or may be prescribed by law.

13. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into the following †circuits: The counties of Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, and Marshall shall constitute the first circuit; the counties of Monongalia, Marion and Harrison, the second; the counties of Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker and Randolph, the third; the counties of Wetzel, Tyler, Ritchie and Doddridge, the fourth; the counties of Wood, Wirt and Pleasants, the fifth; the counties of Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Roane and Calhoun, the sixth; the counties of Putnam, Kanawha and Mason, the seventh; the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Logan, the eighth; the counties of McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming and Boone, the ninth; the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette and Pocahontas, the tenth; the counties of Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas and Webster, the eleventh; the counties of Grant, Hardy, Hampshire, Mineral and Pendleton, the twelfth; the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan, the thirteenth.

14. The Legislature may re-arrange the circuits herein provided for at any session thereof, next preceding any general election of the judges of said circuits, and after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, may, at any such session, increase or diminish the number thereof.

15. The Legislature shall provide by law for holding regular and spe-

[†Acts of 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57, prescribe the number of circuits in the State. See, also, Hogg's Code of 1913, ch. 112-A.]

cial terms of the circuit courts, where from any cause the judge shall fail to attend, or, if in attendance, cannot properly preside.

General Provisions.

16. All judges shall be commissioned by the Governor. The *salary of a judge of the supreme court of appeals shall be two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and that of a judge of the circuit court shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; and each shall receive the same mileage as members of the Legislature; *Provided*, that Ohio county may pay an additional sum per annum to the judges of the circuit court thereof; but such allowance shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office of the judges to whom it may have been made. No judge, during his term of office, shall practice the profession of law or hold any other office, appointment or public trust, under this or any other government, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial office. Nor shall he during his continuance therein, be eligible to any political office.

17. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the Legislature, when from age, disease, mental or bodily infirmity or intemperance, they are incapable of discharging the duties of their office. But two-thirds of all the members elected to each House must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered upon the journal of each house. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with the cause alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which action is proposed to be taken therein.

18. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, whose term of office shall be six years; his duties and compensation and the manner of removing him from office shall be prescribed by law, and when a vacancy shall occur in the office, the circuit court or the judge thereof in vacation shall fill the same by appointment until the next general election. In case in respect to which the clerk shall be so situated as to make it improper for him to act, the said court shall appoint a clerk to act therein. The clerks of said courts in office when this article takes effect, shall remain therein for the term for which they were elected, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law.

19. The Legislature may establish courts of limited jurisdiction within any county, incorporated city, town or village, with the right of appeal to the circuit court, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law; and all courts of limited jurisdiction heretofore established in any county, incorporated city, town or village, shall remain as at present constituted until otherwise provided by law. The municipal court of Wheeling shall continue in existence until otherwise provided by law, and said court and the judge thereof, shall exercise the powers and jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon them; and appeals in civil cases from said court shall lie directly in the supreme court of appeals.

[*The salaries of the judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the judges of the circuit courts are fixed by section 288, Hogg's Code of 1913. See also the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.]

20. No citizen of this State who aided or participated in the late war between the government of the United States and a part of the people thereof, on either side, shall be liable in any proceeding, civil or criminal; nor shall his property be seized or sold under final process issued upon judgments or decrees heretofore rendered, or otherwise, because of any act done in accordance with the usage of civilized warfare in the prosecution of said war. The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for giving full force and effect to this section.

21. Such parts of the common law, and of the laws of this State as are in force when this article goes into operation, and are not repugnant thereto, shall be and continue the law of the state until altered or repealed by the Legislature. All civil and criminal suits and proceedings pending in the former circuits of the State, shall remain and be proceeded in before the circuit courts of the counties in which they were pending.

County Courts.

22. There shall be in each county of the State a county court, composed of three commissioners, and two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall hold four regular sessions in each year. and at such times as may be fixed upon and entered of record by the said court. Provisions may be made by law for holding special sessions of said court.

23. The commissioners shall be elected by the voters of the county, and hold their office for the term of six years, except at the first meeting of said commissioners they shall designate by lot, or otherwise, in such manner as they may determine, one of their number, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for four years and one for six years, so that one shall be elected every two years. But no two of said commissioners shall be elected from the same magisterial district. And if two or more persons residing in the same district shall receive the greater number of votes cast at any election, then only the one of such persons receiving the highest number shall be declared elected, and the person living in another district who shall receive the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected. Said commissioners shall annually elect one of their number as president, and each shall receive two dollars per day for his services, in court, to be paid out of the county treasury.

24. The county courts, through their clerks, shall have the custody of all deeds and other papers presented for record in their counties, and the same shall be preserved therein, or otherwise disposed of, as now is or may be prescribed by law. They shall have jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators, and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices. They shall also, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the superintendence and administration of the internal and police and fiscal affairs of their counties, including the establishment and regulation of roads, ways, bridges, public landings, ferries and mills, with authority to lay and disburse the county levies; *Provided*, That no license for the sale

of intoxicating liquors in any incorporated city, town or village, shall be granted without the consent of the municipal authorities thereof, first had and obtained. They shall, in all cases of contest, judge of the election, qualification and returns of their own members, and of all county and district officers, subject to such regulations, by appeal or otherwise, as may be prescribed by law. Such courts may exercise such other powers, and perform such other duties, not of a judicial nature, as may be prescribed by law. And provision may be made, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, for the probate of wills and for the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees and curators during the recess of the regular sessions of the county court. Such tribunals as have been heretofore established by the Legislature under and by virtue of the thirty-fourth section of the eighth article of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two for police and fiscal purposes, shall, until otherwise provided by law, remain and continue as at present constituted in the counties in which they have been respectively established, and shall be and act as to police and fiscal matters in lieu of the county court created by this article until otherwise provided by law. And, until otherwise provided by law, such clerk as is mentioned in the twenty-sixth section of this article, shall exercise any powers and discharge any duties heretofore conferred on, or required of, any court or tribunal established for judicial purposes under the said article and section of the constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, or the clerk of such court or tribunal respectively, respecting the recording and preservation of deeds and other papers presented for record, matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices.

25. All actions, suits and proceedings not embraced in the next preceding section, pending in a county court when this article takes effect, together with the records and papers pertaining thereto, as well as all records and papers pertaining to such actions, suits and proceedings, as have already been disposed of by said courts, shall be transmitted to and filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which office all process outstanding at the time this article goes into operation shall be returned; and said clerk shall have the same power and shall perform the same duties in relation to such records, papers and proceedings as were vested in and required of the county court on the day before this article shall take effect. All such actions, suits and proceedings so pending as aforesaid, shall be docketed, proceeded in, tried, heard and determined in all respects by the circuit court, as if such suits and proceedings had originated in said court.

26. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the county court, whose term of office shall be six years. His duties and compensation and the manner of his removal shall be prescribed by law. But the clerks of said courts, now in office, shall remain therein for the term for which they have been elected, unless sooner removed therefrom, in the manner prescribed by law.

27. Each county shall be laid off into districts, not less than three nor

more than ten in number, and as nearly equal as may be in territory and population. There shall be elected in each district containing a population not exceeding twelve hundred, one justice of the peace, and if the population exceeds that number, two justices shall be elected therein. Every justice shall reside in the district for which he was elected and hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law. The districts as they now exist shall remain till changed by the county court.

28. The civil jurisdiction of a justice of the peace shall extend to actions of assumpsit, debt, detinue and trover, if the amount claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed three hundred dollars. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend throughout their county; they shall be conservators of the peace and have such jurisdiction and powers in criminal cases as may be prescribed by law. And justices of the peace shall have authority to take the acknowledgement of deeds and other writings, administer oaths, and take and certify depositions. And the Legislature may give to justices such additional civil jurisdiction and powers within their respective counties as may be deemed expedient, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by general law, except that in suits to recover money or damages their jurisdiction and powers shall in no case exceed three hundred dollars. Appeals shall be allowed from judgments of justices of the peace in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

29. The Legislature shall, upon the application of any county, reform, alter or modify the county court established by this article in such county, and in lieu thereof, with the assent of a majority of the voters of such county voting at an election, create another tribunal for the transaction of the business required to be performed by the county court created by this article; and in such case all the provisions of this article in relation to the county court shall be applicable to the tribunal established in lieu of said court. And when such tribunal has been established it shall continue to act in lieu of the county court until otherwise provided by law.

30. The office of commissioner and justice of the peace shall be deemed incompatible. Vacancies in the office of commissioner, clerk of the county court and justices of the peace shall be filled by the county court of the county until the next general election.

ARTICLE IX.

County Organization.

1. The voters of each county shall elect a surveyor of lands, a prosecuting attorney, a sheriff, and one and not more than two assessors, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years.

2. There shall also be elected in each district of the county, by the voters thereof, one constable, and if the population of any district shall exceed twelve hundred, an additional constable, whose term of office shall be four years, and whose powers as such shall extend throughout their county. The assessor shall, with the advice and consent of the

county court have the power to appoint one or more assistants. Coroners, overseers of the poor and surveyors of roads shall be appointed by the county court. The foregoing officers, except the prosecuting attorneys, shall reside in the county and district for which they shall be respectively elected.

3. The same person shall not be elected sheriff for two consecutive full terms; nor shall any person who acted as his deputy be elected successor to such sheriff, nor shall any sheriff act as deputy of his successor; nor shall he during his term of service, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any other office. The retiring sheriff shall finish all business remaining in his hands, at the expiration of his term; for which purpose his commission and official bond shall remain in force. The duties of the office of sheriff shall be performed by him in person, or under his superintendence.

4. The presidents of the county courts, the justices of the peace, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of the circuit and of the county courts, and all other county officers, shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of official duty, and upon conviction thereof their offices shall become vacant.

5. The Legislature shall provide for commissioning such of the officers herein mentioned, as it may deem proper, not provided for in this Constitution, and may require any class of them to give bond with security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

6. It shall further provide for the compensation, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and may provide for the appointment of their deputies and assistants by general law.

7. The president of the county court and every justice and constable shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county.

8. No new county shall hereafter be formed in this State with an area of less than four hundred square miles; nor with a population of less than six thousand; nor shall any county, from which a new county, or part thereof, shall be taken, be reduced in area below four hundred square miles, nor in population below six thousand. Nor shall a new county be formed without the consent of a majority of the voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed new county, and voting on the question.

ARTICLE X.

Taxation and Finance.

1. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property, from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but property used for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes; all cemeteries and public property may, by law, be exempted from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to tax, by uniform and equal laws, all privileges and franchises of persons and corporations.

2. The Legislature shall levy an annual capitation tax of one dollar upon each male inhabitant of the State who has attained the age of twenty-one years, which shall be annually appropriated to the support of free schools. Persons afflicted with bodily infirmity may be exempted from this tax.

3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on a warrant issued thereon by the Auditor; nor shall any money or fund be taken for any other purpose than that for which it has been or may be appropriated, or provided. A complete and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, shall be published annually.

4. No debt shall be contracted by this State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or defend the State in time of war; but the payment of any liability other than that for the ordinary expenses of the State, shall be equally distributed over a period of at least twenty years.

5. The power of taxation of the Legislature shall extend to provisions for the payment of the State debt, and interest thereon, the support of free schools, and the payment of the annual estimated expenses of the State; but whenever any deficiency in the revenue shall exist in any year, it shall, at the regular session thereof held next after the deficiency occurs levy a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income to meet such deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year.

6. The credit of the State shall not be granted to, or in aid of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder in any company or association in this State or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

7. County authorities shall never assess taxes, in any one year, the aggregate of which shall exceed ninety-five cents per one hundred dollars valuation; except for the support of free schools; payment of indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and for the payment of any indebtedness with the interest thereon, created under the succeeding section, unless such assessment, with all questions involving the increase of such aggregate shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of the county, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against it.

8. No county, city, school district, or municipal corporation, except in cases where such corporations have already authorized their bonds to be issued, shall hereafter be allowed to become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; nor without, at the same time, providing for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay, annually, the interest on such debt, and the principal thereof,

within, and not exceeding thirty-four years; *Provided*, That no debt shall be contracted under this section, unless all questions connected with the same shall have been first submitted to a vote of the people, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against the same.

9. The Legislature may, by law, authorize the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages, for corporate purposes, to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the authority imposing the same.

ARTICLE XI.

Corporations.

1. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, by general laws, uniform as to the class to which they relate, but no corporation shall be created by special law; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained, shall prevent the Legislature from providing by special laws for the connection, by canal, of the waters of the Chesapeake with the Ohio river by the line of the James river, Greenbrier, New river and Great Kanawha.

2. The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies, except banks and banking institutions, created by laws of this State, shall be liable for the indebtedness of such corporations to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

3. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within two years from the time this Constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the execution of any *bona fide* contract heretofore lawfully made in relation to any existing charter or grant in this State.

4. The Legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit, and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

5. No law shall be passed by the Legislature, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway, proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

Banks.

6. The Legislature may provide, by general banking law, for the creation and organization of banks of issue or circulation, but the stock-

holders of any bank hereafter authorized by the laws of this State, whether of issue, deposit or discount, shall be personally liable to the creditors thereof, over and above the amount of stock held by them respectively to an amount equal to their respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while they are such stockholders.

Railroads.

7. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State shall annually by their proper officers, make a report under oath, to the auditor of public accounts of this State, or some officer to be designated by law, setting forth the condition of their affairs, the operations of the year, and such other matters relating to their respective railroads as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

8. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State shall be considered personal property and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the Legislature shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

9. Railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; and the Legislature shall, from time to time, pass laws, applicable to all railroad corporations in the State, establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and providing for the correction of abuses, the prevention of unjust discriminations between through and local or way freight and passenger tariffs, and for the protection of the just rights of the public, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties.

10. The Legislature shall, in the law regulating railway companies, require railroads running through, or within a half mile of a town or village containing three hundred or more inhabitants, to establish stations for the accommodation of trade and travel of said town or village.

11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchise with any other railroad owning a parallel or competing line, or obtain the possession or control of such parallel or competing line by lease or other contract, without the permission of the Legislature.

12. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the Legislature, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as of individuals.

ARTICLE XII.

Education.

1. The Legislature shall provide, by general law, for a thorough and efficient system of free schools.

2. The State Superintendent of Free Schools shall have a general su-

pervision of free schools, and perform such other duties in relation thereto as may be prescribed by law. If in the performance of any such duty imposed upon him by the Legislature he shall incur any expenses, he shall be reimbursed therefor; *Provided*, the amount does not exceed five hundred dollars in any one year.

3. The Legislature may provide for county superintendents and such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this article and define their duties, powers and compensation.

The existing permanent and invested school fund, and all money accruing to this State from forfeited, delinquent, waste and unappropriated lands; and from lands heretofore sold for taxes and purchased by the State of Virginia, if hereafter redeemed or sold to others than this State; all grants, devises or bequests that may be made to this State, for the purposes of education or where the purposes of such grants, devises or bequests are not specified; this State's just share of the literary fund of Virginia, whether paid over or otherwise liquidated; and any sums of money, stocks or property which this State shall have the right to claim from the State of Virginia for educational purposes; the proceeds of the estates of persons who may die without leaving a will or heir, and of all escheated lands; the proceeds of any taxes that may be levied on the revenues of any corporations; all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and such sums as may from time to time be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the "School Fund," and invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, in the interest bearing securities of the United States, or of this State, or if such interest bearing securities cannot be obtained, then said "School Fund" shall be invested in such other solvent, interest bearing securities as shall be approved by the Governor, Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor and Treasurer, who are hereby constituted the "Board of the School Fund," to manage the same under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and the interest thereof shall be annually applied to the support of free schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall be added to and remain a part of the capital of the "School Fund," *Provided*, That all taxes which shall be received by the State upon delinquent lands, except the taxes due to the State thereon, shall be refunded to the county or district by or for which the same were levied.

[This section is modified by the "irreducible School Fund Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.]

5. The Legislature shall provide for the support of free schools by appropriating thereto the interest of the invested "School Fund," the net proceeds of all forfeitures and fines accruing to this State under the laws thereof; the State capitation tax, and by general taxation of persons and property or otherwise. It shall also provide for raising in each county or district, by the authority of the people thereof, such a proportion of the amount required for the support of free schools therein, as shall be prescribed by general laws.

6. The school districts into which any county is now divided shall continue until changed in pursuance of law.

7. All levies that may be laid by any county or district for the purpose of free schools shall be reported to the clerk of the county court; and shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, be collected by the sheriff or other collector, who shall make annual settlement with the county court; which settlement shall be made a matter of record by the clerk thereof, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

8. White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school.

9. No person connected with the free school system of the State, or with any educational institution of any name or grade under State control, shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book or other thing used, or to be used therein, under such penalties as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to any work written, or thing invented, by such person.

10. No independent free school district, or organization shall hereafter be created, except with the consent of the school district or districts out of which the same is to be created, expressed by a majority of the voters voting on the question.

11. No appropriation shall hereafter be made to any State normal school, or branch thereof, except to those already established and in operation, or now chartered.

12. The Legislature shall foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; it shall, whenever it may be practicable, make suitable provision for the blind, mute and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

ARTICLE XIII.

Land Titles.

1. All private rights and interests in lands in this State derived from or under the laws of the State of Virginia, and from or under the constitution and laws of this State prior to the time this constitution goes into operation, shall remain valid and secure and shall be determined by the laws in force in Virginia, prior to the formation of this State, and by the constitution and laws in force in this State prior to the time this constitution goes into effect.

2. No entry by warrant on land in this State shall hereafter be made.

3. All title to lands in this State heretofore forfeited, or treated as forfeited, waste and unappropriated, or escheated to the State of Virginia or this State, or purchased by either of said States at sales made for the non-payment of taxes and become irredeemable, or hereafter forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to this State, or purchased by it and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released or otherwise disposed of, vested and remaining in this State, shall be, and is hereby transferred to, and vested in any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much thereof as such person has, or shall have had

actual continuous possession of, under color or claim of title for ten years and who, or those under whom he cailms, shall have paid the State taxes thereon for any five years during such possession; or if there be no such person, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much of said land as such person shall have title or claim to, regularly derived, mediately or immediately from, or under a grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia or this State, not forfeited, which but for the title forfeited would be valid, and who, or those under whom he claims has, or shall have paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for five successive years, after the year 1865, or from the date of the grant, if it shall have issued since that year; or if there be no such person, as aforesaid, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs and devisees,) for so much of said land as such person shall have had claim to and actual continuous possession of, under color of title for any five successive years after the year 1865, and have paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for said period.

4. All lands in this State, waste and unappropriated, or heretofore or hereafter for any cause forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to the State of Virginia, or this State, or purchased by either and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released, transferred or otherwise disposed of, the title whereto shall remain in this State till such sale as is hereinafter mentioned be made, shall by proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the lands, or a part thereof, are situated, be sold to the highest bidder.

5. The former owner of any such land shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which the land may be sold over the taxes charged and chargeable thereon, or which, if the land had not been forfeited, would have been charged or chargeable thereon, since the formation of this State, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, and the costs of the proceedings, if his claim be filed in the circuit court that decrees the sale, within two years thereafter.

6. It shall be the duty of every owner of land to have it entered on the land books of the county in which it, or part of it, is situated, and to cause himself to be charged with the taxes thereon, and pay the same. When for any five successive years after the year 1869, the owner of any tract of land containing one thousand acres or more, shall not have been charged on such books with State tax on said land, then by operation hereof, the land shall be forfeited and the title thereto vest in the State. But if, for any one or more of such five years, the owner shall have been charged with State tax on any part of the land, such part thereof shall not be forfeited for such cause. And any owner of land so forfeited, or of any interest therein at the time of the forfeiture thereof, who shall then be an infant, married woman, or insane person, may, until the expiration of three years after the removal of such disability, have the land, or such interest charged on such books, with all State and other taxes that shall be, and but for the forfeiture would be, chargeable on the land, or interest therein for the year 1863, and every year thereafter

with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum; and pay all taxes and interest thereon for all such years and thereby redeem the land or interest therein. *Provided*, Such right to redeem shall in no case extend beyond twenty years from the time such land was forfeited.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments.

1. No convention shall be called, having the authority to alter the Constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law, passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature and providing that polls shall be opened throughout the State, on the same day therein specified, which shall not be less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a convention. And such convention shall not be held unless a majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same; nor shall the members be elected to such convention until, at least, one month after the result of the vote shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of the said convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever until they are ratified.

2. Any amendment to the Constitution of the State may be proposed in either House of the Legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each House, be agreed to on its third reading, by two-thirds of the members elected thereto, the proposed amendment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law, for submitting the same to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection at the next general election thereafter, and cause the same to be published at least three months before such election in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting on the question at the polls held pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification, as part of the Constitution of the State. If two or more amendments be submitted at the same time, the vote on the ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Judicial Amendment.

[House Joint Resolution No. 15, Acts 1901, p. 462. Ratified in November, 1902.]

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State:

The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of five judges. Those judges in office when this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until their terms shall expire, and the Legislature shall provide for the election of an additional judge of said court at the next general election, whose term shall begin on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, and the Governor shall, as for a vacancy, appoint a judge of said court to hold office until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the circuit courts shall receive such salaries as shall be fixed by law, for those now in or those hereafter to come into office.

The Irreducible School Fund Amendment.

[House Joint Resolution No. 18, Acts 1901, p. 465. Ratified in November, 1902.]

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constituton of the State:

The accumulation of the school fund provided for in section four of article twelve, of the Constitution of this State, shall cease upon the adoption of this amendment, and all money to the credit of said fund over one million of dollars, together with the interest on said fund, shall be used for the support of the free schools of this State. All money and taxes heretofore payable into the treasury under the provision of said section four, to the credit of the school fund, shall be hereafter paid into the treasury to the credit of the general school fund for the support of the free schools of the State.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE.

The words "seal" and "coat-of-arms" in the United States have practically the same meaning. When the design is impressed upon state papers or public documents, it is referred to as a "seal," and when it is used for illustrative purposes or on flags, it is usually called a "coat-of-arms."

Coat-of-Arms, State of West Virginia.

The joint committee on state seal, appointed by the first West Virginia legislature, in 1863, was composed of Peter G. Van Winkle of Wood County, L. E. Davidson of Taylor County, William L. Crawford of Hancock County, Daniel D. T. Farnsworth of Upshur County, Edwin Maxwell of Harrison County, and Greenbury Slack of Kanawha County. This committee employed Mr. Joseph H. Diss Debar, of Doddridge County, to make drawings in compliance with their suggestions. The design agreed upon was finally adopted in September, 1863.

The report of the committee designated a seal with an obverse and a reverse side, to be used when the coat-of-arms is made in the form of a medallion. As a matter of fact, the seal used for state purposes shows only the observe side.

The description given by the committee is as follows:

"The disc of the Great Seal is to be two and one-half inches in diameter; the obverse to bear the legend 'The State of West Virginia,' the constitutional designation of our Republic, which with the motto, 'Montani Semper Liberi'—'Mountaineers always free'—is to be inserted in the

circumference. In the center a rock with ivy, emblematic of stability and continuance, and on the face of the rock the inscription, 'June 20, 1863,' the date of our foundation, as if graven with a pen of iron in the rock forever. On the right of the rock a farmer clothed in the traditional hunting garb, peculiar to this region, his right arm resting on the plow handles, and his left supporting a woodman's axe, indicating that while our territory is partly cultivated, it is still in process of being cleared of the original forest. At his right hand a sheaf of wheat and a cornstalk; on the left hand of the rock, a miner, indicated by a pick-axe on his shoulder, with barrels and lumps of mineral at his feet. On his left an anvil, partly seen, on which rests a sledge hammer, typical of the mechanic arts, the whole indicating the principal pursuits and resources of the state. In front of the rock and the hunter, as if just laid down by the latter and ready to be resumed at a moment's notice, two hunters' rifles, crossed and surmounted at the place of contact by the Phrygian cap, or cap of liberty, indicating that our freedom and liberty were won and will be maintained by the force of arms.

The reverse of the Great Seal is to be encircled by a wreath composed of laurel and oak leaves, emblematical of valor and strength, with fruits and cereals, productions of the State. For device, a landscape. In the distance, on the left of the disc, a wooded mountain, and on the right a cultivated slope with the log farmhouse peculiar to this region. On the side of the mountain, a representation of the viaduct on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Preston county, one of the great engineering triumphs of the age, with a train of cars about to pass over it. Near the center a factory, in front of which a river with boats, on the bank and to the right of it nearer the foreground, a derrick and a shed, appertaining to the production of salt and petroleum. In the foreground a meadow with cattle and sheep feeding and reposing, the whole indicating the leading characteristics, productions and pursuits of the State at this time. Above the mountain, etc., the sun merging from the clouds, indicating that former obstacles to our prosperity are now disappearing. In the rays of the sun the motto 'Libertas et Fidelitate'—Freedom and Loyalty—indicating that our liberty and independence are the result of faithfulness to the Declaration and the National Constitution."

Mr. Diss Debar, the designer of the seal and coat-of-arms, was an educated Frenchman who brought a Swiss colony to Santa Clara, Doddridge county, West Virginia. He was appointed by Governor Boreman to act as Commissioner of Immigration, and prepared, compiled and published the first "Hand Book of West Virginia." He was a member of the Legislature of 1864, from Doddridge county.

THE STATE FLOWER.

On the 23rd day of January, 1903, during the administration of Governor Albert Blakesley White, the legislature of West Virginia adopted the following joint resolution:

"WHEREAS, Many of our sister states have adopted some floral emblem; and

WHEREAS, Our present chief executive, the governor of the State, and his immediate predecessor, have each recommended the rhododendron, or big laurel, and the pupils of the public schools of the State, under direction of the state superintendent, have voted for this flower; therefore be it *Resolved, by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

That said rhododendron, or big laurel, be and it is hereby designated as the official State flower, to be used as such at all proper times and places."

THE STATE FLAG.

The Legislature of West Virginia, on the 25th day of February, 1907, during the administration of Governor W. M. O. Dawson, by joint resolution, adopted a State flag of the following design and proportions:

"The State flag shall be in length and breadth in proportion the same as the flag of the great American Republic of which West Virginia forms a part; the field thereof shall be pure white, upon the center of which on the obverse side shall be the great seal or coat-of-arms of the State, beneath which shall appear the legend, 'State of West Virginia,' in a scroll; on the reverse side shall appear a sprig or sprigs of the *rhododendron maximum*, or big laurel, our State flower, having blossoms and leaves; the field of pure white shall be bordered by a band or strip of blue, and this in turn shall be bordered by a strip or fringe of old gold; and said flag shall be regarded and used as the West Virginia State flag on all occasions where a special display of the State's individuality shall become necessary, or be regarded as appropriate."

THE STATE FLOWER.
(*Rhododendron maximum*, or Big Laurel.)

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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Prepared by HENRY S. GREEN, State Historian and Archivist.

The beginnings of any general history of the people of West Virginia must reach well back into colonial days, even though we leave out of the reckoning altogether the story of those Indian tribes that claimed our hills and valleys as their hunting grounds before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, and though we take no account of the mystery of the race of mound builders who are supposed to have dwelt within our borders as the prehistoric predecessors of the Indians. In a historical sketch suitable for the purposes of this manual, it is the opinion of the writer that little should be attempted except a brief outline of those political movements and events which have had a prominent part in creating the conditions by which the West Virginians of today find themselves environed.

Those social and political movements and events which transformed the people of colonial Virginia into citizens of the United States are marked on the pages of history by certain great state papers. Likewise another series of movements and events which culminated in the dismemberment of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the creation of the state of West Virginia is recorded in a remarkable group of state papers. These great public documents, beginning with the Declaration of Independence and ending with the West Virginia constitution of 1872, with its amendments to date, contain so much that is fundamental in our history and government that they are properly included in this manual. Each one of them relates to a link in a chain of great events, as that chain has been forged into the history of the United States and of the state of West Virginia. No attempt will be made in this sketch to give a detailed chronicle of those events or to present an adequate historical account of the honorable part played in many of them by West Virginians.

Such a work would greatly transcend the limits assigned to this article, in which it is proposed to give a brief outline of certain phases of the state's development, with a somewhat more detailed account of the events and conditions of our historical yesterday and today. Naturally such a work will be largely a compilation of statements of fact which have already been made at various times and places by others.

Early Colonial Settlements.

White men began to make settlements in the eastern parts of the territory now embraced within the boundaries of West Virginia as early as the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Some of the incidents of those earliest settlements are thus related by Professor Virgil A. Lewis in a sketch prepared for a previous edition of this manual:

"In 1725 John Van Metre, an Indian trader from the Hudson river, traversed the lower Shenandoah, Upper Potomac and South Branch Valleys, but the honor of fixing the first home in the state was reserved for another. This was Morgan *ap* Morgan who, in 1727, reared his cabin on the site of the present village of Bunker Hill, in Mill Creek magis-

terial district in Berkeley county. He was a native of Wales who came early in life to Pennsylvania and thence removed to the Shenandoah Valley. He was soon followed by some German people from Pennsylvania, whose ancestral home was old Mecklenberg in the Fatherland; they crossed the Potomac at the 'Old Pack Horse Ford' in 1727, and a mile above, on its southern bank, built a little village which they called New Mecklenberg. This is now Shepherdstown, the oldest town in West Virginia. In 1730, Isaac Van Metre, son of the explorer received from Governor William Gooch a grant for a large body of land chiefly in what is now Berkeley and Jefferson counties. A part of this he sold to Joist Hite, who, in 1732, brought sixteen families from York, Pennsylvania, all of whom settled in the Lower Shenandoah Valley.

The Fairfax Land Grant.

"What is known as the 'Fairfax Land Grant' was an important factor in the settlement of West Virginia. In 1681, King Charles II. granted to Lord Hopton and others what has long since been known as the 'Northern Neck of Virginia', including all the region lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers in Virginia, and extending west of the Blue Ridge where it embraced all of the West Virginia counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, and part of Tucker. The title of this property passed from one to another until it became the property of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. He resolved to have its boundaries ascertained, and, after ten years of effort on his part, his surveyors followed up the Potomac to the first fountain of its North Branch, where, on the 17th day of October, 1746, they erected the famous 'Fairfax Stone', the first monument marking a boundary of real estate in West Virginia. Then he resolved to sell these lands in quantities to suit purchasers, and, in 1747, he sent young George Washington, and his nephew, William Fairfax, to survey and locate these lands. The boy surveyors crossed the Blue ridge; William Lindsey piloted them into the Upper Potomac wilderness; Henry Ashby and Richard Taylor were chainmen, and Robert Ashby, marker. More than three hundred tracts were surveyed and thus it was that the leader of the American armies in the Revolution and the first President of the United States, surveyed the first farms in West Virginia. Later, the 'South Branch Manor', containing 55,000 acres in Hardy county; and the 'Patterson's Creek Manor' of 10,000 acres and the 'Fairfax Manor', both in Hampshire county, were laid out by other surveyors for Lord Fairfax.

Over the Mountains.

"In 1742, four years before the planting of the 'Fairfax Stone,' other explorers entered the southern part of the state. This year, John Peter Salley, accompained by Charles St. Clair, John Howard, and his son Josiah Howard, left his home at the base of the Blue Ridge in Augusta county and proceeding through the Greenbrier Valley, reached New River, which the party decended to Richmond Falls; thence over the mountains to the westward of Coal River; down to its mouth; and thence

descended the Great Kanawha to the Ohio, where they arrived May 6th, 1742.

"In 1749, Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell built a cabin on Marlin's Bottom, at the mouth of Knapp's creek, now in Pocahontas county and were thus the first white settlers on Greenbrier river. Here they were found in 1751 by John Lewis and his son Andrew, who this year came over the mountains as the surveyors of the Greenbrier Land Company, which had a grant for 100,000 acres on Greenbrier river.

Christopher Gist's Explorations.

"The Ohio Company, which was to be prominent in the early settlement of West Virginia, without actual results, was formed in 1748. Its stockholders were John Hanbury, Thomas Lee, then Governor of Virginia, Arthur Dodds, Samuel Smith, James Wardrop, Capel Hanbury, Robert Dinwiddie, John Taylor, Presley Thornton, Augustus Washington, Richard Lee, Nathaniel Chapman, Jacob Giles, Thomas Cresap, John Mercer, James Scott, Robert Carter, George Mason, and the executors of the estate of Lawrence Washington. All were residents of Virginia and Maryland except the Hanburys, who were merchants of London. The King granted the Company 500,000 acres, of which 200,000 were to be largely located in the Northern Pan-Handle of West Virginia. Later, the company desired to obtain a grant for the region between the Great Kanawha and Monongahela rivers. Christopher Gist, an eminent surveyor of North Carolina was employed to make exploration of this region.

"Gist made his report and a petition went over-sea to 'the King's Most Excellent Majesty,' praying for a grant for the lands thus explored, and for permission to form a separate government in the region between the Allegheny mountains and the Ohio river. Then began years of waiting and negotiation which finally resulted in the merging of the Ohio and Walpole companies into the Grand Ohio Company, which continued its efforts to found a new government on the Ohio, until they were terminated by the Revolution. This proposed province was to have been called Vandalia; with Samuel Wharton, Governor, and the capital at the mouth of the Great Kanawha—now Point Pleasant in Mason county.

Other Early Settlements.

"Meantime, exploration and settlement continued. In the year 1750, Doctor Thomas Walker with five companions went from Virginia into the Kentucky wilderness, whence the party journeyed northward; crossed the Big Sandy river, and on the 28th of June of the last mentioned year, reached the mouth of Greenbrier. These were the first white men that traversed that part of West Virginia south of New River. In 1754, the old French and Indian War began; the next year Braddock's army was disastrously defeated on the fatal field of Monongahela. Thereafter, many West Virginia pioneers fell victims to savage barbarity, and numbers of those who escaped were for years shut up in frontier forts. But notwithstanding the storm of barbarian war, brave men pushed on into the wil-

derness. In 1756, Thomas Eckarly and his two brothers built cabins on Dunkard's Bottom on Cheat river, now in Preston county. Two years later, Thomas Decker and others began a settlement at the mouth of Decker's creek, on the Monongahela, where Morgantown now stands. In 1761, several families found homes on Muddy creek and elsewhere in what is now Greenbrier county. But the Indians soon broke up the Dunkard's Bottom and Decker's settlements, and in 1763 massacred the settlers on Muddy creek. In this year the French and Indian War terminated with the English in possession of the Ohio Valley; and in 1764, General Boquet marched an army into the Ohio wilderness, and in the Muskingum Valley made a treaty with the Indians who there gave up their captives. Ninety of those thus delivered had been carried away from the West Virginia settlements.

Ten Years of Peace.

"There were now ten years of a nominal peace, during which the settlements were widely extended. In 1764, John and Samuel Pringle settled on Buckhannon river, now in Upshur county, and John Simpson built a cabin where Clarksburg now stands. Four years thereafter, Zackwell Morgan and others made a permanent settlement at Morgantown, now in Monongalia county. In 1769, white settlers again returned to the Greenbrier Valley, and at the same time James Clark and John Judy reared their cabins on Big Sandy Creek and thus became the pioneer settlers of Preston county. In two years, too, John Wetzel and the Siverts and Calverts found homes in the hill country about the source of Grave creek now in Marshall county. On a bright spring morning, in 1770, Ebenezer Zane stood at the mouth of Wheeling creek and looked upon the panorama of hill, island, and river spread out before him. The founder of a future city was then upon its site, and he and his brothers, Jonathan and Silas, planted the first acre of corn ever grown where the city of Wheeling now stands. While they were thus engaged, Joseph Tomlinson built his cabin on the Grave Creek flats, where Moundsville in Marshall county now stands; and a daring frontiersman of the name of Tygart found a home at the mouth of Middle Island creek now in Pleasants county. In 1772, James Booth and John Thomas became the first settlers of Marion county, they having established themselves at Booth's creek in that year. In 1773, James and Thomas Parsons came from the South Branch Valley and fixed their habitations at the Horse-shoe bend of Cheat river, now in Tucker county. The next year Leonard Morris brought his family to the present site of Marmet—old Brownstown—on the Great Kanawha river, and was thus the first permanent settler in Kanawha county.

The Dunmore War.

"The era of peace now ended; the Indians began hostilities, and the din of preparation for war was heard in the West Virginia settlements. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, crossed the Blue Ridge, mustered an army in the Lower Shenandoah Valley and marched it to the banks of the Scioto river in the Ohio wilderness. Another army was collected

in the Upper Shenandoah Valley and, under General Andrew Lewis. marched by way of the Great Kanawha, and at its mouth, on the 10th day of October, 1774, defeated the warriors of the Confederated Nations of the Ohio wilderness. With Dunmore, there were men from the South Branch of the Potomac, and others from the Greenbrier Valley were with General Lewis. Fort Henry at Wheeling and Fort Randolph at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river were now built and were the most western outposts of civilization.

War of the Revolution.

"Then came the Revolution, and West Virginia pioneers were ready. The first body of troops which joined Washington at Boston from the South side of the Potomac, was Colonel Hugh Stevenson's company from Berkeley—now Jefferson—county. West Virginians served in the north and in the south in that struggle, and there are more graves of Revolutionary soldiers in West Virginia than in any other American state,—the thirteen original colonies alone excepted. The struggle for Independence ended, but the Indian wars continued until General Wayne broke the savage power at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. This forever put an end to savage warfare on the south side of the Ohio, and West Virginia pioneers were henceforth safe in their cabin homes.

"At the close of the year 1800, men were felling the forests on the hills and in the valleys of West Virginia. Homes of thrift and industry gave evidence of long years of settlement in the Eastern Pan-Handle, while from the Allegheny mountains to the Ohio, cabin homes dotted the landscape. Thirteen of the present West Virginia counties then had an existence; Wheeling, Clarksburg, Wellsburg, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant and Charleston were at that time frontier villages, and the people continued to make history."

The Beginnings of Discord.

The steady streams of pioneer migration toward the Ohio Valley that found their way through the mountain gaps and along the water courses continued to increase the population of the older settlements, to add to the total number of settlements and to extend the area of occupied lands west of the Mountains.

While these new settlements were organized as counties and subdivisions of the state of Virginia, there developed from very early days a clash of economic interests and a divergence of political ideals between the people of the eastern and western sections of the state which culminated in the sixties in the dismemberment of the Old Dominion. The earlier stages of that controversy are graphically portrayed in the following paragraphs quoted from "The Two Virginias" by Granville Davisson Hall, first secretary of state of West Virginia:

"As the population increased and spread westward great inequalities in representation grew up. Around Williamsburg, the seat of government, counties and settlements were subdivided into small precincts, to each of which two members of the House of Delegates were

allowed, while no more was allotted to the larger counties farther removed from the executive influence. No more was allowed to all West Augusta. Representation was distributed in double, triple or even quadruple proportions around Williamsburg, to the great dissatisfaction of people farther west.

The Earliest Agitation.

"In 1816, a large and intelligent population having grown up in the valleys west of the Blue Ridge, a serious agitation for a fairer basis of representation in the Assembly, was started at Winchester. Frederick Cook, General Boyd and Edmund Pendleton prepared and sent out circulars in May, which gave the first decided impulse to the cause of constitutional reform west of the Blue Ridge. These brought together at Winchester, twenty-five to thirty gentlemen, by whom the grievances of Middle and Western Virginia, and means of redress were discussed.

"July fourth following, a convention of delegates from thirty-six counties was held at Staunton, who memorialized the Assembly to equalize representation among the free white people of Virginia according to numbers, and to equalize the land tax; to which was added, on motion of a member from Fairfax, to extend the suffrage to all white male citizens twenty-one years of age who 'have evidence of common interest with and attachment to the community' (this being the language of the Bill of Rights). A bill in this form was passed in the House of Delegates. In the Senate a motion was made to introduce a representation for slaves. It did not pass the Senate, but a bill was passed to equalize representation in the senatorial districts; and this was the law when the Convention of 1829-30 was called.

The Staunton Convention.

"Another convention gathered at Staunton, in 1825. More than a hundred delegates were present. They had come from all parts of the state,—from the Potomac and Tidewater to the Ohio River,—to demand representation in the House of Delegates based on the white population; reduction of the number of delegates in the House; enlargement of the right of suffrage; abolishment of the executive council, and the creation of a more responsible executive. Their object was to bring their grievances before the public. They sat with open doors and kept a journal, which was published in all the gazettes of the day and communicated to the Assembly with a memorial.

"As the result of this convention, an act of Assembly was passed submitting (but to freeholders only) the question of calling a convention. The act proposed to base representation on what was called the 'Federal Number'—that is, three-fifths of the slaves to be counted in the basis. This was called the 'black basis.' Under discussion, the proposition was made so odious that it was abandoned. It was found if the argument justified basing representation on any part of the slaves, it justified including them all.

"The bill as passed based representation in the convention on white

population and taxation combined—that is, persons and property. As slaves were property, this element was an offset against free citizens.

"The convention was called by a vote of 21,896 in favor, to 16,646 against. In the West, the vote was almost unanimous in favor of the convention; in the East, almost half of the vote was against it.

First Representative Convention.

"This was the first constitutional convention ever assembled in Virginia, with the authority of the people behind it; and even then, only a minority of them, for none but freeholders were allowed to vote. It had taken nearly fifty-four years to make this much progress; and even yet, the unlanded white people were denied a share in the selection of the delegates. Nearly two generations had passed under the iron rule made for them by the ex-burgesses, and the East still resisted the assemblage of any body which might take down the bars that hedged in their landed and slave domination and excluded the free white element lacking these requisites of Virginia citizenship.

"The convention of 1829-30 embraced ninety-six members. In the personal distinction of many of the delegates, the ex-burgesses' gathering in 1776, cannot have equalled this. Ex-President Monroe was a delegate from Loudon county and president of the convention. Ex-President Madison was delegate from Orange. Chief Justice Marshall represented the city of Richmond. John Randolph, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and numerous other names scarcely less distinguished in that period, figured in the roll-call. Philip Doddridge, Lewis Summers and Alexander Campbell were among the eminent members from the West. Monroe, Madison, Doddridge, Marshall and Summers constituted the most important committee,—on the executive and legislative departments and on the fundamental principles of government. Yet even this array of heavy metal did not result in battering down the barriers raised by their predecessors in 1776, against participation in the government by the unendowed white citizen.

Masterly Inactivity.

"A masterly inactivity was clearly the plan of those who controlled this convention. The report of the committee named was in favor of basing representation in the House of Delegates on the white population exclusively. But nothing came of it. In the discussion 'exclusively' was stricken out and the words 'and taxation' substituted. This simply continued the existing basis. On this issue was founded most of the debate which occupied the convention; but it had been fore-ordained that it should result in nothing.

"Memorials demanding a more liberal suffrage were presented from eastern as well as western counties. Chief Justice Marshall presented one, appealing to the Bill of Rights and quoting from its declarations as their justification. Philip Doddridge went back to the organization in 1776 and showed that it utterly lacked the authority of the people, having nothing behind it save the initiative of the gentlemen who had

been burgesses under the Colony, who simply usurped the functions of the people, without asking their consent.

Westerners Angered.

"There was in this convention a good deal of restlessness—even anger—among the western members over the unwillingness of the East to let down the bars to a wider suffrage and a fairer basis of representation; and eastern members realized that the seed had already been sown for a division of the state. Ex-President Monroe—true to his ancient fame as a peacemaker—addressed the convention in an endeavor to pour oil on the angry waters. He deprecated the possibility of a severance of East and West as the greatest calamity which could befall the commonwealth. He admitted frankly that the East, with its larger slave and landed interests to protect might be excused for an unwillingness to give up the advantages those interests enjoyed under existing limitations on suffrage and legislative representation, or to risk these advantages by granting increased political power to classes unfriendly to the existing discriminations. Mr. Monroe expressed solicitude for the promotion of lines of communication and commerce with the distant West, one crossing the mountains on the line of the Potomac, another from the line of the James River, for national reasons. Like other statesmen of his time, he was afraid there might develop a line of cleavage north and south between the original states and the Mississippi Valley, from lack of commercial facilities between East and West, which would result in a movement for a separate government in the Mississippi region, such as it is believed Burr contemplated when he organized his expedition to the Southwest. Such lines, while reaching beyond Virginia, would also promote settlements in western Virginia and strengthen the ties between the outlying region and the tidewater.

"But in the matter of a broader suffrage or a fairer basis of representation in the General Assembly, the East had the votes and were unwilling to make the concessions demanded by the West.

Freehold Suffrage.

"At that period Virginia was the only State which still adhered to a strictly freehold suffrage. She had 143,000 free white male citizens, of whom 100,000 paid taxes to the state; of whom, again, only 40,000 were freeholders. This minority, with three-fifths representation for their slaves held control of all State legislation.

"The odium attaching to this aristocratic system in Virginia was not confined within her own boundaries. That it was a matter of criticism elsewhere is shown by the incident in the United States House of Representatives in January, 1805. Mr. Dawson of Virginia had introduced resolutions to retrocede to Maryland and Virginia the territory each had given for the District of Columbia. The advocates of retrocession laid stress upon the hardship imposed upon the people in the District within the lines of the states from which they had been taken because they were deprived of the political representation in local government

enjoyed by the citizens of the states from which they had been withdrawn. They were declared to be the veriest 'political slaves.'.

"Mr. Dennis, of Pennsylvania, replying, remarked that if the citizens of that portion of the District west of the Potomac should be retroceded, it would not relieve them from their political slavery, because a large portion of the people of Virginia were already denied representation in the state government; and the only effect of giving back this territory to Virginia would be to add to the number of the 'political slaves' already there.

New Constitution Adopted.

"The constitution submitted by the convention of 1829-30 was adopted by the people. The vote was 41,618 for. and 15,563 against. Within the bounds of what is now West Virginia 8,365 votes were cast against the constitution and only 1,383 in favor of it. Philip Doddridge was especially emphatic and influential in his denunciation of it. Doddridge, who died in 1832, was recognized as one of the ablest men in Virginia—or in the United States.

"Thus this long-contested vital issue—whether citizenship or property should shape the legislation of the state, and whether the burden of taxation should be borne equitably by all interests—was again referred to the growing future. The Westerners looked hopefully to the growth west of the mountains to strengthen their cause. The Easterners apparently were weakening on some points of the old and bitter controversy, and recognized that in time western growth might vanquish them.

"It had taken more than fifty years to get one convention—how far away was the next? In the twenty years that followed, Virginia could not but feel the impulses of national progress all around her, desperately as she might resist it for the protection of the semi-barbaric system of breeding human chattels for the cane and cotton fields of the South; but twenty years brought around provision for a convention to be held in the winter of 1850-51. The whole number of delegates was to be 135, of whom the territory now in West Virginia was allowed thirty-four.

The Constitution of 1851.

"The convention met in October, 1850, and adjourned to January, to await census data. The foremost and absorbing question when they got to work was, once more, equality of representation and equal suffrage. The attitude of the western men was firmer than ever, and the feeling on both sides more bitter.

"On the 10th of May, the convention was in such temper it could not do business and adjourned over.

"In the first West Virginia constitutional convention, Mr. Van Winkle stated, in the hearing of the writer, that in the Virginia convention of 1850-51, of which he had been a member, the western members had reached complete concert of action and determined that if the East would not agree to concede the white basis for the House of Delegates, they

would withdraw in a body from the convention. The crisis seems to have been reached May 10th, when that day's adjournment occurred; for upon reassembling, the East was ready to come to terms. The eastern majority did yield the white basis for the House and made other important concessions, one being the election of governor by the people and another a move in the direction of fairer taxation. The constitution as submitted declared taxation should be 'equal and uniform' except that slaves should be taxed on only $300 value at the rate laid on land, and those under twelve years old should not be taxed at all. The West fought hard to keep out this exception, but in vain.

"The victory was, after all, a rather barren one for the West; for the East continued in the Senate its representation for three-fifths of its slaves—then numbering near a half million—and thus controlling the Senate, it could effectually check any reformatory legislation which might be attempted by the House.

"The constitution was ratified, in a three-days' election, by a vote about seven to one. The only counties giving majorities against it were in the East.

"This was the end of the struggle in Virginia for democratic government. For a hundred years, while a colony under the British crown, and seventy-five years as a state in the American Union, Virginia had been an aristocracy denying equal part in the government to the majority of its white citizens.

The End Was Not Yet.

"And the end was not yet. The ancient wrong, so deeply rooted in the whole history of Virginia, was carried forward for one more decade, with its unequal representation and its discriminative taxes; with a great population held as chattels yet used to control the legislative policy of the state; with the growing national issue of universal slavery or disunion rising like a black storm-cloud in the South and steadily growing in political menace.

The Slave-Breeding Industry.

"During the greater part of the three-quarters of a century through which Virginia had been an American State she was absorbed in the industry of breeding negro laborers for the planting states around the Gulf and in the domestic traffic of marketing them. If the men who designed the seal prescribed in her first constitution had been gifted with prophetic ken and the true artistic sense, instead of the amazon with spear and sword standing with one foot on the prostrate tyrant and uttering the legend 'Sic semper tyrannis," the design would have been a typical 'nigger trader' armed with the tools of his trade—a blacksnake whip and 'horse pistol', hand-cuffs and chain—with an auction block and a collection of unhappy chattels in the foreground.

"For more than half the nineteenth century, while the rest of the world was waxing in civilization and humane amelioration, the commonwealth of Virginia was given over to the system which would have

been typified by such a seal; all the while denying equal rights to white citizens who did not approve of nor participate in the profits of breeding or trafficking in this human commodity.

The Evil That Men Do.

"This was 'legitimacy' in old Virginia; rooted away back in the unspeakable cruelty and corruption of English royalty; founded in usurpation and denial of civil rights; maintained in implacable discrimination; ending in treason and war to maintain this semi-barbaric anthropophagic cult, against the growing protest of the whole enlightened world.

"What is to be the future of the African crop planted by Virginia in the states bordering the Atlantic and the Gulf, may well give our wisest statesmen pause. It is a heritage of evil already grown so great as to cast an immense shadow athwart the future. Fixed and inexorable as eternal justice it is, that 'the evil that men do lives after them'.

Deliverance With Secession.

"The revolt in the mountains of West Virginia against the bargain made by the Richmond convention in 1861 with the emissary of the Montgomery League, to turn over Virginia for purposes of rebellion to the Southern Confederacy, was a deliverance—as far as it could reach—from the infamous system described and the visible head of that revolt was a deliverer, not a usurper. The restoration with which his name is linked only restored the Virginia municipality as it existed before the rebellion. The division of the commonwealth afterwards was the logical aftermath of the crop of treason and rebellion gathered at Richmond.

"There is nothing in the long history of Virginia which we can be prouder of than the uprising west of the mountains in 1861—nothing approaching it in patriotism or moral heroism, unless we go back to the rebellion of Nathaniel Bacon, against the incapacity or cowardice of Berkeley, to save the people of the colony from the savages.

A Freedom Loving People.

"There were then west of the Alleghenies a resolute and intelligent people numbering between three and four hundred thousand. Most of them were native to the soil and inured to the hardships long suffered in the West under the harrow of Virginia aristocratic rule. A majority of them were of the freedom-loving Scotch-Irish stock, whose ancestors had been driven from European homes in the eighteenth century; who pouring through the intervals of the Appalachian range in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, planted in those regions the rich blood and rugged virtues which have characterized that hardy and virtuous stock wherever it springs. Not much of the Cavalier element, which found congenial conditions in the tidewater region, ever made its way across the mountains in Virginia. Indeed, it was a hundred years after the early settlements in the tidewater before those people had crossed the fifty miles of forest which separated them from the Blue Ridge. The people who settled the Shenandoah Valley and the valleys between

that and the Ohio River, whatever else they lacked, had one sterling virtue found in all mountain peoples; they were vigilant to resist encroachment upon their liberties."

The Restored Government.

The restoration of the government of which Mr. Hall speaks was accomplished at Wheeling. With the adoption at Richmond of the ordinance of secession, the state government of Virginia, as one of the United States, fell into a condition of suspended animation. Acting on the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and in the Bill of Rights of their own state constitution, the people of the western counties, still firm in their allegiance to the government and constitution of the United States, proceeded to restore their state government under the constitution and laws of Virginia. The ordinance of secession was adopted at Richmond April 17th, 1861. Five days later, there went out from Clarksburg a call for a convention to be held at Wheeling, "to consider and determine upon such action as the people of Northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency." That convention assembled May 13th and after three days of debate and deliberation adopted resolutions, proclaiming loyalty to the federal government and calling for the election of delegates to a second convention to be held June 11th. These delegates were to be chosen June 4th, and it was provided that members elected May 23rd to the general assembly, "who concur in the views of this convention" should be entitled to seats in the convention of June 11th as members thereof.

Secession Ordinance Repudiated.

The June convention in a "Declaration of Rights" repudiated the ordinance of secession and the action of the convention which had adopted it. The declaration repudiated also the "usurped power of the state executive" and declared "that the offices of all who adhere to the said convention and executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial are vacated."

On June 19th an ordinance was adopted by the convention providing for the restoration of the state government, the selection of a governor and other officials. It directed the convening of a session of the legislature at Wheeling July 1st, and made all necessary provision for the regular receipt and disbursement of the public moneys by the officials of the restored government. The next day the convention elected Francis H. Pierpont Governor of Virginia, filled the other state offices as directed in the ordinances adopted, and adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of August following.

At the general election of May 23rd, 1861, three members of congress had been chosen from districts embracing the western counties, and these members William G. Brown, Jacob B. Blair and Kellian V. Whaley, were promptly seated as Virginia representatives, their credentials having been furnished by the restored government. On July 9th the legislature in session at Wheeling elected as United States senators for

Virginia Waitman T. Willey of Monongalia county and John S. Carlile of Harrison county. They were promptly seated in the United States senate.

[John S. Carlile was chosen at the general election of May 23rd to represent the 11th district of Virginia. He resigned his seat in the House July 9th, 1861, after having been elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of the restored government of Virginia. Jacob B. Blair of Wood county was chosen to fill the vacancy, a special election having been held on the fourth Thursday of October, 1861.]

Creating a New State.

While some few of the delegates participating in these conventions at Wheeling would, doubtless, have been willing to allow matters to rest with the restoration of the government of Virginia in the hands of men loyal to the federal government at Washington, an overwhelming majority of the members regarded that restoration merely as one of the necessary legal steps for the constitutional formation of a new state in which they might secure absolute assurance of freedom from an irksome domination. Reassembling at Wheeling on the first Tuesday of August, pursuant to adjournment, the convention which had accomplished the restoration of the government of Virginia proceeded to pass an "ordinance providing for the creation of a new state out of the territory of this state", and called a special election at which the people of the state should vote on the question of forming a new state and should choose delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in Wheeling in case the new state proposition carried. The election was held October 24th, 1861, and the returns showed 18,408 votes in favor of the new state and 781 against it. The constitutional convention therefore met at Wheeling November 26th and drew up the first constitution of the state of West Virginia, adjourning February 18th, 1862. In accordance with the ordinance adopted by the convention, the proposed constitution was submitted to popular vote and adopted by an overwhelming majority. Governor Pierpont announced the result of the election and called a special session of the legislature. That body met in Wheeling May 6th, 1862, and on the 12th of May passed an act giving its consent to the formation and erection of a new state within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

Recognized at Washington.

In due time the validity of the proceedings of the various conventions and of the Restored Government of Virginia was recognized by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government, and West Virginia entered upon her existence as one of the family of states, June 20th, 1863. The political history of the state during the war period and the reconstruction period that followed, with the events that led to the revision of the state constitution in 1872 are thus related in Callahan's Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia in a special article prepared by Hon. George E. Price of Charleston:

"The first legislature assembled in Wheeling June 20th, 1863, the day when the state government went into effect. The Senate was composed

of twenty members. John M. Phelps of Mason County was elected President. The House of Delegates had fifty-one members. Spicer Patrick of Kanawha was elected Speaker. Among the members were Nathan Goff, father of the present United States Senator, Daniel Lamb, of Wheeling; J. C. McGrew, of Monongalia; J. M. McWhorter, Lewis Ruffner, P. G. VanWinkle and Chester D. Hubbard.

There was no division by political parties at this time. All were in favor of the maintenace of the Union, and outside of the measure necessary for putting the new government into operation, the legislature was chiefly concerned with measures relating to and growing out of the existing war. It remained in session until December 11th, 1863.

"This was also true of the legislature of 1864 and 1865. William E. Stevenson was elected President of the Senate at the session of 1864 over Daniel D. T. Farnsworth. Among the new members of this session was Edwin Maxwell of Harrison county. The Speaker of the House was Le Roy Kramer.

"At the session of 1865 William E. Stevenson was again elected President of the Senate. Among the new members of the House were James H. Ferguson of Cabell and H. C. McWhorter of Kanawha.

"At the session of 1865 an amendment to the constitution was proposed, providing in effect that no person who had participated in the rebellion or given aid or comfort to the Confederacy should be deemed a citizen of the state or allowed to vote at any election. This amendment was voted on and afterwards adopted. This brings us to the close of the war.

Post-Bellum Problems.

"It must not be inferred from what has been said that there was no division of sentiment among the people of the counties now composing the state of West Virginia on the question of secession and the formation of the state of West Virginia. On the contrary, there was a very great division of sentiment, especially in the more Eastern and central counties. Large numbers of the people believed in the doctrine of state rights, and that their first allegiance was to the state of Virginia as between it and the Federal government, and, although there were comparatively few who were originally in favor of the withdrawal of the state from the Union, yet when the alternative was presented of remaining in the Union and furnishing troops to fight against the Southern people who had withdrawn or attempted to withdraw from the Union, or going with the state of Virginia in confederation with the other Southern states, they chose the latter course and large numbers of men from these counties went into the Confederate Army, and, in many instances, their families followed them through the lines and remained as refugees until the close of the war. A considerable part of the territory of West Virginia was the scene of active military operations during the war, and was held, a large part of the time, by the Confederate Army. Quite a number of raids and expeditions were made into the territory within the Union lines by the Confederates, and the same sort of raids and expeditions were made by the Union Army into the territory held by

the Confederates. Companies of home guards were formed among the Union men, and within this territory and a large part of the state there was a division of neighbor against neighbor—sometimes between members of the same family and between the people of one part of the county against those of another part. Men were killed; property was carried away; men were arrested and carried off to prison; armies were piloted by adherents of one side and the other, and advantage was taken of the situation by lawless men to commit violence and outrages of various kinds, and even in the legitimate prosecution of the war property of various kinds and stock and supplies were taken first by one army and then by the other, the Confederates taking from Union men and the Federals from those who adhered to the Southern cause. Those who adhered to the Union considered those that went with the Confederacy as traitors to the Federal Government, while those that went with the South considered the Union men that refused to go with the state of Virginia as traitors to their state, each one looking at the question from his own standpoint, and this state of bitterness increased as the war went on, so that at the close of the war there was a very difficult and trying situation to deal with in the State of West Virginia. Those who had remained loyal to the Federal Government and had taken part in the formation of the new state, took the position that those who had gone with the Confederacy should not be allowed to participate in the Government, hold office or vote, or exercise the duties of any public position; that they should not be allowed to bring suits in the courts and that they should be responsible for the losses that occurred to the Union men in the way of property carried off and destroyed or personal imprisonment inflicted by the Confederate troops. In return, the Confederate soldiers and their friends and sympathizers claimed that they had accepted the result of the war in good faith; that they were entitled to belligerent rights for whatever had been done during the war; that these had been accorded to them by the terms of the surrender at Appomattox, and that they ought to be allowed to exercise all the rights of citizenship. These matters are not mentioned for the purpose of reviving the bitter and unpleasant memories and antagonisms of the war, but as furnishing an explanation of the political history and events which occurred in the years following immediately after the close of the war. In addition to the adoption of the amendment to the constitution above mentioned, which provided in effect that no one who had participated in the rebellion or aided it should be considered a citizen of the state or have a right to vote at any election, statutes were passed requiring attorneys-at-law, teachers in public schools, jurors, voters and all officers to take oath that they had not, since the 20th of June, 1863, borne arms against the United States, or the state of West Virginia, or voluntarily given aid or comfort to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, etc. And the defendant in any suit brought could require the plaintiff to take such oath. The effect of this legislation was to prevent all Confederate soldiers and all persons who had aided, counselled, advised or assisted the Confederate cause from exercising any of the rights or functions above mentioned.

And a statute was also passed for the protection of the home guards, which provided that no suit should be maintained against any person for acts done in the suppression of the rebellion, and that it should be a sufficient defense to such suit or action to show that such act was done in obedience to the order or by the authority of any civil or military officer in this state, of the re-organized government of Virginia, or the government of the United States, or that said act was done in aid of the purposes and policy of said authorities in retarding, checking and suppressing the rebellion. Chapter 97, Acts 1866. At the same time the courts held that suits might be maintained by loyal persons against those who had been in the Confederate Army for injuries done by said Army to persons or property of loyal citizens, upon the theory that the Confederate Army was an unlawful conspiracy and enterprise; that all persons engaged in it were responsible for what was done whether they actually participated in the act or not, provided they were with the command by which the injury was done. Actions of trespass on the case were brought in many of the counties to recover damages on this theory against returned Confederate soldiers, and many judgments were obtained.

The Let-Up Party.

"At the election held in 1866, in many of the counties candidates were put forward by the Democratic, or what was known as the 'Let-up' Party, and some of these candidates were elected to the legislature, but in the case of Confederate soldiers or sympathizers they were not allowed to take their seats because they could not take the test oaths.

"At the session of this legislature of 1866, William E. Stevenson, of Wood county was elected President of the Senate. Among other members elected were Henry M. Mathews of Greenbrier and John S. Burdett. Mathews was not permitted to take his seat because he could not take the test oath.

"In his message to the legislature, Governor Boreman, spoke of the bad faith of the late rebels in standing for office and recommended more stringent laws, but he did recommend that suitors' test oaths be modified so as not to apply to any act since the war.

Relaxing the Rigors.

"An election for state officers was held in the Fall of 1866, Arthur I. Boreman being the candidate of the Republican party, and Benjamin H. Smith of Kanawha for the Democratic or 'Let-up' Party. Governor Boreman received 23,806 votes and Colonel Smith 17,144 votes, showing the growth of the sentiment in favor of relaxing the rigors of the legislation against the Southern sympathizers.

"At the session of 1867, David S. Pinnell was elected Speaker, and William P. Hubbard Clerk. Wesley Mollohan was a Committee Clerk. This legislature elected Peter G. Van Winkle and Waitman T. Willey United States Senators.

"The following members of Congress were elected in 1866: Chester

D. Hubbard from the First District. George R. Latham from the Second District and Kellian V. Whaley from the Third District.

"At the session of the legislature of 1868 Henry C. McWhorter was elected Speaker.

"In 1869, Solomon S. Fleming was elected Speaker; William E. Stevenson continuing President of the Senate.

"Among the new members in 1869 were E. Willis Wilson of Jefferson, John J. Jacob of Hampshire, William H. H. Flick of Pendleton, in the House; in the Senate, Henry G. Davis of Mineral. At this session D. D. T. Farnsworth was elected President of the Senate, and during the session Governor Arthur I. Boreman was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4th, 1869; the Governorship devolving upon Mr. Farnsworth as President of the Senate for a short time. An election for Governor was held in 1869, and William E. Stevenson was elected.

Sentiment Against Test Oaths.

"At the session of the legislature of 1869, Governor Stevenson recommended the repeal of the attorneys' and teachers' test oaths, and stated that he thought the wisdom of the further continuance of the suitors' test oaths was questionable. He also suggested the amendment of the Constitution so as to restore the privilege of citizenship to those disfranchised. He uses this language:

"'These restrictive measures were adopted during the time of great pubilc peril. They were prompted by that instinct of self-preservation which impels every community to shield itself from present or impending danger. Under such circumstances prompt and decisive measures were imperatively demanded and those entrusted with authority did not hesitate to resort to them. These disabilities were not, however, intended to be perpetual, but only to remain in force until all danger to the public peace was past—until those upon whom they were imposed gave evidence that they accepted in good faith the result of the war, and until the permanency of the state was fixed beyond all question. These restrictions did not originate in a vindictive spirit, nor have they been adhered to by any considerable number of persons for unworthy purposes, etc.'

"At the session of the legislature of 1870, William M. Welch of Mineral county was elected Speaker.

"Among the new members of the House were John J. Davis, Benjamin H. Smith, Henry Brannon, F. H. Pierpont who had returned from Virginina to Marion county, and George C. Sturgiss.

Test Oath Acts Repealed.

"At this session bills were passed repealing the attorneys', teachers' and suitors' test oaths, and Mr. Flick, who was a Northern man and had come into the state after the war, offered an amendment to the constitution providing that all male citizens of the state should be entitled to vote, except the usual disqualified classes such as minors, persons of unsound mind, paupers, etc. This amendment was adopted by the legis-

lature and submitted to a vote of the people, and was afterwards adopted. By this legislation, the returned Confederate soldiers and those who had aided and sympathized with the Confederate cause were admitted to vote and were relieved of other disabilities. The effect of this was to turn the State over to the Democrats; and at the general State election held in October, 1870, John J. Jacob, the Democratic or Let-up candidate for Governor was elected, receiving 28,093 votes over William E. Stevenson, Republican candidate, who received 26,683 votes."

The Democratic Regime.

A part of the aftermath of the war had been the maintenance in West Virginia of the civil disabilities imposed on all citizens of the state who had been in any way associated with the cause of the Confederacy. With the removal of those disabilities and the adoption of the constitution of 1872, political control of the state passed into the hands of Democratic leaders with a reliable and substantial majority of the voters behind them, and that regime remained unbroken during the next two decades. These were years of rapid development of the means of transportation in the state, and that development opened the way for the captains of industry and their followers to come in and possess the land. With the rapid growth of the industries and the population of the state, the relation of numbers between the political parties changed gradually, till in the fall election of 1888, the vote on the face of the returns stood 78,714 for Goff, Republican, and 78,604 for Fleming, Democrat. The election was contested, however, and, after a contest lasting nearly a year, Governor Fleming was seated in the gubernatorial chair. With the administration of his successor, Governor MacCorkle, the line of Democratic governors was broken, and in 1896, the political control of the state passed again to the Republican party with the election of Governor George W. Atkinson. A. B. White, Republican, was elected in 1900. He was succeeded by W. M. O. Dawson, Republican, in 1904. William E. Glasscock was elected in 1908, and the present Governor, Henry D. Hatfield, was the choice of the people of the state in 1912.

Republicans at the Helm.

During the period of the state's history covering the last two decades there has been a remarkable growth and development of our great industries. Markets have been opened up for the products of our fields and forests and mines, for our coal, oil, gas, salt, lumber and other commodities, and a tremendous tonnage has been developed by the great railway systems that cross our state. This industrial development has brought to the front new problems of government, and certain great economic questions relating to taxation and finance, to the control of public service corporations, to the conservation of our natural resources, to safeguarding the rights of working men and women, to the development of an adequate educational system, have occupied the thought of each successive administration. An agitation and controversy which raged with more or less disregard and disarrangement of party lines throughout the

administrations of Governor White and Governor Dawson greatly modified our methods of raising revenue for state purposes and resulted in a much needed overhauling of our machinery for assessing, levying and collecting taxes. During the administration of Governor Glasscock arose a disastrous conflict between organized labor and organized capital engaged in the great coal industry, and throughout the three administrations preceding the inauguration of Governor Hatfield, there has been up for discussion, in West Virginia as throughout the nation, the question of the control of public service corporations by the state through suitable governmental agencies. With some stage of the solution of all these great modern problems of government the present administration has had something to do, and it is a part of the purpose of this sketch to give a brief account of the more important executive and legislative activities of Henry D. Hatfield's first three years in office as Governor of West Virginia.

Present Day Problems of Statesmanship.

Every other regular session of the West Virginia legislature covers a period of forty-five days during the interval between the election and the inauguration of a new governor. It is natural that at this session the governor-elect should take a deep interest in the proceedings of the lawmakers and that his counsel should be sought by the leaders of both houses in the shaping of important legislative measures. In the session of 1913 Governor Hatfield was keenly interested in several important propositions before the two houses, and he took a conspicuous part in framing and championing such important acts as those which gave the state its prohibition law, its public service commission, its workmen's compensation law, and a measure for the regulation of hydro-electric companies. The legislative work of the session was more or less impeded because of the engrossment of the attention of the members in a stubborn three-cornered contest for the United States senatorship, and because of the further fact that a tied senate gave to neither party a full measure of power; nor did this condition tend to develop on either side a proper sense of responsibility. In spite of these untoward conditions, the acts referred to and several other laws of great importance to the people of the state were placed on the statute book during the session which ended just previous to Governor Hatfield's inauguration.

Abnormal and Menacing Conditions.

The new governor was almost immediately confronted with abnormal and menacing conditions. During the first month of his administration one of the most destructive floods that ever swept down the Ohio Valley brought loss and suffering and the peril of death to many citizens along the banks of the rivers. The prompt organization of relief for those who were in danger and distress from the effects of the flood was one of the first of the unusual official tasks that fell to the lot of Governor Hatfield. Another menace which had been handed down from the previous administration was the strike situation. Certain districts of the state were

under martial law. The great coal industry in that region was paralyzed. The operation of the courts of justice in regard to a certain class of cases was in abeyance, and a military commission was exercising the functions of the court. Scores of men were imprisoned, and drastic sentences inflicted on them by the commission were only awaiting the approval of the governor before being executed. Other trials by court martial were in prospect. Meanwhile the state was maintaining a large military force in the field at a ruinous expense, and the outlook for industrial peace was anything but encouraging.

Governor Hatfield promptly made a careful personal investigation of the situation. One of his first official acts was the discharge of the men who had been convicted by the military court and sentenced to long terms in the Penitentiary. This was a stepping stone to the settlement of the strike that had terrorized the Paint and Cabin Creek section of the Kanawha mining district. Within a month the governor had the situation so well in hand that the military forces were withdrawn, and peace was restored in the disturbed area, and the foundation had been laid for a restoration of workable conditions between employers and employes in the great coal industry.

As "Final Arbitrator."

Following the settlement of the Paint and Cabin Creek strike situation, a serious difficulty was confronted in the New River and Winding Gulf district, where 30,000 men were affected. The operators and miners were unable to come to terms upon a new wage contract, and Governor Hatfield was asked to use his good offices to bring about a settlement. This he was able to do within a few days, and by this act he brought to a termination the threatened difficulty in the New River and Winding Gulf district. One of the provisions of the contract entered into by the miners and operators of the New River district was that the Governor should act as final arbitrator in all disputes between the miners and operators that could not be settled by the joint board, composed of two representatives of the operators and two representatives of the miners. Governor Hatfield served in this capacity for some two years and gave much time to the consideration of cases that could not be settled by the arbitration board. In this capacity he gave eminent satisfaction to both sides as evidenced by the fact that he was tendered the thanks of the miners and operators for his services. As soon as the contract was brought about between the New River and Winding Gulf operators and miners, the scene of the industrial conflict was changed from West Virginia to Colorado where there has raged a constant turmoil ever since.

Virginia Debt Controversy.

Another menace of long standing that had become acute when Governor Hatfield took up the reins of government was the Virginia debt litigation in the supreme court of the United States. The history of that controversy reaches back to the time of the creation of the state, and many of the questions involved have to do with transactions of the government of Virginia in the ante-bellum period.

Elsewhere in this manual the main facts of that long controversy between the two Virginias are set forth in the form of a series of digests of decisions and state papers. It is necessary to take up in this sketch only the part played by Governor Hatfield's administration in the conduct of the case since its reopening in the supreme court subsequent to the tentative decision of the matter announced in 1911. By that decision West Virginia's share of the principal of the ancient obligation was definitely fixed at $7,182,507.49. Nothing was done about it till 1913, when Virginia asked the court for a final judgment which would include interest on the principal debt of more than seven million dollars, this accumulated interest amounting to far more than the original debt.

A Layman's View.

Governor Hatfield made a careful personal study of the case as it had been conducted by those in charge of West Virginia's defense. To his layman mind it seemed that, perhaps, the able counsel for West Virginia had placed too much stress on the merely legalistic and technical points raised in the course of the litigation, and that they had not made an adequate study of the historical aspects of the financial relations existing between the eastern and western districts of Virginia when the old partnership was dissolved in the sixties.

This view of the situation the governor urged on the commission which he had been authorized by the legislature of 1913 to appoint. It was difficult for him to convince the members of the commission, apparently, that there was any room whatever for further defense of West Virginia's case before the court. However, the governor urged his point and began the campaign of historical and statistical research which resulted in the reopening of the case and the further reference of it to Master Littlefield for a reinvestigation and restatement of the facts. This restatement sustained the contention of our counsel that West Virginia is entitled to a share of the assets that were in the possession of Virginia in 1861. In a decision handed down June 14, 1915, the court confirmed the statement of the Master, reducing the principal of the debt to $4,215,622.28.

Mulcted for the Interest.

The further decision of the court that West Virginia must pay interest on the principal sum brings the total of the obligation to $12,393,929.50, as of July 1, 1915.

As the grounds on which the court has mulcted West Virginia for interest would have been in every respect the same had the final decision been rendered on the seven million instead of the four million principal basis, it is entirely fair to say that Governor Hatfield's success in securing a rehearing of the case has resulted in reducing the judgment against West Virginia by some nine million dollars, for interest reckoned on the original finding of the court at the same rate as its final decision would have brought the total amount of the debt to about $21,000,000.

As to the Future.

Whether or not it may be possible for the state to make further resistance to the payment of what many of our people still regard as an unjust claim is a question that must be decided with due reference to the great principles of justice and with a proper regard for the credit and reputation of the commonwealth. Among men of profound learning in the law and of the utmost integrity there is a difference of opinion as to what the next step of West Virginia should be. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome, the people of the state cannot fail to look with satisfaction upon the important results that have grown out of the sturdy efforts put forth by the Hatfield administration for a more equitable recognition by the supreme court of West Virginia's side of the case, so far as relates to the principal of the debt.

The Revenue Situation.

Another difficult situation which confronted the Hatfield administration at the outset was in the field of state finances. Liberal appropriations had been made by the legislature of 1913 to meet the growing needs of many state institutions, and no adequate provision had been agreed upon to make good the losses incident to the costly strike campaign and to the approaching end of the period during which revenues from the liquor traffic would be available. The governor foresaw the fiscal situation which must inevitably result. In the face of hostile criticism he pointed out to the voters the fact that the needs of the state and its institutions called for larger revenues, and the issue was clearly defined in the campaign of 1914. An encouraging victory at the polls was the result of that campaign and a legislature was elected strongly Republican in both branches. Before this body Governor Hatfield laid the most ambitious and progressive program of proposed legislation ever submitted to any West Virginia legislature, a program which aroused strenuous opposition, but when the smoke of the conflict rolled away there had been added to the statute book of the state a series of acts of transcendent importance. Not all had been accomplished that the governor had desired, but no legislative session in the history of the state has come nearer to making a clean record in the fulfillment of pre-election pledges than the legislative session of 1915.

Party Promises Redeemed.

Again and again in previous political campaigns the leading parties in their platforms had promised the enactment of a statewide primary election law, but those promises had never been redeemed. The legislature of 1915 enacted such a law and reinforced it with a stringent corrupt-practices act. It greatly strengthened the act creating the public service commission and the workmen's compensation law.

It made a thorough revision of the mine inspection laws and the laws relating to sanitation and the conservation of the public health. A series of up-to-date laws relating to the development and protection of our farming interests has given the commissioner of agriculture powers and facilities for safeguarding live stock and orchards from invasion by contagious

diseases, for the protection of purchasers of seeds and feeds and fertilizers from the fraudulent practices of dishonest dealers, and for the legitimate encouragement of scientific progress in farm management throughout the state. Changes were made in the laws governing our hospitals and asylums providing for a more enlightened and humane treatment of the state's wards. This legislation was the direct result of a personal investigation made by Governor Hatfield, in which he was able to bring to bear on this problem the professional knowledge and experience of a successful physician and surgeon.

Progressive Laws Enacted.

Another important measure championed by the governor was the juvenile court law which permits the courts of the state to deal with delinquent children along the lines approved by modern thought instead of herding them in our jails with adult criminals. The weights and measures law is another piece of legislation which should make for better living conditions among all people. The hydro-electric law hastily enacted by the legislature of 1913, was amended and further guaranties of protection to the public were made a part of that act. An efficient barrier was erected against the monopolization of our last great public asset remaining in the hands of the people, and protection assured to the inhabitants of our river valleys from the menace of high and insecure dams on the upper waters of those rivers.

Proposed legislation looking to the conservation of supplies of fuel by regulating the practices of oil and gas well drillers and exploring companies was unfortunately defeated, though urged by the governor; but something was accomplished along conservation lines in the protection of our forested areas and the wild game of the state and in establishing some degree of control over the abuses which have led to the pollution of our rivers and streams.

On the question of the state's need of additional revenues which Governor Hatfield had made one of the issues of the previous campaign, and the further question as to the best means of raising that revenue, the administration encountered a solid Democratic opposition in the senate, leagued with a sufficient number of the men of the governor's own party to defeat all measures of taxation passed by the house of delegates during the regular session and the first extraordinary session. Soon after adjournment of the latter, the fact of a failure of revenues to meet expenditures became apparent to the entire state through the suspension of payment of warrants drawn on the state treasury. To meet this intolerable situation a second extraordinary session of the legislature was called May 18th and an act providing additional revenue was passed.

Storm Center of Criticism.

In the administration of the affairs of state under this program of new legislation the executive office has been more or less of a storm center of criticism from interests variously affected thereby. One of the early acts of the public service commission was to exercise its powers to fix rates

paid by gas consumers in the northern part of the state. The public service corporation whose profits were likely to be thus curtailed took the matter into court and made a vicious attack on the state's new agency of government and upon the governor himself.

The case is still in court, and Governor Hatfield has shown at every stage of it a disposition to stand courageously for the rights of the people of the state, notwithstanding the hostility this course of action had directed against him and his administration from one of the most powerful corporate and financial interests in the United States.

Reform in Legislative Procedure.

One of Governor Hatfield's most useful recommendations to the legislature, and one that was only partly carried out, was contained in a special message submitted on the first day of the regular session. This suggested new rules and methods for the handling of bills in their passage through the two houses. The governor called attention to the fact that "more than one-third of all acts passed in recent years went into effect from passage, but it was several months before judges and those in whose keeping the law was left for execution, were able to secure a copy of the laws, on account of the complex system of publishing these acts." The method of handling bills proposed by the message was adopted and resulted in a vastly improved service. It opens the way for far-reaching changes in the matter of legislative procedure which should do away with certain long-standing abuses notoriously connected with the work of legislative sessions.

Makes Prohibition Prohibit.

Among the acts of the legislature which met with Governor Hatfield's hearty approval were some laws supplementary to the Yost prohibition law, and noteworthy among the achievements of the administration has been the vigorous enforcement of the acts forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in West Virginia. The commissioner of prohibition has had the cordial and hearty support of the governor in his strenuous policy of law enforcement. Yet another new departure in government in West Virginia is the law providing for an annual audit of the state's finances, furnishing the basis for a properly constructed budget to be laid before each session of the legislature. The acts and activities here cited by no means constitute a comprehensive and detailed account of the steadfast progress made by the Hatfield administration in carrying out the promises made to the people by his party in various campaigns. They are sufficient to show a splendid record of achievement.

The Spirit of West Virginia.

West Virginia owes her existence as a state to the refusal of our fathers to leave the union. The spirit of those men of the mountains still survives among our people. We are fortunate in a leadership actuated by the same loyalty to principle that animated the men who launched our ship of state in the sixties.

West Virginia stands with her face toward the morning of a new day in the world's history. The consciousness of her people has been awakened to the call of the future to aid in the development of a higher and nobler type of civilization, a state in which there shall be the "sweeter manners, purer laws" that befit the "nobler modes of life" toward which we are earnestly striving.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

From the Formation of the State, with Date of Service.

(Blanks indicate unexpired terms.)

GOVERNORS.

From			To	
June	20, 1863	Arthur Ingram Boreman	Feb.	26, 1869
Feb.	27, 1869	Daniel D. T. Farnsworth*	March	3, 1869
March	4, 1869	William Erskine Stevenson	March	3, 1871
March	4, 1871	John Jeremiah Jacob	March	3, 1877
March	4, 1877	Henry Mason Mathews	March	3, 1881
March	4, 1881	Jacob Beeson Jackson	March	3, 1885
March	4, 1885	Emanuel Willis Wilson	Feb.	5, 1890
Feb.	6, 1890	Aretas Brooks Fleming	March	3, 1893
March	4, 1893	William Alex. MacCorkle	March	3, 1897
March	4, 1897	George W. Atkinson	March	3, 1901
March	4, 1901	Albert B. White	March	3, 1905
March	4, 1905	William M. O. Dawson	March	3, 1909
March	4, 1909	William E. Glasscock	March	3, 1913
March	4, 1913	Henry D. Hatfield		

*As President of the Senate filled the unexpired term of Governor Boreman, who had been elected to the United States Senate.

AUDITORS OF STATE.

From			To	
June	20, 1863	Samuel Crane	March	3, 1865
March	4, 1865	Joseph Marcellus McWhorter	March	3, 1869
March	4, 1869	Thomas Boggess	March	3, 1871
March	4, 1871	Edward A. Bennett	March	3, 1877
March	4, 1877	Joseph S. Miller	March	3, 1885
March	4, 1885	Patrick Fee Duffy	March	3, 1893
March	4, 1893	Isaac V. Johnson	March	3, 1897
March	4, 1897	Latelle M. LaFollette	March	3, 1901
March	4, 1901	Arnold C. Scherr	March	3, 1909
March	4, *1909	John S. Darst		

TREASURERS OF STATE.

From			To	
June	20, 1863	Campbell Tarr	March	3, 1867
March	4, 1867	Jacob H. Bristor	March	3, 1869
March	4, 1869	James A. Macauley	March	3, 1871
March	4, 1871	John S. Burdett	Jan.	30, 1876
Jan.	31, 1876	Sobieski Brady	March	3, 1877
March	4, 1877	Thomas J. West	March	3, 1881
March	4, 1881	Thomas O'Brien	March	3, 1885
March	4, 1885	William T. Thompson	March	3, 1893
March	4, 1893	John M. Rowan	March	3, 1897
March	4, 1897	M. A. Kendall	March	3, 1901
March	4, 1901	Peter Silman	March	3, 1905
March	4, 1905	Newton Ogden	March	3, 1909
March	4, 1909	E. Leslie Long		

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

From			To	
June	20, 1863	Aquilla Bolton Caldwell	Dec.	31, 1864
Jan.	1, 1865	Ephraim B. Hall	Dec.	31, 1865
Jan.	1, 1866	Edwin Maxwell	Dec.	31, 1866
Jan.	1, 1867	Thayer Melvin	July	1, 1869
July	2, 1869	Aquilla Bolton Caldwell	Dec.	31, 1870
Jan.	1, 1871	Joseph Sprigg	Dec.	31, 1872
Jan.	1, 1873	Henry Mason Mathews	March	3, 1877
March	4, 1877	Robert White	March	3, 1881
March	4, 1881	Cornelius C. Watts	March	3, 1885
March	4, 1885	Alfred Caldwell	March	3, 1893
March	4, 1893	Thomas S. Riley	March	3, 1897
March	4, 1897	Edgar P. Rucker	March	3, 1901
March	4, 1901	Romeo H. Freer	March	3, 1905
March	4, 1905	Clark W. May (Died)	April	25, 1908
May	9, 1908	William G. Conley	March	3, 1913
March	4, 1913	Abraham A. Lilly		

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS.

From			To	
June	20, 1863	William R. White	March	2, 1869
March	4, 1869	H. A. G. Zeigler	Feb.	17, 1870
Feb.	19, 1870	Alvin D. Williams	March	3, 1871
March	4, 1871	Charles S. Lewis	Dec.	31, 1872
Jan.	1, 1873	William K. Pendleton	March	3, 1873
March	4, 1873	Benjamin W. Byrne	March	3, 1877
March	4. 1877	William K. Pendleton	March	4 1881
March	4, 1881	Bernard L. Butcher	March	3, 1885
March	4, 1885	Benjamin S. Morgan	March	3, 1893
March	4, 1893	Virgil A. Lewis	March	3, 1897
March	4, 1897	James Russell Trotter	March	3, 1901
March	4. 1901	Thomas C. Miller	March	3, 1909
March	4, 1909	Morris P. Shawkey		

SECRETARIES OF STATE.*

From			To	
June	20, 1863	Jacob Edgar Boyers	March	3, 1865
March	4, 1865	Granville Davison Hall	March	3, 1867
March	4, 1867	John H. Witcher	March	3, 1869
March	4, 1869	James M. Pipes	March	3, 1871
March	4, 1871	John M. Phelps	March	3, 1873
March	4, 1873	Charles Hedrick	March	3, 1877
March	4, 1877	Sobieski Brady	March	3, 1881
March	4, 1881	Randolph Stalnaker	March	3, 1885
March	4, 1885	Henry S. Walker	April	21, 1890
April	22, 1890	William A. Ohley	March	24, 1893
March	25, 1893	William E. Chilton	March	3, 1897
March	4, 1897	William M. O. Dawson	March	3, 1905
March	4, 1905	Charles Wesley Swisher	March	3, 1909
March	4, 1909	Stuart F. Reed		

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

From			To
March	4, 1913	Howard E. Williams	

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

Ralph L. Berkshire	from 1863 to 1866
James H. Brown	from 1863 to 1870
William H. Harrison	from 1863 to 1879
Edwin Maxwell	from 1867 to 1872
Ralph L. Berkshire	from 1869 to 1872

* The Secretary of State was an appointive officer up to March 4, 1905, when—by an amendment to the Constitution—he became an elective officer.

William H. Harrison.....from 1863 to 1870
Edwin Maxwell.....from 1867 to 1872
Ralph L. Berkshire.....from 1869 to 1872
Charles P. T. Moore.....from 1871 to 1881
James Paull.....from 1873 to 1875
John S. Hoffman.....from 1873 to 1876
Alpheus F. Haymond.....from 1873 to 1882
Thomas C. Green.....from 1876 to 1880
Matthew Edmiston.....from 1876 to 1876
Okey Johnson.....from 1877 to 1889
James F. Patton.....from 1881 to 1882
Adam C. Snyder.....from 1882 to 1890
Samuel Woods.....from 1883 to 1888
Henry Brannon (two terms).....from 1889 to 1912
John W. English.....from 1889 to 1901
Homer A. Holt.....from 1890 to 1897
Daniel B. Lucas.....from 1891 to 1893
Marmaduke H. Dent.....from 1893 to 1905
Henry C. McWhorter.....from 1897 to 1908
George Poffenbarger.....from 1901 to ....
Warren Miller.....from 1902 to 1905
Frank Cox (resigned).....from 1905 to 1907
Joseph M. Sanders (resigned).....from 1905 to 1907
Ira E. Robinson (resigned—successor to Sanders).....from 1907 to 1915
L. Judson Williams.....from 1909 to ....
Charles W. Lynch.....from 1913 to ....
John W. Mason (successor to Robinson).....from 1915 to ....

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Peter G. Van Winkle.....from 1863 to 1869
Waitman T. Willey.....from 1863 to 1871
Arthur I. Boreman.....from 1869 to 1875
Henry G. Davis.....from 1871 to 1883
Allen T. Caperton.....from 1875 to 1876
Samuel Price.....from 1876 to 1877
Frank Hereford.....from 1877 to 1881
Johnson N. Camden.....from 1881 to 1887
John E. Kenna.....from 1883 to 1893
Charles J. Faulkner.....from 1887 to 1899
Johnson N. Camden.....from 1893 to 1895
Stephen B. Elkins.....from 1895 to 1911
Nathan B. Scott.....from 1899 to 1911
Davis Elkins*.....from 1911 to 1911
Clarence W. Watson.....from 1911 to 1913
William E. Chilton.....from 1911 to ....
Nathan Goff.....from 1913 to ....

* Hon. Stephen B. Elkins died at twelve o'clock Wednesday night, January 4, 1911, while a member of the United States Senate; and on the 9th, Governor Glasscock appointed Senator Elkins' son, Davis Elkins, to fill the vacancy; and he served until the 2nd of February following, when he was succeeded by Clarence W. Watson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1863 to March 3, 1865)
Jacob Beeson Blair
Kellian V. Whaley
William Gay Brown

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1865 to March 3, 1867)
Chester D. Hubbard
Kellian V. Whaley
George R. Latham

FORTIETH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1867 to March 3, 1869)
Chester D. Hubbard
Daniel Polsley
Bethuel M. Kitchen

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1869 to March 3, 1871)
Isaac Harden Duvall
John S. Witcher
James C. McGrew

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1871 to March 3, 1873)
John J. Davis
James C. McGrew
Frank Hereford

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1875)
John J. Davis
Frank Hereford
John Marshall Hagans

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1877)
Charles James Faulkner
Benjamin Wilson
Frank Hereford

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1877 to March 3, 1879)
Benjamin Wilson
Benjamin Franklin Martin
John Edward Kenna

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1879 to March 3, 1881)
Benjamin Wilson
Benjamin Franklin Martin
John Edward Kenna

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1883)
Benjamin Wilson
John Blair Hoge
John Edward Kenna

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1885)
Nathan Goff, Jr.
Charles Philip Snyder
William L. Wilson
Eustace Gibson

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1887)
Nathan Goff, Jr.
William L. Wilson
Charles Philip Snyder
Eustace Gibson

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1887 to March 3, 1889)
Nathan Goff, Jr.
William L. Wilson
Charles Philip Snyder
Charles Edgar Hogg

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1891)
George Wesley Atkinson
William L. Wilson
John D. Alderson
James Monroe Jackson
Charles Brooks Smith
John O. Pendleton

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1891, to March 3, 1893)
John O. Pendleton
William L. Wilson
John D. Alderson
James Capehart

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1895)
John O. Pendleton
William L. Wilson
John D. Alderson
James Capehart

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1897)
Alston Gordon Dayton
Blackburn Barrett Dovener
James H. Huling
Warren Miller

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1899)
Blackburn Barrett Dovener
Alston Gordon Dayton
Charles P. Dorr
Warren Miller

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1901)
Blackburn Barrett Dovener
Alston Gordon Dayton
Romeo Hoyt Freer
David E. Johnson

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1903)
Blackburn Barrett Dovener
Alston Gordon Dayton
Joseph Holt Gaines
James A. Hughes

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1905)
Blackburn Barrett Dovener
Alston Gordon Dayton
Joseph Holt Gaines
Harry Chapman Woodyard
James Anthony Hughes

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1907)
Blackburn Barrett Dovener
Thomas Beall Davis
Joseph Holt Gaines
Harry Chapman Woodyard
James Anthony Hughes

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1909)
William Pallister Hubbard
George Cookman Sturgiss
Joseph Holt Gaines
Harry Chapman Woodyard
James Anthony Hughes

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1911)
William Pallister Hubbard
George Cookman Sturgiss
Joseph Holt Gaines
Harry Chapman Woodyard
James Anthony Hughes

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1911, to March 3, 1913)
John W. Davis
William G. Brown, Jr.
Adam B. Littlepage
John M. Hamilton
James Anthony Hughes

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1913, to March 3, 1915)
Mansfield M. Neely
William G. Brown, Jr.
Samuel B. Avis
Hunter H. Moss, Jr.
James Anthony Hughes
Howard Sutherland

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1915, to .....)
Mansfield M. Neely
William G. Brown, Jr.
Adam B. Littlepage
Hunter H. Moss, Jr.
Edward Cooper
Howard Sutherland

First Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, June 20, 1863. Adjourned Dec. 11, 1863.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John H. Atkinson	First.	Daniel Haymond	Fourth.
Aaron Bechtol	Tenth.	Chester D. Hubbard	First.
John B. Bowen	Eighth.	Edward S. Mahon	Fifth.
John J. Brown	Third.	Edwin Maxwell	Fourth.
Edward C. Bunker	Third.	Thomas K. McCann	Ninth.
James Burley	Second.	John M. Phelps	Ninth.
James Carskadon	Tenth.	Wm. D. Rollyson	Sixth.
William H. Copley	Eighth.	Greenbury Slack	Seventh.
D. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth.	Wm. E. Stevenson	Fifth.
Aaron Hawkins	Second.	Samuel Young	Ninth.

OFFICERS.

John M. Phelps	President.
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk.
Edmund Kyle	Sergeant-at-Arms.
W. M. Dunnington	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
Lewis Ballard	Monroe.
John S. Barnes	Marion.
James I. Barrick	Hampshire.
Ephraim Bee	Doddridge.
John Boggs	Pendleton.
George C. Bowyer	Putnam.
Lewis Bumgardner	Mason.
Thomas Conley	Wayne.
Wm. L. Crawford	Hancock.
Horatio N. Crooks	Wood.
H. W. Crothers	Brooke.
L. E. Davidson	Taylor.
S. R. Dawson	Ritchie.
W. S. Dunbar	Raleigh.
Michael Dunn	Marshall.
Soloman S. Fleming	Harrison.
Alfred Foster	Wirt.
John C. Gillilan	Greenbrier
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison.
Benoni Griffin	Pocahontas.
Robert Hagar	Boone.
Perry M. Hale	Lewis.
James H. Hinchman	Logan.
Isaac Holman	Marion.
David J. Keeney	Jackson.
Cyrus Kittle	Randolph.
Leroy Kramer	Monongalia.
Daniel Lamb	Ohio.
Thomas Little	Mercer.
John B. Lough	Monongalia.
Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier.
James C. McGrew	Preston.
J. M. McWhorter	Roane.
John Michael	Hardy.
Spicer Patrick	Kanawha.
Anthony Rader	Nicholas.
S. I. Robinson	Wetzel.
Andrew F. Ross	Ohio.
Lewis Ruffner	Kanawha.
George W. Sheetz	Hampshire.
W. W. Shriver	Ohio.
Felix Sutton	Braxton.
Daniel Sweeny	Tyler.
Joseph Teter, Jr	Barbour.
Jacob Teter	Upshur
Joseph Turner	Marshall.
Peter G. Van Winkle	Wood.
Joseph S. Wheat	Morgan.
William T. Wiant	Gilmer.
Edward D. Wright	Cabell.
William B. Zinn	Preston.

OFFICERS.

Spicer Patrick	Speaker.
Granville D. Hall	Clerk.
Sylvanus W. Hall	Assistant Clerk.
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms.
William W. Holliday	Doorkeeper.

Second Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, Jan. 19, 1864. Adjourned March 3, 1864.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
John H. Atkinson	First.
Aaron Bechtol	Tenth.
John B. Bowen	Eighth.
John J. Brown	Third.
Edward C. Bunker	Third.
James Burley	Second.
James Carskadon	Tenth.
William H. Copley	Eighth.
William S. Dunbar	Ninth.
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth.
Aaron Hawkins	Second.
Daniel Haymond	Fourth.
Chester D. Hubbard	First.
Edward S. Mahon	Fifth.
Edwin Maxwell	Fourth.
John M. Phelps	Seventh.
Wm. D. Rollyson	Sixth.
Greenbury Slack	Seventh.
Wm. E. Stevenson	Fifth.
Samuel Young	Ninth

OFFICERS.

Wm. E. Stevenson	President.
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk.
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thomas L. Boggess	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
William Alexander	Marshall.
James I. Barrick	Hampshire.
John Boggs	Pendleton.
Lewis Bumgardner	Mason.
Charles W. Burke	5th. Del. D.
William Cassady	Fayette.
Jesse H. Cather	Taylor.
Samuel A. Childers	Cabell.
Mitchell Cook	6th. Del. Dist.
Thomas Copley	Wayne.
William L. Crawford	Hancock.
Horatio N. Crooks	1st Del. Dist.
David Cunningham	Marion.
Samuel R. Dawson	Ritchie.
Joseph H. Diss Debar	Doddridge.
Abijah Dolly	Hardy.
Michael Dunn	Marshall.
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison.
Alfred Foster	Wirt.
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison.
Benoni Griffin	4th Del. Dis.
Robert Hagar	Boone.
James H. Hinchman	Logan.
Henson L. Hoff	Barbour.
Isaac Holman	Marion.
David J. Keeney	Jackson.
William H. King	Preston.
Leroy Kramer	Monongalia.
Daniel Lamb	Ohio.
Thomas H. Logan	Ohio.
John B. Lough	Monongalia.
A. J. McDonald	2nd Del. Dist.
James C. McGrew	Preston.
Dudley S. Monague	Putnam.
Enos W. Newton	Kanawha.
Aaron D. Peterson	Lewis.
Anthony Rader	3d Del. Dist.
Samuel I. Robinson	Wetzel.
Andrew F. Ross	Ohio.
Lewis Ruffner	Kanawha.
Charles F. Scott	Brooke.
George W. Sheetz	Hampshire.
Abram D. Soper	Tyler.
Henry Stump	Roane.
Felix Sutton	Braxton.
Alva Teeter	Upshur.
Joseph S. Wheat	Morgan.
James W. Williamson	Wood.

OFFICERS.

Leroy Kramer	Speaker.
Granville D. Hall	Clerk.
William P. Hubbard	Assistant Clerk.
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms.
William W. Holliday	Doorkeeper.

Third Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, Jan. 17, 1865. Adjourned March 3, 1865.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
John H. Atkinson	First.
Aaron Bechtol	Tenth.
John B. Bowen	Eighth.
John J. Brown	Third.
James Burley	Second.
Wm. F. Chambers	Ninth.
James M. Corley	Sixth.
William S. Dunbar	Ninth.
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth.
Aaron Hawkins	Second.
Daniel Haymond	Fourth.
Bethuel M. Kitchen	Tenth.
Edward S. Mahon	Fifth.
Edwin Maxwell	Fourth.
Daniel Peck	First.
John M. Phelps	Seventh.
William Price	Third.
Greenbury Slack	Seventh.
Wm. E. Stevenson	Fifth.
Edward D. Wright	Eighth.

OFFICERS.

Wm. E. Stevenson	President.
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk.
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thos. L. Boggess	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
Thomas P. Adams	Hampshire.
William Alexander	Marshall.
John S. Barnes	Marion.
John Boggs	Pendleton.
Greenbury D. Bonar	Ohio.
William S. Cassady	Fayette.
Nicholas Casto	Jackson.
Jesse H. Cather	Taylor.
Joseph A. Chapline	Jefferson.
George K. Cox	2d Del. Dist.
Horatio N. Crooks	1st Del. Dist.
Owen D. Downey	Hampshire.
Lewis Dyche	Morgan.
James H. Ferguson	Cabell.
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison.
Jacob T. Galloway	Tyler.
Baptiste Gilmore	Mason.
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison.
Theodore N. Gorrell	Ohio.
Adam Gregory	4th Del. Dist.
Benjamin Hager	Boone.
Joseph W. Hale	Wirt.
James H. Hinchman	Logan.
Isaac Holman	Marion.
Harvey F. Hyer	Braxton.
John Kellar	Barbour.
William H. King	Preston.
George Koonce	Jefferson.
Leroy Kramer	Monongalia.
Edmund Kyle	Wetzel.
Daniel Lamb	Ohio.
Thomas Little	Mercer.
John B. Lough	Monongalia.
William Mairs	Kanawha.
John Michael	Hardy.
Joshua S. Morris	Putnam.
James C. McGrew	Preston.
Henry C. McWhorter	Roane.
Abel B. Parks	Doddridge
Spicer Patrick	Kanawha.
Aaron D. Peterson	Lewis.
Jesse F. Phares	5th Del. Dist.
David S. Pinnell	Upshur.
Eli Riddle	Ritchie.
Charles F. Scott	Brooke.
Abel Segur	Wayne.
Buckner J. Smith	Hancock.
William Smith	Berkeley.
Benj. L. Stephenson	3d Del. Dist.
Thomas H. Trainer	Marshall.
Rathbone Van Winkle	1st Del. Dist.
Meredith Wells	6th Del. Dist.
William Wilen	Berkeley.

OFFICERS.

Leroy Kramer	Speaker.
Granville D. Hall	Clerk.
William P. Hubbard	Assistant Clerk.
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Joseph S. Wheat	Doorkeeper.

Fourth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 16, 1866. Adjourned March 1, 1866.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
James Burley	Second.
John S. Burdett	Third.
William F. Chambers	Ninth.
Joseph A. Chapline	Tenth.
James M. Corley	Sixth.
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh.
Isaac H. Duvall	First.
Robert Hagar	Eighth.
Aaron Hawkins	Second.
Daniel Haymond	Fourth.
Bethuel M. Kitchen	Tenth.
Edward S. Mahon	Fifth.
Edwin Maxwell	Fourth.
Emmet J. O'Brien	Sixth.
Daniel Peck	First.
William Price	Third.
Greenbury Slack	Seventh.
William E. Stevenson	Fifth.
Edward D. Wright	Eighth.
Vacancy*	Ninth.

OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson	President.
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk.
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Richard G. Mahon	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
John C. Ballard	Monroe.
Ephraim Bee	Doddridge.
Jacob C. Beeson	Marion.
Joseph Bell	Ohio.
John Bennett	2d Del. Dist.
Jacob H. Bristor	Taylor.
Alfred W. Brown	Monongalia.
Richard P. Camden	Lewis.
John S. P. Carroll	Wayne.
James S. Cassady	Fayette.
Henry S. Combs	Monongalia.
Mitchell Cook	6th Del. Dist.
Samuel Cooper	Hampshire.
David Cunningham	Marion.
William B. Curtis	Ohio.
Peter Darnel	Mason.
Henry G. Davis	Hampshire.
Abijah Dolly	Hardy.
Lewis Dyche	Morgan.
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison.
James F. Given	Braxton.
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison.
Harrison Hagans	Preston.
James H. Higgins	Jackson.
Ulysses Hinchman	Logan.
Abram Hinkle	Pendleton.
George Hooker	Brooke.
Jacob Hornbrook	Ohio.
Daniel D. Johnson	Tyler.
John Kellar	Barbour.
George Koonce	Jefferson.
Edmund Kyle	Wetzel.
Thomas Little	Mercer.
Marquis L. Lockhart	Wirt.
William Mairs	Kanawha.
Rufus Maxwell	5th Del. Dist.
Joseph E. McCoy	Roane.
Charles H. McCurdy	Jefferson.
Abraham R. McQuilkin	Berkeley.
Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha.
David S. Pinnell	Upshur.
Anthony Rader	3d Del. Dist.
Eli Riddle	Ritchie.
Buckner J. Smith	Hancock.
William Smith	Berkeley.
Samuel S. Spencer	1st Del. Dist.
Samuel B. Stidger	Marshall.
Thomas H. Trainer	Marshall.
James W. Williamson	1st Del. Dist.
John S. Witcher	Cabell.
William Workman	Boone.
William B. Zinn	Preston.

OFFICERS.

David S. Pinnell	Speaker.
William P. Hubbard	Clerk.
Andrew Johnson	Assistant Clerk.
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Joseph S. Wheat	Doorkeeper.

NOTES.

1 At the beginning of this session Henry Mason Mathews, of Greenbrier county, appeared as a senator-elect from the Ninth Senatorial District, but he refused to take the required oath and on February 15th his seat was declared vacant.

2. John S. P. Carroll successfully contested the seat of William W. Brumfield, of Wayne county, and qualified January 24, 1866.

3. On January 31, 1866, Thomas Little, of Mercer county, presented a petition claiming a seat as a delegate from that county, and to this he was admitted on the 5th of the ensuing February.

Fifth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 15, 1867. Adjourned February 28, 1867.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
John S. Burdett	Third.
James Burley	Second.
James Carskadon	Tenth.
Joseph A. Chapline	Eleventh.
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh.
Abijah Dolly	Tenth.
Isaac H. Duvall	First.
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth.
Robert Hagar	Eighth.
Daniel Haymond	Fourth.
Joseph T. Hoke	Eleventh.
Edward S. Mahon	Fifth.
Reuben Martin	Second.
Emmet J. O'Brien	Sixth.
William E. Stevenson	Fifth.
Greenbury Slack	Seventh.
Charles A. Thatcher	Ninth.
Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth.
Andrew Wilson	First.
Edward D. Wright	Eighth.
Samuel Young	Ninth.
William B. Zinn	Third.

OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson	President.
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk.
Edwin W. S. Moore	Assistant Clerk.
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms.
R. G. Mahon	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
S. T. Armstrong	Marshall.
Rhodes D. Ballard	Logan.
Ephraim Bee	Doduridge.
Jacob C. Beeson	Marion.
Jacob M. Bickel	Ohio.
David Billmyer	Jefferson.
Thomas Boggess	Roane.
William I. Boreman	Tyler.
John Bowyer	Putnam.
Alpheus W. Brown	Monongalia.
John W. Brown	Ohio.
Charles W. Burke	5th Del. Dist.
Joseph F. Caldwell	Greenbrier.
John J. S. P. Carroll	Wayne.
Samuel Cooper	Hampshire.
John W. Cracraft	Kanawha.
David Cunningham	Marion.
Reuben Davisson	Taylor.
James H. Ferguson	Cabell.
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison.
Joseph H. Gibson	Preston.
Nathan Goff, Jr	Harrison.
James Grose	3d Del Dist.
George Harman	7th Del. Dist.
Thomas M. Harris	Ritchie.
Francis Heermans	Preston.
James H. Hibbets	Hancock.
Jonathan Hiser	Pendeton.
N. N. Hoffman	Monongalia.
John Johnson	Jackson.
John Kellar	Barbour.
John Kincaid	Fayette.
George Koonce	Jefferson.
Daniel Lamb	Ohio.
John G. Lane	Wetzel.
J. A. J. Lightburn	Lewis.
Thomas Little	Mercer.
Marquis L. Lockhart	Wirt.
Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier.
Thomas F. Marsmann	Marshall.
Jacob McCarty	4th Del. Dist.
Abraham R. McQuilkin	Berkeley.
Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha.
Fields F. Neel	Monroe.
John D. Payne	6th Del. Dist.
David S. Pinnell	Upshur.
Edward Smith	Brooke.
William Smith	Berkeley.
William H. Snider	2d Del. Dist.
Samuel S. Spencer	1st Del. Dist.
Gustavus F. Taylor	Braxton.
Charles A. Vaughan	Mason.
Wright Welton	Mineral.
Joseph S. Wheat	6th Del. Dist.
James A. Williamson	1st Del. Dist.
William Workman	Boone.

OFFICERS.

David S. Pinnell	Speaker.
William P. Hubbard	Clerk.
Andrew Johnson	Assistant Clerk.
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms.

Charles A. Thatcher was elected at a special election held Fourth Thursday in May, 1866, in the Ninth District, to fill a vacancy therein caused by Henry Mason Mathews' refusal to subscribe to the prescribed oath.

Sixth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 21, 1868. Adjourned March 5, 1868.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
Lewis Applegate	First.
William I. Boreman	Fourth.
James Burley	Second.
James Carskadon	Tenth.
Joseph A. Chapline	Eleventh.
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh.
John Dawson	Tenth.
Willis J. Drummond	Sixth.
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth.
Alfred Foster	Fifth.
Joseph T. Hoke	Eleventh.
Alex R. Humphreys	Ninth.
Reuben Martin	Second.
William Price	Third.
Greenbury Slack	Seventh.
William E. Stevenson	Fifth.
Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth.
Andrew Wilson	First.
William Workman	Eighth.
Edward D. Wright	Eighth.
Samuel Young	Ninth.
William B. Zinn	Third.

OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson.....President.
Ellery R. Hall.....Clerk.
Edwin W. S. Moore.....Assistant Clerk.
Alpheus D. Hagans.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
R. G. Mahon.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
William Adamson	Pendleton.	Alexander Huffman	2d Del. Dist.
Joseph W. Allison	Hancock.	Alexander M. Jacob	Ohio.
S. T. Armstrong	Marshall.	Noah James	Doddridge.
Henry Bender	Braxton.	John Largent	Hampshire.
David Billmyer	Jefferson.	Edward S. Mahon	Jackson.
Jacob B. Blair	1st Del. Dist.	Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier.
Thomas Boggess	Roane.	George W. Martin	Marion.
James V. Boughner	Monongalia.	James T. McClaskey	Monongalia.
Edmund H. Chambers	Jefferson.	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha.
Owen G. Chase	Putnam.	William W. Miller	Ohio.
John L. Cole	Kanawha.	John W. Morgan	Wetzel.
William B. Crane	Preston.	Cyrus Newlin	Monroe.
Reuben Davisson	Taylor.	Joseph W. Parker	Ohio.
James W. Dunnington	5th Del. Dist.	David S. Pinnell	Upshur.
George Evans	Mercer.	Henry W. Pope	7th Del. Dist.
Benjamin Fleming	Marion.	William M. Powell	Tyler.
Soloman S. Fleming	Harrison.	William C. Richmond	6th Del. Dist.
James H. Ferguson	Cabell.	Eli Riddle	Ritchie.
John Ferguson	Marshall.	John Rufus Smith	Morgan.
Nathan Goff, Jr.	Harrison.	Jackson Spaulding	Wayne.
Samuel Gold	Berkeley.	William S. Steere	1st Del. Dist.
Adam Gregory	4th Del. Dist.	William C. Stewart	Wirt.
Robert Hagar	Boone.	Levi J. Tabler	Berkeley.
Matthew K. Harrow	Fayette.	William H. Tomlinson	Mason.
Francis Heermans	Preston.	William Waggy	3d Del. Dist.
James Hervey	Brooke.	William M. Welch	Mineral.
Ulysses Hinchman	Logan.	Asa W. Woodford	Lewis.
Fenelon Howes	Barbour.		

OFFICERS.

Henry C. McWhorter.....Speaker.
William P. Hubbard.....Clerk.
Andrew Johnson.....Assistant Clerk.
S. G. W. Morrison.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
John Q. Bellville.....Doorkeeper.

Seventh Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 19, 1869. Adjourned March 4, 1869.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Lewis Applegate	First.	Alfred Foster	Fifth.
William I. Boreman	Fourth.	Joseph T. Hoke	Eleventh.
James Burley	Second.	Alex R. Humphreys	Ninth.
Joseph A. Chapline	Eleventh.	George K. Leonard	Fifth.
Jesse H. Cather	Third.	William Price	Third.
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh.	John M. Phelps	Seventh.
John Dawson	Tenth.	Z. D. Ramsdell	Eighth.
Willis J. Drummond	Sixth.	Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth
Henry G. Davis	Tenth.	Andrew Wilson	First.
Ephraim Doolittle	Second.	William Workman	Eighth.
Dan D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth.	Samuel Young	Ninth.

OFFICERS.

Dan D. T. Farnsworth.....President.
Edwin W. S. Moore.....Clerk.
H. M. Cage.....Assistant Clerk.
Alpheus D. Hagans.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
Robert Hagar.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
James Carpenter	Monroe.
John J. S. P. Carroll	Wayne.
Benjamin F. Charlton	Marion.
Andrew S. Core	Ritchie.
Elias Cunningham	Braxton.
Reuben Davisson	Taylor.
Henry H. Dils	1st Del. Dist.
John W. Duffey	7th Del. Dist.
George Edwards	Marshall.
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison.
William H. H. Flick	Pendleton.
William M. French	Mercer.
Alpheus Garrison	Monongalia.
Joseph H. Gibson	Preston.
Samuel Gibson	4th Del. Dist.
Samuel Gold	Berkeley.
Benjamin F. Harrison	Jefferson.
Matthew W. Harrison	Lewis.
Sidney Haymond	Harrison.
Francis Heermans	Preston.
James Hervey	Brooke.
Fenelon Howes	Barbour.
John A. Hutton	5th Del. Dist.
Alexander M. Jacob	Ohio.
John J. Jacob	Hampshire.
John S. Keever	1st Del. Dist.
John Kincaid	Fayette.
Daniel Lamb	Ohio.
Edward S. Mahon	Jackson.
Thomas W. Manion	Wetzel.
Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier & Monroe.
Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha.
James T. McClaskey	Monongalia.
Jacob J. Miller	Jefferson.
David S. Pinnell	Upshur.
William M. Powell	Tyler.
Thomas G. Putnam	3d Del. Dist.
John Reynolds	Marshall.
Barney J. Rollins	Mason.
Owen G. Scofield	Wirt.
Charles W. Smith	Kanawha.
John F. Smith	Jefferson.
John Rufus Smith	Morgan.
William H. Snider	2d Del. Dist.
Jesse F. Snodgrass	Doddridge.
Louis C. Steifel	Ohio.
Levi J. Tabler	Berkeley.
Richard Thomas	Marion.
Calvin Tyson	Roane.
John T. Vance	Mineral.
Isaac P. Williams	Boone.
E. Willis Wilson	Jefferson.
William O. Wright	8th Del. Dist.

OFFICERS.

Solomon S. Fleming.....Speaker.
William P. Hubbard.....Clerk.
James M. Ewing, Jr.
Edwin Frey } .....Assistant Clerks.
S. T. Armstrong
J. W. Dunnington.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
John Q. Belleville.....Doorkeeper.

Jacob J. Miller and John F. Smith, of Jefferson county successfully contested the seats of Benjamin F. Harrison and E. Willis Wilson, and were seated, the former on the 20th of January, and the latter on the 1st of February ensuing.

Eighth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 18, 1870. Adjourned March 4, 1870.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Lewis Applegate	First.	George Harman	Tenth.
William I. Boreman	Fourth.	Alex R. Humphreys	Ninth.
John R. Brown	Second.	George Koonce	Eleventh.
James Cather	Fifth.	George K. Leonard	Fifth.
Jesse H. Cather	Third.	Spicer Patrick	Seventh
Mitchell Cook	Eighth.	John M. Phelps	Seventh.
William B. Crane	Third.	Z. D. Ramsdell	Eighth.
Henry G. Davis	Tenth.	Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth.
Spencer Dayton	Sixth.	Andrew Wilson	First.
Ephraim Doolittle	Second.	Samuel Young	Ninth.
Samuel Gold	Eleventh.		

OFFICERS.

D. D. T. Farnsworth	President.
Edwin W. S. Moore	Clerk.
Henry M. Cage	Assistant Clerk.
William H. Collett	Sergeant-at-Arms.
John H. Charnock	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
John R. M. Agnew	1st Del. Dist.	Hiram R. Howard	Mason.
Asbury C. Baker	Preston.	William R. Howe	Marshall.
Benjamin F. Ballard	Monroe.	James M. Jackson	1st Del. Dist.
Rhodes D. Ballard	Logan.	Martin Judy	7th Del. Dist.
Nathan C. Barlow	4th Del Dist.	Daniel Lamb	Ohio.
George M. Belzhoover	Jefferson.	John W. Lamon	Berkeley.
Jerome T. Bowyer	Putnam.	George Lynch	2d Del. Dist.
Henry Brannon	Lewis.	Rufus Maxwell	5th Del. Dist.
Goble G. Burgess	Wayne.	Alpheus McCoy	Braxton.
G. T. Carpenter	Greenbrier & Monroe.	Francis W. Meadows	Boone.
R. A. Chambers	Greenbrier & Monroe.	Jacob J. Miller	Jefferson.
John Collins	Preston.	Floyd Neely	Doddridge.
Elbridge G. Cracraft	Ohio.	Francis H. Pierpont	Marion.
John J. Davis	Harrison.	Alfred H. Pannell	Hampshire.
Reuben Davisson	Taylor.	William Price	Monongalia.
Daniel Donehoo	Hancock.	Thomas G. Putnam	3d Del. Dist.
George Evans	Mercer.	Noah Rexroad	Ritchie.
John Faris	Ohio.	Jacob Ropp	Berkeley.
Thomas G. Farnsworth	Upshur.	James Scott	6th Del. Dist.
Charles B. Fisher	Wirt.	Benjamin H. Smith	Kanawha.
Richard A. Flanagan	Fayette.	George C. Sturgiss	Monongalia.
William H. H. Flick	Pendleton.	Albert E. Summers	Kanawha.
William Gandee	Roane.	Joseph Teter	Barbour.
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison.	E. C. Thomas	Marshall.
James Guthrie	Wetzel.	William M. Welch	Mineral.
Ferdinand R. Hassler	Jackson.	Selman Wells	Tyler.
James Hervey	Brooke.	Joseph S. Wheat	Morgan.
Robert M. Hill	Marion.	John S. Wilkinson	8th Del. Dist.

OFFICERS.

William M. Welch	Speaker.
William P. Hubbard	Clerk.
James M. Ewing, Jr. Edwin Frey Edmund Shaw* William I. Mathews	Assistant Clerks.
D. L. Davis	Sergeant-at-Arms.
John Q. Belleville	Doorkeeper.

* Resigned, and W. L. Mathews appointed in his place.

Ninth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 17, 1871. Adjourned March 2, 1871.

SENATORS.

Name.	County.	Name.	District.
Wm. A. Alexander	Seventh.	Samuel Gold	Eleventh.
Lewis Applegate	First.	George Harman	Tenth.
Lewis Baker	First.	Alex. R. Humphreys	Ninth.
William I. Boreman	Fourth.	William B. Ice	Second.
John R. Brown	Second.	Okey Johnson	Fifth.
William C. Carper	Sixth.	Thomas B. Kline	Eighth.
James Cather	Fifth.	George Koonce	Eleventh.
Mitchell Cook	Eighth.	Spicer Patrick	Seventh.
William B. Crane	Third.	William Price	Third.
Henry G. Davis	Tenth.	Charles F. Scott	Fourth.
Spencer Dayton	Sixth.	James Scott	Ninth.

OFFICERS.

Lewis Baker	President.
Edwin W. S. Moore	Clerk.
A. W. Knotts	Assistant Clerk.
N. S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Ballard Cook	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	District.	Name.	County.
Benj. F. Ballard	Greenbrier & Monroe.	Wm. Lynch	Calhoun & Gilmer Del. Dist.
Robert G. Barr	Ohio.	Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha.
Charles M. Bishop	Preston.	John McCraw	Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell Del. Dist.
John Boggs	Pendleton.	Benjamin McGinnis	Ritchie.
Henry Brannon	Lewis.	James L. McLean	Putnam.
Hamilton P. Brown, Greenbrier & Monroe.		Wm. R. McDonald	Marshall.
Lemuel Chenoweth	Randolph & Tucker.	Francis W. Meadows	Boone.
A. B. Clark	Upshur.	James Morrow, Jr.*	Marion.
Elbridge G. Cracraft	Ohio.	Moses C. Nadenbousch	Berkeley.
Reuben Davisson	Taylor.	James L. Nelson	Greenbrier & Monroe. Del. Dist.
Daniel Donehoo	Hancock.	Lewis S. Newman	Marshall.
John Faris	Ohio.	Alpheus Pritchard	Marion.
James H. Ferguson	Lincoln & Cabell.	Wm. D. Rollyson	Braxton.
Richard A. Flanagan	Fayette.	William Shannon	Wayne.
John Garrett	Logan.	Samuel Sheppard	Wirt.
Isaac H. Griffin	Pocahontas & Webster.	David Simmons	Roane.
Ferdinand R. Hassler	Jackson.	A. W. Smith	Grant & Hardy Del. Dist.
Francis W. Heiskell	Hampshire.	Anthony Smith	Tyler.
James Hervey	Brooke.	John A. Stehley	Berkeley.
Charles Horner	Wetzel.	Benj. L. Stephenson	Clay & Nicholas.
John H. Hovermale	Morgan.	C. E. Stubbs	Jefferson.
James M. Jackson	Wood.	George C. Sturgiss	Monongalia.
John P. Jones	Preston.	Sylvester Upton	Mercer.
Wesley C. Keever	Wood.	William H. Webster	Mason.
John W. Keys	Mineral.	Thomas J. West	Harrison.
Valentine Langfitt	Doddridge.	E. Willis Wilson	Jefferson.
Charles S. Lewis	Harrison.	Benjamin F. Wyatt	Kanawha.
John B. Lough	Monongalia.		
Bryon Love	Barbour.		

OFFICERS.

Elbridge G. Cracraft	Speaker.
William T. Burdett	Clerk.
H. R. Howard A. G. Tibbits C. B. Webb	Assistant Clerks.
John W. Horner	Sergeant-at-Arms.
O. P. H. Washburne	Doorkeeper.

*At the election held in Marion county for members of the House for this session, James Morrow, Jr., and Joseph B. Nay received the same number of votes—each 1,123. January 17th the House by a vote of 38 yeas and 13 nays gave the seat to Morrow.

Tenth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 16, 1872. Adjourned, February 29, 1872.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Wm. A. Alexander	Seventh.
M. B. Armstrong	Fifth.
Lewis Baker	First.
George A. Blakemore	Tenth.
William C. Carper	Sixth.
Jesse H. Cather	Third.
John A. Cunningham	First.
Samuel Gold	Eleventh.
M. R. Hereford	Seventh.
William B. Ice	Second.
Thomas B. Kline	Eighth.
John W. Morgan	Second.
George H. Morrison	Sixth.
Andrew J. Pannell*	First.
Robert Patterson	Fourth.
William Price	Third.
Preston Pew	Fifth.
Charles F. Scott	Fourth.
James Scott	Ninth.
Robert B. Sherrard	Tenth.
Carlos A. Sperry	Ninth.
Joel E. Stollings	Eighth.
E. Willis Wilson	Eleventh.

OFFICERS.

Carlos A. Sperry	President.
Joseph S. Miller	Clerk.
A. W. Knotts	Assistant Clerk.
N. S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Augustus Ball	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
Robert G. Barr	Ohio.
William C. Barclay	Brooke.
William G. Bennett	Calhoun & Gilmer.
George W. Bier	Marshall.
Charles M. Bishop	Preston.
Wm. L. Bridges	Mercer.
John A. Campbell	Hancock.
A. Nelson Campbell	Monroe.
S. M. Cornwell	Barbour.
G. F. Cross	Jefferson.
John Dawson	Morgan.
Trueman Elliott	Harrison.
Isaac L. Enoch	Wirt.
William Fisher	Grant & Hardy.
A. Brooks Fleming	Marion.
John W. Grantham	Jefferson.
Henry Harrison	McDowell.
Henry T. Hughes	Roane.
John A. Hutton	Randolph.
John P. Jones	Preston.
Gordon L. Jordon	Summers.
Absolom Knotts*	Calhoun & Ritchie.
Valentine Langfitt	Doddridge.
Albert A. Lewis	Lewis.
John D. Lewis	Kanawha.
John M. Lighter	Pocahontas.
John B. Lough	Monongalia.
James L. Mauzy	Pendleton.
Thomas E. McCoole	Mineral.
Albert F. McCown	Mason.
John J. McComas	Lincoln.
Thomas E. McKennan	Ohio.
James H. Miller	Fayette.
John Monroe	Hampshire.
Elijah Morgan	Wetzel.
Moses C. Nadenbousch	Berkeley.
James M. Nash	Putnam.
John C. Parker	Tyler.
Alex M. Poundstone	Gilmer.
Wm. G. Bennett	Upshur.
Alpheus Prichard	Marion.
Felix Prunty	Ritchie.
Anthony Rader	Nicholas.
E. H. Rader	Jackson.
James Robinson	Ohio.
William D. Rollyson	Braxton.
James Ruckman	Pleasants.
James H. Sidebottom	Boone.
John W. Stout	Wood.
George C. Sturgiss	Monongalia.
Albert E. Summers	Kanawha.
John M. Thayer	Taylor.
James Taylor	Calhoun & Ritchie.
Thomas J. West	Harrison.
Wm. E. Wilkinson	Wayne.
George W. Williams	Greenbrier.
Henry S. White	Marshall.
H. S. White	Logan.

OFFICERS.

Albert E. Summers	Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk.
George Cozad, Edward L. Wood, E. G. Alburtis	Assistant Clerks.
John W. Horner	Sergeant-at-Arms.
L. H. Campbell	Doorkeeper.

*Andrew J. Pannell to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of M. F. Hullihen.

Eleventh Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, November 19, 1872. Adjourned, April 7, 1873.
(Re-assembled, September 20, 1873. Adjourned, December 22, 1873.)

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Jonathan M. Bennett	Ninth.
Charles M. Bishop	Tenth.
George A. Blakemore	Eleventh.
Charles T. Caldwell	Fourth.
Gideon D. Camden	Third.
John A. Cunningham*	First.
Hudson M. Dickinson	Eighth.
Presley C. Eastham	Fifth.
John W. Grantham	Twelfth.
R. C. Guston	Twelfth.
J. L. Hall	Ninth.
Septimius Hall	Second.
Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth.
Alexander M. Jacob	First.
J. T. McClaskey	Tenth.
Isaac E. McDonald	Seventh.
Bushrod W. Price	Second.
Charles F. Scott	Third.
Winston Shelton	Sixth.
Robert B. Sherrard	Eleventh.
Albert E. Summers	Sixth.
Elliott Vawter	Eighth.
George J. Walker	Fifth.
William E. Wilkinson	Seventh.

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson	President.
Joseph S. Miller	Clerk.
William T. Burdette	Assistant Clerk.
N. S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms.
John D. Alderson	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
A. O. Baker	Marshall.
A. J. Barrett	Lincoln.
Thomas A. Bradford	Barbour.
Isaac J. Ellison*	Mercer.
William G. Brown	Preston.
Lewis Bumgardner	Mason.
R. Hume Butcher	Jefferson.
John A. Campbell	Hancock.
B. P. Clendenin	Boone.
Leroy Cofran	Taylor.
George Crow	Jackson.
George O. Davenport	Ohio.
M. W. Davis	Harrison.
George Deaver, Jr.	Hampshire.
Thomas G. Farnsworth	Upshur.
Joseph M. Ferguson	Wayne.
William Fisher	Hardy.
Eli Fleming	Berkeley.
Jesse Flowers	Marion.
B. H. Foley	Wood.
George R. C. Floyd	Logan.
M. Gwinn	Summers.
John Hinchman	Monroe.
John Hindman	Brooke.
Madison Hively	Roane.
William H. Hudson	Kanawha.
Andrew J. Pannell†	Ohio.
Jacob F. Johnson	Pendleton.
Charles Kantner	Preston.
Absalom Knotts††	Calhoun.
A. W. Knotts	Marion.
William S. Laidley	Kanawha.
George W. Legg	Berkeley.
Albert A. Lewis	Lewis.
William W. Miller	Ohio.
Samuel McMillan	Doddridge.
James H. Miller	Fayette.
Robert Monroe	Wirt.
George H. Morrison	Braxton.
William H. Potter	Morgan.
William Price	Monongalia.
William Prince	Raleigh.
John M. Reynolds	Mason.
James Robinson	Ohio.
Thomas E. Rogers	Kanawha.
James Ruckman	Pleasants.
J. W. Shirley	Jefferson.
Booker Short	Wyoming.
Anthony Smith	Tyler.
William H. Snider	Gilmer.
Joseph Snyder	Monongalia.
Thomas S. Spates	Harrison.
T. M. Stone	Wetzel.
John W. Stout	Wood.
John Taylor	Randolph.
James Taylor	Ritchie.
John M. Thayer	Taylor.
John J. Thompson	Putnam.
M. C. Totten	Mineral.
Marshall Triplett	Webster.
B. C. Vinson	Cabell.
Edward F. Vossler	Grant.
Henry S. White	Marshall.
James Withrow	Greenbrier.
William J. Woodell	Pocahontas.

†The seat of Andrew J. Pannell of Ohio county was successfully contested by John A. Cunningham, who qualified December 11, 1872.

††Absalom Knotts, of the Second Delegate District, successfully contested the seat of A. S. Price, and qualified November 26, 1872.

*Isaac J. Ellison, of Mercer county, took his seat in the Adjourned Session October 20, 1873, as the successor of William L. Bridges, resigned.

Patrick B. Duffy died February 21, 1873, and Gibson L. Butcher was appointed in his place.

OFFICERS.

W. W. Miller	Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk.
Joseph Ruffner, E. G. Alburtis, E. L. Wood, J. M. Scroggin	Assistant Clerks.
John W. Horner	Sergeant-at-Arms.
S. H. Campbell	Doorkeeper.

Twelfth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 13, 1875. Adjourned, February 26, 1875.
Re-assembled, Wheeling, November 10, 1875. Adjourned, December 23, ensuing.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
U. N. Arnett	Second.
Jonathan M. Bennett	Ninth.
Ralph L. Berkshire	Tenth.
Charles M. Bishop	Tenth.
Wm. T. Burdett	Sixth.
Alfred Caldwell*	First.
Gideon D. Camden	Third.
William C. Clayton	Eleventh.
John Cunningham	First.
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth.
Hudson M. Dickinson	Eighth.
Presley C. Eastham	Fifth.
Thomas Ferrell	Fifth.
Moses S. Grantham	Twelfth.
R. C. Guston	Twelfth.
David Goff	Ninth.
Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth.
George Loomis	Fourth.
Isaac E. McDonald	Seventh.
Ira J. McGinnis	Seventh.
Andrew J. Pannell*	First.
Bushrod W. Price	Second.
Charles F. Scott	Third.
Winston Shelton	Sixth.
Robert B. Sherrard	Eleventh.

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson	President.
Joseph S. Miller	Clerk.
E. A. Cunningham	Assistant Clerk.
J. D. Alderson	Sergeant-at-Arms.
F. D. Roach	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
Hezekiah Agee	Kanawha.
Daniel W. Babb	Grant.
George A. Blakemore	Pendleton.
John A. Campbell	Hancock.
W. D. Carlile	Harrison.
Sylvester Chapman	Kanawha.
W. V. Chidester	Lewis.
Strother M. Cornwell	Barbour.
Marshall Depue	Roane.
Dyer D. Dix	Nicholas.
Charles P. Dyche	Morgan.
Isaac L. Enoch	Wirt.
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Upshur.
James Ferguson, Sr.	Wayne.
A. Brooks Fleming	Marion.
J. H. Gettinger	Berkeley.
J. H. Good	Ohio.
Moses S. Hall	Ritchie, 2d. Del. Dis.
Samuel A. Houston	Monroe.
Daniel Huffman	Gilmer.
John A. Hutchinson	Wood.
William T. Ice	Barbour.
Jacob B. Jackson	Wood.
L. S. Jordon	Ohio.
Mahlon S. Kirtley	Putnam.
Jacob H. Long	Tucker.
John B. Lough	Monongalia.
James M. Mason	Jefferson.
John A. McCulloch	Mason.
Robert McEldowney	Wetzel.
Samuel A. Miller	Kanawha.
Alexander Monroe	Hampshire.
James Montgomery	Fayette.
J. W. Morgan	Ohio.
John Powell	Boone.
Alpheus Prichard	Marion.
David F. Pugh	Tyler.
William M. Reynolds	Mercer.
George W. Reynolds	Taylor.
Linn Rogers	Brooke.
Christopher Roles	Raleigh.
Edmund Sehon	Mason.
George W. Shinn	Jackson.
Booker Short	Wyoming.

Robert Simpson	Ohio.
Adam Small	Berkeley.
Joseph Snyder	Monongalia.
Samuel S. Spencer	Wood.
Daniel S. Squires	Braxton.
C. J. Stone	Logan.
Chapman J. Stuart	Doddridge.
Isaac S. Tanner	Jefferson.
James Taylor	Ritchie.
John W. Thornburg	Cabell.
Alfred Turner	Marshall.
Sylvester Upton	Summers.
John W. Vaughn	Lincoln.
James W. Warden	Hardy.
William M. Welch	Mineral.
Thomas J. West	Harrison.
Henry S. White	Marshall.
George W. Williams	Greenbrier.
James H. Wilson	Preston.
William J. Wooddell	Pocahontas.
Peter Zinn	Preston.

OFFICERS.

Alexander Monroe	Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk.
J. W. Woffindin J. M. Scroggin B. S. Thompson Noyes Rand	Assistant Clerks.
W. L. Moffett	Sergeant-at-Arms.
William M. Patton	Doorkeeper.

*Alfred Caldwell was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Andrew J. Pannell, who died before his term expired.

Thirteenth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 10, 1877. Adjourned, March 2, 1877.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
U. N. Arnett	Second.
W. W. Adams	Eighth.
Felix J. Baxter	Sixth.
Ralph L. Berkshire	Tenth.
William T. Burdett	Sixth.
C. T. Butler	Twelfth.
Alfred Caldwell*	First.
William C. Clayton	Eleventh.
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth.
Wayne Ferguson	Seventh.
Thomas Ferrell	Fifth.
David Goff	Ninth.
Moses S. Grantham	Twelfth.
Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth.
John P. Jones	Tenth.
Mahlon S. Kirtley	Fifth.
George Loomis	Fourth.
Levi M. Lowe	Second.
Ira J. McGinnis	Seventh.
Charles W. Newlon	Ninth.
David Pugh	Eleventh.
Charles F. Scott	Third.
William H. Tarr	First.
Eli Marsh Turner	Third.

OFFICERS.

Ulysses N. Arnett	President.
E. A. Cunningham	Clerk.
William Martin	Assistant Clerk.
J. D. Alderson	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thomas H. Percival	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
Albert Allen	Boone.
William E. Arnold	Lewis.
Charles M. Babb	Grant.
James W. Ball	Roane.
R. G. Barr	Ohio.
Jabez Beard	Mason.
Alfred Beckley, Sr.	Raleigh.
Kyle Bright	Greenbrier.
Robert H. Browse	Pleasants.
A. G. Calvert	Wetzel.
William N. Chancellor	Wood.
John J. Chippley	Hardy.
G. F. Cross	Jefferson.
F. W. Cunningham	Harrison.
William B. Davidson	Mercer.
James Dunkin	Harrison.

Albert G. Eastham	Mason.
William Elliott	Preston.
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Upshur.
E. Boyd Faulkner	Berkeley.
James H. Ferguson	Kanawha.
Benjamin F. Fisher	Braxton.
Eustace Gibson	Cabell.
B. P. Gooch	Summers.
John B. Gray	Monongalia.
M. S. Hall	Ritchie.
O. W. O. Hardman	Tyler.
Peregrine Hays	Gilmer.
William L. Hearn	Ohio.
High C. Henderson	Wood.
Asa Hiett	Hampshire.
James Law. Hooff	Jefferson.
E. L. Hoffman	Berkeley.
Elihu Hutton	Randolph.
George W. Imboden	Fayette.
John C. Johnson	Harrison.
Rufus Knotts	Calhoun.
John H. Kunst	Taylor.
Lewis Largent	Morgan.
Robert Lowe	Marion.
Williams Maxwell	Doddridge.
James T. McClaskey	Monongalia.
G. S. McFadden	Marshall.
A. B. Modisett	Barbour.
W. E. Parriott	Marshall.
J. E. Pennybacker	Pendleton.
Joseph W. Morgan	Ohio.
William A. Quarrier	Kanawha.
John D. Rigg	Preston.
John H. Riley	Jackson.
John A. Robinson	Mineral.
Bartley Rose	McDowell.
John M. Rowan	Monroe.
Harvey Samples	Clay.
M. H. Shirtz	Wirt.
George W. Siple	Pocahontas.
Robert Simpson	Ohio.
J. B. Sommerville	Brooke.
Hurston Spurlock	Wayne.
Lyman Stedman	Hancock.
James Stewart	Putnam.
William Stratton	Logan.
Charles E. Wells	Marion.
John S. Wilkinson	Lincoln.
E. Willis Wilson	Kanawha.

OFFICERS.

Eustace Gibson	Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk.
Noyes Rand, J. M. Scroggin, B. Speed Thompson, E. L. Bill	Assistant Clerks.
Napoleon B. French	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Joseph A. Watson	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.
S. H. Campbell	Doorkeeper.

Fourteenth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 8, 1879. Adjourned, March 10, 1879.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
W. W. Adams	Eighth.	John P. Jones	Tenth.
Felix J. Baxter	Sixth.	Mahlon S. Kirtley	Fifth.
Robert S. Brown	Fifth.	Levi M. Lowe	Second.
C. T. Butler	Twelfth.	C. W. Newlon	Ninth.
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth.	Lewis T. Newmaa	Second.
William Ewin	Ninth.	David Pugh	Eleventh.
E. Boyd Faulkner	Twelfth.	John W. Stout	Fourth.
Wayne Ferguson	Seventh.	Albert E. Summers	Sixth.
David McGregor	Third.	William H. Tarr	First.
William C. McGrew	Tenth.	Eli M. Turner	Third.
Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth.	Charles Williams	Eleventh.
David E. Johnson	Seventh.	Joseph J. Woods	First.

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson	President.
E. A. Cunningham	Clerk.
H. C. Entler	Assistant Clerk.
John D. Anderson	Sergeant-at-Arms.
George S. Chilton	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
George J. Arnold	Lewis.
James S. Barr	Ritchie & Calhoun (Second Del. Dist.)
Joseph V. Bell	Mineral.
Thomas L. Bell	Lincoln.
D. F. Billmyer	Berkeley.
Thomas A. Bradford	Barbour.
Benjamin H. Butcher, Wood & Pleasants. (First Del. Dist.)	
A. G. Calvert	Wetzel.
Samuel H. Campbell	Wood.
Carroll Clarke	Mercer.
Samuel Carter	Fayette.
Joseph J. Chipley	Hardy.
L. E. Davidson	Taylor.
James Alex Ewing	Marshall.
Benjamin Fisher	Ohio.
Albert C. Fulkerson	Wayne.
James H. Furbee	Marion.
Joseph C. Gist	Brooke.
B. P. Gooch	Summers.
William R. Gunn	Mason.
James R. Hare	Monongalia.
Thomas H. Harvey	Cabell.
Samuel P. Hawver	Greenbrier.
Martin Hill	Kanawha.
J. Marshall Hagans	Monongalia.
John H. Holt	Preston.
Hugh Mearns	Wood & Pleasants. (First Del. Dist.)
Elihu Hutton	Randolph & Tucker. (Fourth Del. Dist.)
Ellis S. Hyer	Braxton.
John J. Jacob	Ohio.
John C. Johnson	Harrison.
William Kirtley	Putman.
Bethwell M. Kitchen	Berkeley.
W. H. T. Lewis	Jefferson.
Thomas H. Logan	Ohio.
William McCreery	Raleigh.
Page R. McCrum	Preston.
R. I. McNeer	Monroe.
John McGraw	Wyoming & McDowell. (Sixth Del. Dist.)
J. S. Melvin	Jefferson.
George H. Moffett	Pocahontas.
Alexander Monroe	Hampshire.
John C. Montgomery	Kanawha.
John Nixon	Marshall.
Washington Unger	Morgan.
J. E. Pennybacker	Pendleton.
Ira C. Post	Harrison.
A. M. Poundstone	Upshur.
Joseph H. Quinn	Hancock.
George W. Reynolds, Barbour, Harrison, & Taylor. (Third Del. Dist.)	
John Righter	Marion.
A. A. Rock	Kanawha.
C. P. Ross	Wood & Pleasants. (First Del. Dist.)
Lafayette F. Roush	Mason.
Henry A. Rynier	Tyler.
Arnold C. Scherr	Grant.
Jonathan Sheppard	Wirt.
Winston Shelton	Nicholas Clay & Webster. (Fifth Del. Dist.)
William H. Snider	Gilmer.
Chapman J. Stuart	Doddridge.
E. J. Taylor	Ritchie & Calhoun. (Second Del. Dist.)
Hugh Toney	Logan.
A. L. Vandal	Roane.
William A. Parsons	Jackson.
Andrew Wilson	Ohio.

OFFICERS.

George H. Moffett	Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk.
Nathaniel S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms.
James P. Nealls	Doorkeeper.

Fifteenth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 12, 1881. Adjourned, March 15, 1881.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Andrew R. Barbee	Fifth.
Robert S. Brown	Fifth.
Samuel Davisson	Twelfth.
W. M. O. Dawson	Tenth.
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth.
John R. Donehoo	First.
William Ewin	Ninth.
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Ninth.
E. Boyd Faulkner	Twelfth.
David E. Johnson	Seventh.
David McGregor	Third.
William C. McGrew	Tenth.
William McNeal	Eighth.
Franklin Maxwell	Third.
Lewis S. Newman	Second.
D. A. Roberts	Fourth.
Harvey Samples	Sixth.
Jerome Shelton	Seventh.
Fontaine Smith	Second.
Joel E. Stallings	Seventh.
John W. Stout	Fourth.
Albert E. Summers	Sixth.
Joseph Van Matre	Eleventh.
Joseph J. Woods	First.
Charles Williams	Eleventh.

OFFICERS.

Albert E. Summers.....President.
D. D. Johnson.....Clerk.
Alfred Rheinstrom.....Assistant Clerk.
John D. Alderson.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
David O. Kelley.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
Charles M. Babb	Grant.
Frank Beckwith	Jefferson.
Isaiah Bee	Mercer.
Joseph V. Bell	Mineral.
B. F. Brady	Berkeley.
Henry L. Cox	Monongalia.
C. J. P. Cresap	Randolph & Tucker. (Fourth Del. Dist.)
J. B. Crumine	Ritchie & Calhoun. (Second Del. Dist.)
Moses H. Davis	Harrison.
Reuben Davisson	Taylor.
Joshua Day	Pendleton.
Marshall Depue	Roane.
Andrew Edmiston	Lewis.
James H. Ferguson	Kanawha.
George Ferrel	Berkeley.
Benjamin F. Fisher	Braxton.
William Fisher	Hardy.
John B. Floyd	Logan.
Albert C. Faulkerson	Wayne.
John W. Grantham	Jefferson.
Geo. W. Hackworth	Cabell.
J. L. Hall, Barbour, Harrison & Taylor.	(Third Del. Dist.)
Septimius Hall	Wetzel.
John W. Hobbs	Hancock.
Joseph W. Holt	Lincoln.
William P. Hubbard	Ohio.
Benjamin F. Irons	Monroe.
Levi Johnson	Gilmer.
Samuel A. Kepner	Ohio.
David H. Leonard	Wood & Pleasant. (First Del. Dist.)
N. M. Loury	Summers.
Beverly H. Lurty	Harrison.
Floyd Lusk	McDowell & Wyoming. (Sixth Del. Dist.)
George Lynch	Ritchie & Calhoun. (Second Del. Dist.)
George W. McCord	Brooke.
Page R. McCrum	Preston.
Charles McDoddrill	Nicholas, Clay & Webster. Fifth Del. Dist.)
Frank P. McNell	Ohio.
William Maxwell	Doddridge.
James Meadows	Boone.
George H. Moffett	Pocahontas.
Alexander Monroe	Hampshire.
James Morrow, Jr.	Marion.
U. N. Orr	Preston.
David Poe	Upshur.
William Prince	Raleigh.
William A. Quarrier	Kanawha.
John H. Riley	Jackson.
George Rowley	Mason.
Chas. W. Seabright	Ohio.
John T. Siler	Morgan.
Isaac J. Little	Fayette.
P. Sharp	Wood & Pleasants. (First Del. Dist.)
Lewis Sheppard	Wirt.
Josiah Sinclair	Marshall.
D. L. Steere	Wood & Pleasants. (First Del. Dist.)
John M. Sydenstricker	Greenbrier.
John K. Thompson	Putnam.
George W. Tippett	Mason.
James S. Watson	Monongalia.
W. D. Wayt	Marshall.
Charles E. Wells	Marion.
E. Willis Wilson	Kanawha.
Lewis Wilson	Barbour.
Selman Wells	Tyler.

OFFICERS.

E. Willis Wilson.....Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton.....Clerk.
Harrison Cain.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
James P. Nealis.....Doorkeeper.

It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.

David J. Johnson, who had been a member of the Senate in 1879 tendered his resignation July 20, 1880, to take effect August 10th ensuing, and Jerome Shelton was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy.

Sixteenth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 10, 1883. Adjourned February 23, 1883.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Andrew R. Barbee	Fifth.
Goble Burgess	Sixth.
Benjamin Byrne	Ninth.
M. W. Colburn	Tenth.
Samuel Davisson	Thirteenth.
W. M. O. Dawson	Eleventh.
John R. Donehoo	First.
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Tenth.
John B. Floyd	Seventh.
Robert T. Harvey	Sixth.
George W. Hays	Third.
D. M. Hostutler	Second.
William L. McNeil	Eighth.
William McGrew	Eleventh.
Frank Maxwell	Third.
Jacob S. Melvin	Thirteenth.
George E. Price	Twelfth.
D. A. Roberts	Fourth.
Harvey Samples	Ninth.
Nathan B. Scott	First.
Anthony Smith	Fourth.
Fontain Smith	Second.
Joel E. Stallings	Seventh.
John G. Tobban	Eighth.
Joseph Van Matre	Twelfth.
William Woodyard	Fifth.

OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Farnsworth	President.
John D. Alderson	Clerk.
J. M. Hamilton	Assistant Clerk.
Charles H. Vandiver	Sergeant-at-Arms.
David O. Kelley	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
James H. Adair	Monroe.
Albert Allen	Boone.
Virgil S. Armstrong	Jackson.
Isaiah Bee	Mercer.
James A. Boggs	Braxton.
Edwin D. J. Bond	Wood.
Chas. L. Brown	Jackson.
James F. Brown	Kanawha.
James H. Brown	Kanawha.
J. Hamilton Burtt	Ohio.
L. D. Chambers	Logan.
John M. Collins	Kanawha.
W. A. Cooper	Wood.
John W. Corder	Barbour.
Henry L. Cox	Monongalia.
John H. Cunningham	Braxton.
C. W. Dailey	Mineral.
Thomas E. Davis	Ritchie.
Blackburn B. Dovener	Ohio.
John M. Eckard	Mason.
George F. Evans	Berkeley.
Isaac Fouke	Jefferson.
John F. Garing	Greenbrier.
Henry B. Gilkeson	Hampshire.
Oliver Gorrell	Pleasants.
Septimius Hall	Wetzel.
Thomas Harrison	Wayne.
George Harmon	Grant & Hardy. (Second Del. Dist.)
Marion L. Henshaw	Berkeley.
J. J. Hetzel	Morgan.
Joseph W. Holt	Lincoln.
L. D. Isbell	Fayette.
John C. Jones	Marion.
Charles W. Lynch	Harrison.
James T. McMechen	Wood.
George W. McCord, Brooke & Hancock. (First Del. Dist.)	
William H. McClung	Greenbrier.
P. H. McCulloch	Cabell.
David McQueen	Nicholas.
Williams Maxwell	Doddridge.
A. A. Miller	Summers.
J. J. Morgan	Upshur.
John Nixon	Marshall.
Uriah N. Orr	Preston.
A. B. Parsons	Randolph & Tucker. (Fifth Del. Dist.)
William P. Payne, McDowell & Wyoming. (Third Del. Dist.)	
J. Edward Pennybacker	Pendleton.
David Powell	Taylor.
William M. Powell	Tyler.
John W. Rider	Jefferson.
John D. Riggs	Preston.
John L. Ruhl	Harrison.
William C. Riffe	Raleigh.
Jacob Salisbury	Clay & Roane. (Sixth Del. Dist.)
J. Orville Sayre	Mason.
M. H. Shirtz	Wirt.
W. S. Simonton	Marshall.
Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood.
Louis F. Steifel	Ohio.
Melville Stump	Gilmer.
Taylor R. Stump	Calhoun.
Jessie F. Sturm	Marion.
Lewis J. Timmis	Putnam.
A. B. Wells	Clay & Roane. (Sixth Del. Dist.)
William K. Wilson	Lewis.
Joseph J. Woods	Ohio.
Henry A. Yeager, Pocahontas & Webster. (Fourth Del. Dist.)	

OFFICERS.

Joseph J. Woods	Speaker.
I. Bernard Peyton	Clerk.
George P. Sargeant	Sergeant-at-Arms.
James P. Nealis	Doorkeeper.

It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.

James A. Boggs, of Braxton, was elected December 21, 1882, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Cunningham, who died on the preceding 8th of November.

John T. McMechen was elected on the 4th day of January, 1883 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. A. Cooper, of Wood county.

Seventeenth Legislature.

Convened, Wheeling, January 14, 1885. Adjourned February 27, 1885.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Stark W. Arnold	Tenth.
E. D. J. Bond	Fourth.
Charles L. Brown	Fifth.
Goble G. Burgess	Sixth.
Benjamin W. Bryrne	Ninth.
M. W. Coburn	Tenth.
Jacob Cochran	Second.
W. M. O. Dawson	Eleventh.
Samuel L. Flournoy	Twelfth.
John B. Floyd	Seventh.
Marion Guinn	Eighth.
George Warren Hayes	Third.
Daniel M. Hostutler*	Second.
John G. Lobban	Eighth.
John W. McCreery	Seventh.
William C. McGrew	Eleventh.
Jacob S. Melvin	Thirteenth.
J. W. Morrison, Jr.	Ninth.
Presley W. Morris	Third.
Bushrod W. Price	Second.
George E. Price	Twelfth.
Algernon R. Unger	Thirteenth.
Nathan B. Scott	First.
J. B. Sommerville	First.
Anthony Smith	Fourth.
Rufus Switzer	Sixth.
William Woodyard	Fifth.

OFFICERS.

George E. Price	President.
John D. Alderson	Clerk.
John M. Hamilton	Assistant Clerk.
S. A. Hays	Sergeant-at-Arms.
David O. Kelley	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
George Alderson	Monroe.
Robert Alexander	Wood
Frank Arnold	Marshall.
A. C. Davidson	Mercer.
George T. Davisson	Lewis.
W. J. Davies	Fayette.
J. S. W. Dean	Upshur.
Thomas H. Dennis	Greenbrier.
Charles P. Dorr, Pocahontas & Webster. (Fourth Del. Dist.)	
Wilbur F. Dyer	Grant & Hardy. (Second Del. Dist.)
H. C. Callison	Nicholas.
L. B. Chambers, McDowell & Wyoming. (Third Del. Dist.)	
R. P. Chew	Jefferson.
John G. Crockett	Summers.
George Edwards	Marshall.
C. W. Ferguson	Wayne.
M. S. Ferrell	Logan.
Benjamin F. Fisher	Braxton.
J. B. Fleming	Kanawha.
Thomas Fortney	Preston.
Henry B. Gilkerson	Hampshire.
John F. Gilmore	Mineral.
William W. Givens	Tyler.
W. H. Glover	Preston.
A. Green Beard	Mason.
Alpheus F. Haymond	Marion.
Jacob Hinkle	Pendleton.
Silas J. Hovermale	Morgan.
John J. Jacob, Jr.	Ohio.
John B. Laidley	Cabell.
Daniel B. Lucas	Jefferson.
William H. McClung	Greenbrier.
W. C. McConaughey	Wirt.
Charles McGill	Putnam.
Robert R. Marshall	Gilmer.
James T. McMechen	Wood.
Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha.
Aaron Morgan	Wetzel.
W. G. Miller	Ritchie.
William Myles	Ohio.
E. J. Owings (First Del. Dist.)	Brooke & Hancock.
Benjamin H. Oxley	Lincoln.
Eli L. Parker	Marion.
Andrew Parks (Sixth Del. Dist.)	Clay & Roane.
John E. Price	Monongalia.
Ira G. Post	Harrison.
David Powell	Taylor.
John J. Poynter	Pleasants.
Charles H. Richardson	Calhoun.
Jesse Roach (Sixth Del. Dist.)	Clay & Roane.
Edward Robertson	Ohio.
A. A. Rock	Kanawha.

Jesse F. Randolph.....Jackson.
S. C. Rusmisell.....Barbour.
J. Orville Sayre.....Mason.
James H. Smith.....Berkeley.
T. B. Snodgrass.....Berkeley.
Harmon Snyder.....Randolph & Tucker. (Fifth Del. Dist.)
Samuel T. Stapleton.....Wood.
E. G. Taylor.....Doddridge.
Aden Thompson.....Raleigh.
Robert White.....Ohio.
William Workman.....Boone.

OFFICERS.

Thomas H. Dennis.....Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton.....Clerk.
Thornton Henshaw.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
A. W. Werninger.....Doorkeeper.

*Jacob Cochran was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. D. M. Hostutler, for whom memorial exercises were held in the Senate January 19, 1885.

Eighteenth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 12, 1887. Adjourned February 25, 1887.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
Stark W. Arnold	Tenth.
Charles L. Brown	Fifth.
E. D. J. Bond	Fourth.
E. M. McCallister	Sixth.
Robert S. Carr	Ninth.
W. M. O. Dawson	Eleventh.
Samuel L. Flournoy	Twelfth.
J. H. Furbee	Second.
J. Howard Gettinger	Thirteenth.
Mason Gwinn	Eighth.
John W. McCreery	Seventh.
Edwin Maxwell	Third.
A. C. Minear	Tenth.
Presley W. Morris	Third.
J. W. Morrison, Jr.	Ninth.
Benjamin H. Oxley	Seventh.
Mexico Van Pelt	Eighth.
Bushrod W. Price	Second.
George E. Price	Twelfth.
Nathan B. Scott	First.
J. B. Sommerville	First.
Joseph Snyder	Eleventh.
John D. Sweeney	Fourth.
Rufus Switzer	Sixth.
Algernon R. Unger	Thirteenth.
William Woodyard	Fifth.

OFFICERS.

George E. Price.....President.
John D. Alderson.....Clerk.
J. H. Marcum.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thomas J. Grass.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
William Bandy, Wyoming & McDowell. (Third Del. Dist.)	
George M. Bowers	Berkeley.
J. E. Brown	Jackson.
Peyton Byrne	Braxton.
B. S. Chambers	Lincoln.
W. N. Chancellor	Wood.
R. P. Chew	Jefferson.
George B. Crow	Jackson.
George I. Davisson	Lewis.
Charles P. Dorr, Pocahontas & Webster. (Fourth Del. Dist.)	
Isaac H. Duvall	Brooke & Hancock. (First Del. Dist.)
A. D. Garden	Ohio.
C. J. Gleason	Ohio.
John Marshall Hagans	Monongalia.
L. D. Hagar	Boone.
John M. Hamilton	Calhoun.
Henry Haymond	Harrison.
James L. Hensley	Mason.
J. J. Hiner	Pendleton.
M. G. Holmes	Harrison.
A. A. Kellar	Wood.
W. L. Kee	Randolph & Tucker. (Fifth Del. Dist.)
J. S. Kincaid	Fayette.
George W. Kinsey	Marion.
Lewis Largent	Morgan.
Daniel B. Lucas	Jefferson.
Lindsey Merrill	Wirt.
J. M. Meyer	Wood.
William Middleton	Mineral.
William H. McClung	Greenbrier.
J. T. McCombs	Marshall.
Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha.
L. H. Oakes	Kanawha.
John E. Peck	Nicholas.
A. L. Pugh	Hampshire.
Henry C. Ragland	Logan.

W. M. Reynolds.....Mercer.
Jesse Roach.....Clay & Roane. (Sixth Del. Dist.)
G. H. Ropp.....Berkeley.
Andrew Rosebury.....Cabell.
John M. Rowan.....Monroe.
David W. Shaw.....Barbour.
Josiah Sinclair.....Marshall.
J. S. Spencer.....Mason.
Joseph Sprigg.....Grant & Hardy. (Second Del. Dist.)
Jesse F. Sturm.....Marion.
John M. Sydenstricker.....Greenbrier.
Benjamin J. Taylor.....Clay & Roane. (Sixth Del. Dist.)
E. G. Taylor.....Doddridge.
W. H. Toler.....Kanawha.
N. E. Whittaker.....Ohio.
Joseph J. Woods.....Ohio.

OFFICERS.

John M. Rowan.....Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton.....Clerk.
William E. R. Byrne.....Assistant Clerk.
Charles P. Dorr.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
Michael B. Devine.....Doorkeeper.

Nineteenth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 9, 1889. Adjourned February 22, 1889.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
John W. Arbuckle	Eighth.	J. W. Morrison, Jr.	Ninth.
Alex R. Campbell	Fifth.	Presley W. Morris	Third.
Robert S. Carr	Ninth.	Benjamin H. Oxley	Seventh.
Thomas E. Davis	Tenth.	George E. Price	Twelfth.
Samuel L. Flournoy	Twelfth.	B. J. Prichard	Sixth.
James H. Furbee	Second.	Nathan B. Scott	First.
A. C. Minear	Tenth.	B. J. Smith	First.
J. Howard Gettinger	Thirteenth.	Joseph Snyder	Eleventh.
Charles H. Knott	Thirteenth.	John D. Sweeney	Fourth.
Milton R. Lowther	Fourth.	William Woodyard	Fifth.
E. M. McCallister	Sixth.	Mexico Van Pelt	Eighth.
John W. McCreery	Seventh.	William G. Worley	Eleventh.
Edwin Maxwell	Third.	J. W. Yeater	Second.

OFFICERS.

Robert S. Carr.....President.
George J. Walker.....Clerk.
Steele R. Hawkins.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
James A. Madison.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Henry A. Altizer	Calhoun.	J. C. Gluck	Ritchie.
A. E. Archer	Jackson.	George Goad	Braxton.
A. E. Aultz	Kanawha.	Robert J. Hammett	Pleasants.
George A. Blakemore	Pendleton.	Samuel R. Hanan	Marshall.
M. S. Bryte	Preston.	Charles Hill	Fayette.
George W. Buxton	Berkeley.	D. M. Harr	Marion.
V. L. Casto	Jackson.	William H. Jack	Gilmer.
R. P. Chew	Jefferson.	John W. Johnson	Summers.
John Corcoran	Ohio.	W. E. Justice	Logan.
Thomas Lansing Davies	Mason.	W. L. Kee	Randolph & Tucker. (Fifth Del. Dist.)
Charles P. Dorr, Pocahontas & Webster. (Fourth Del. Dist.)		J. W. Kirk	Putnam.
Isaac H. Duvall	Brooke & Hancock. (First Del. Dist.)	Joseph G. Kitchen	Berkeley.
Jacob C. Edleman	Boone.	William E. Lively	Lewis.
Azel Ford	Raleigh.	J. T. McCombs	Marshall & Wyoming. (Third Del. Dist.)
A. D. Garden	Ohio.	William H. McClung	Greenbrier.
B. D. Gibson	Jefferson.	Daniel Mayer	Kanawha.

R. G. Meador.....Mercer.
Lindsay Merrill.....Wirt.
J. M. Meyer.....Wood.
Gwinn Minter.....Harrison.
A. C. Moore.....Harrison.
Aaron Morgan.....Wetzel.
Robert Napier.....Wayne.
Uriah N. Orr.....Preston.
W. Parrish.....Kanawha.
John E. Peck.....Nicholas.
C. A. Prichard.....Marion.
A. L. Pugh.....Hampshire.
Jesse Roach.....Clay & Roane.
(Sixth Del. Dist.)
Edgar W. St. Clair.....Monongalia.
Henry J. Samuels.....Cabell.
John P. Shanklin.....Monroe.
David W. Shaw.....Barbour.
A. B. Shelton.....Lincoln.
Silas Smith.....Tyler.
Joseph Sprigg.....Grant & Hardy.
(Second Del. Dist.)
John V. Stearne.....Mason.
L. F. Stifel.....Ohio.
L. F. Stone.....Wood.
J. W. Stuck.....Doddridge.
J. M. Sydenstricker.....Greenbrier.
Benjamin J. Taylor.....Clay & Roane.
(Sixth Del. Dist.)
A. H. Thayer.....Taylor.
Wellington Vrooman.....Wood.
G. F. Weber.....Morgan.
J. P. Williams.....Mineral.
Joseph J. Woods.....Ohio.
Stillman Young.....Upshur.

OFFICERS.

Joseph J. Woods.....Speaker.
John M. Hamilton.....Clerk.
W. Brown Gibbs.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
A. W. Knotts.....Doorkeeper.

At the session of 1889, the Senate balloted for twelve days before it elected a President, Hon. Robert S. Carr, of Kanawha County, being then chosen on the 126th ballot.

Twentieth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 14, 1891. Adjourned March 14, 1891.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
John W. Arbuckle	Eighth.
Alex R. Campbell	Fifth.
Solomon Cunningham	Twelfth.
Thomas E. Davis	Tenth.
D. A. Dorsey	Second.
David W. Gall	Tenth.
Alpheus Garrison	Eleventh.
Henry B. Gilkeson*	Twelfth.
Orlando Hardman	Third.
Charles H. Knott	Thirteenth.
Milton H. Lowther	Fourth.
John W. McCreary	Seventh.
James H. Marcum	Sixth.
Presley W. Morris	Third.
William Morris**	Fourth.
J. W. Morrison	Ninth.
Newton Ogdin**	Fourth.
Alexander Parks	Thirteenth.
B. J. Prichard	Sixth.
John A. Sheppard	Seventh.
John W. St. Clair	Eighth.
Frank W. Stewart‡	First.
Cornelius C. Watts	Ninth.
Nelson E. Whittaker	First.
Rankin Wiley, Jr.	Fifth.
William G. Worley	Eleventh.
J. W. Yeater	Second.

OFFICERS.

John W. McCreary.....President.
Holly G. Armstrong.....Clerk.
M. E. Tracy.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
Willis Dent.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
William M. Arnold	Gilmer.
John P. Austin	Mason.
Louis Bennett	Lewis.
J. M. Boggs	Clay.
Thomas C. Brown	Nicholas.
M. S. Bryte	Preston.
C. L. Campbell	Hardy.
Joseph E. Carle	Wood.
J. M. Carney	Jackson.
James F. Clark	Greenbrier.
C. F. Cook	Wyoming.
John Corcoran	Ohio.

W. G. H. Core.....Pleasants.
A. S. Dandridge.....Jefferson.
E. B. Dyer.....Kanawha.
R. D. Erwin.....Greenbrier.
James H. Ferguson.....Kanawha.
John B. Finley.....Tucker.
Romeo H. Freer.....Ritchie.
A. D. Garden.....Ohio.
B. D. Gibson.....Jefferson.
George Goad.....Braxton.
Samuel H. Gramm.....Taylor.
H. J. Greer.....Mason.
Samuel R. Hannen.....Marshall.
Henry A. Hartley.....Preston.
Walter A. Holle.....Doddridge.
George A. Hott.....Hampshire.
S. J. Hovermale.....Morgan.
Albert S. Johnson.....Monroe.
Lester Keller.....Fayette.
J. E. Kendall.....Kanawha.
William C. Kiser.....Pendelton.
John F. Laird.....Wood.
J. H. Lambert.....Wayne.
Robert Lamon.....Berkeley.
Van Linville.....Boone.
Salmon W. Lockhart.....Wirt.
Charles W. Lynch.....Harrison.
W. W. Miller.....Marshall.
Warren Miller.....Jackson.
I. B. Moore.....Pocahontas.
Henry B. Morgan.....Marion.
Aaron Morgan.....Wetzel.
Isaac C. Price.....Raleigh.
C. A. Prichard.....Marion.
P. A. Pugh.....Hancock.
George F. Randall.....Harrison.
Edgar W. St. Clair.....Monongalia.
Henry J. Samuels.....Cabell.
J. A. Sarver.....Roane.
David W. Shaw.....Barbour.
H. M. Shumate.....Mercer.
Evi Sias.....Lincoln.
Robert Simpson.....Ohio.
Anthony Smith.....Tyler.
L. F. Stone.....Wood.
Albert H. Stump.....Calhoun.
William W. Thomas.....Putnam.
W. R. Thompson.....Summers.
William M. Welch.....Mineral.
C. A. Wever.....Berkeley.
H. S. White.....Logan.
Robert White.....Ohio.
Stillman Young.....Upshur.

OFFICERS.

Louis Bennett.....Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton.....Clerk.
W. Brown Gibbs.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thomas L. Feamster.....Doorkeeper.

*Henry B. Gilkeson of Hampshire County was elected at the general election in 1890, as the successor of Samuel L. Flournoy, who had resigned.

**William Morris of Taylor county, in the Fourth District, contested the seat of Newton Ogdin, of Pleasants county, and was seated February 18, 1891.

‡Frank W. Stewart, of Hancock county, in the First District, took his seat in the Senate, he having been elected at a special election held January 3, 1891, for the unexpired term of B. J. Smith, who had died in vacation.

Twenty-first Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 11, 1893. Adjourned February 24, 1893.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Solomon Cunningham	Twelfth.
D. A. Dorsey	Second.
Robert Earl	Thirteenth.
George W. Farr	Third.
John B. Finley	Twelfth.
James H. Furbee	Second.
David W. Gall	Tenth.
Alpheus Garrison	Eleventh.
Orlando Hardman	Third.
Sylvester Hardman	Fifth.
William Haynes	Eighth.
H. C. Henderson	Fourth.
William M. Mahood	Seventh.
James H. Marcum	Sixth.
William Morris	Fourth.
Alexander Parks	Thirteenth.
John E. Peck	Ninth.
John W. St. Clair	Eighth.
Charles H. Scott	Tenth.
John A. Sheppard	Seventh.
James H. Stewart	Sixth.
William H. Tarr	First.
Cornelius C. Watts	Ninth.
Rankin Wiley, Jr.	Fifth.
Nelson E. Whitaker	First.
William G. Worley	Eleventh.

OFFICERS.

Rankin Wiley, Jr.....President.
William E. R. Byrne.....Clerk.
J. W. Bumgardner.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
W. S. Burton.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
James A. Allen	Boone.
James M. Anderson	Monongalia.
Samuel W. Atkinson	Brooke-Hancock. Del.-Dist.
John P. Austin	Mason.
E. P. Bowman	Marshall.
John H. Brock	Marion.
C. W. Brockunier	Ohio.
J. B. Brosius, Jefferson-Berkeley-Morgan	Del.-Dist.
M. W. Burgess	Tyler-Wetzel. Del.-Dist.
L. D. Chambers	Logan.
A. B. Clark	Upshur.
James F. Clark	Greenbrier.
B. P. Conrad	Lewis-Webster. Del.-Dist.
Albert W. Cook	McDowell-Wyoming. Del.-Dist.
A. S. Dandridge, Jr.	Jefferson.
George H. Daniels	Randolph-Tucker.
Alvin Davis	Cabell.
T. P. Davis	Fayette.
William Seymour Edwards	Kanawha.
John B. Floyd	Kanawha.
George B. Games	Marshall.
M. W. Gamble	Hardy-Grant. Del.-Dist.
George Goad	Braxton-Clay. Del.-Dist.
Samuel H. Gramm	Taylor.
H. J. Greer	Mason.
H. B. Griffith	Lincoln.
Robert G. Hammett	Pleasants.
Lloyd Hansford	Randolph-Tucker. Del.-Dist.
Peter Harper	Pendleton.
H. A. Hartley	Preston.
C. Hartmeyer	Preston.
French N. Hayes	Gilmer.
N. B. Hoff	Roane.
Walter Holle	Doddridge.
George A. Hott	Hampshire.
James Hunter	Wood.
I. W. Imhoff	Ohio.
Albert S. Johnson	Monroe.
J. C. Kimes	Wood.
J. R. Koontz	Fayette.
Charles J. Lavelle	Wetzel.
William E. Lively	Lewis-Webster. Del.-Dist.
E. M. McAllister	Cabell.
William McClung	Greenbrier.
F. L. McGee	Nicholas.
J. M. McKinney	Ritchie.
Edwin Maxwell	Harrison.
J. P. Mooman	Pocahontas.
M. J. O'Kane*	Ohio.
Isaac Prince	Raleigh.
Stephen G. Pyle	Tyler.
W. W. Riley	Kanawha.
H. Clay Shaw	Mineral.
David W. Shaw	Barbour.
Richard Shelton	Braxton-Clay. Del.-Dist.
Ballard P. Shumate	Summers.
H. M. Shumate	Mercer.
Aristotle Smith	Calhoun.
Clarence L. Smith	Marion.
S. G. Smith*	Ohio.
George W. Staats	Jackson.
Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood.
E. S. Tabler	Berkeley.
William W. Thomas	Putnam.
R. L. Thompson	Jackson.
H. C. Trout	Wirt.
S. W. Walker, Jefferson-Berkeley-Morgan	Del.-Dist.
Henry Wickenhofer	Harrison.
H. J. Wills	Kanawha.
J. B. Wilson	Ohio.
P. H. Wilson	Wayne.
W. T. Workman	Wayne.

OFFICERS.

David W. Shaw.....Speaker.
J. Bernard Peyton.....Clerk.
C. F. Lynch.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
E. M. Vickers.....Doorkeeper.

*M. J. Kane, of Ohio county, successfully contested the seat of S. G. Smith, and qualified January 16, 1893.

Twenty-second Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 9, 1895. Adjourned February 22, 1895.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Brice W. Catlett	Thirteenth.
William H. H. Cook	Seventh.
Thomas P. Davies	Eighth.
Robert Earle	Thirteenth.
George W. Farr	Third.
John B. Finley	Twelfth.
James H. Furbee	Second.
Samuel H. Gramm	Eleventh.
Sylvester Hardman	Fifth.
William Haynes	Eighth.
H. C. Henderson	Fourth.
James M. Hensley	Fifth.
John A. Hoge	Second.
James A. Hughes	Sixth.
P. S. Hyde	Twelfth.
Henry C. Lockney	Fourth.
William M. Mahood	Seventh.
George H. Patton	Ninth.
John H. Peck	Ninth.
Stuart F. Reed	Third.
C. H. Scott	Tenth.
James H. Stewart	Sixth.
William H. Tarr	First.
Nelson E. Whitaker	First.
William G. Worley	Eleventh.
U. G. Young	Tenth.

OFFICERS.

William G. Worley	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Cyrus Willey	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Hiram Campbell	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
H. B. Adkins	Wayne.
J. M. Anderson	Monongalia.
William Ankrom	Tyler-Wetzel. Del.-Dist.
F. B. Blue	Taylor.
William H. Boggs	Pendleton.
Joseph C. Brady	Ohio.
J. H. Bromfield	Marion.
George F. Bumgardner	Fayette.
Alex R. Campbell	Ohio.
A. B. Clark	Upshur.
Cyrus A. Crislip	Roane.
J. H. Collins	Putnam.
A. W. Cook	Wyoming-McDowell. Del.-Dist.
M. J. Cook	Summers.
Richard M. Corbett	Wood.
William B. Corder	Barbour.
A. S. Dandridge	Jefferson.
Jacob S. Davis	Cabell.
Andrew Edmiston	Lewis-Webster. (Del. Dist.)
William S. Edwards	Kanawha.
George F. Evans	Berkeley.
R. D. Erwin	Greenbrier.
Robert F. Fleming	Jackson.
Azel Ford*	Raleigh.
William H. Glover	Preston.
H. J. Greer	Mason.
J. D. Groves	Nicholas.
Lloyd Hansford	Tucker-Randolph. Del.-Dist.
J. F. Harding	Tucker-Randolph. Del.-Dist.
Harvey W. Harmer	Harrison.
Thomas Hawkins	Cabell.
J. W. Hess	Harrison.
Byrd Hill	Mason.
George Hill	Boone.
J. M. Hoover	Lewis-Webster. Del.-Dist.
T. H. Jarrett	Greenbrier.
Peter F. Jones	Kanawha.
J. R. Kemper	Doddridge.
Marcellus J. Kester	Monroe.
J. W. Kidd	Braxton-Clay. (Del. Dist.)
John C. Kimes	Wood.
O. B. Kiser	Jackson.
S. B. Lawson	Logan.
A. W. McDonald, Morgan-Berkeley-Jefferson.	(Del. Dist.)
John M. McKimmie	Wetzel.
Charles McKnight	Pleasants.
John McNabb	Fayette.
Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha.
G. W. Maze	Calhoun.
J. P. Moorman	Pocahontas.
P. W. Morris	Ritchie.
A. Pearson	Wirt.
Joseph A. Pierson	Braxton-Clay. (Del. Dist.)
T. C. Pipes	Marshall.
J. D. Porter	Lincoln.
Evan P. Pugh	Hampshire.
L. B. Purdy	Marshall.
Isaac C. Prince*	Raleigh.
Stephen G. Pyle	Tyler.
Frances M. Reynolds	Mineral.
John D. Rinehart	Hardy-Grant. (Del. Dist.)
Frank H. Smith	Brooke-Hancock. (Del. Dist.)
S. G. Smith	Ohio.
J. G. Wayne	Wayne.
Abraham Stamm	Ohio.
Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood.
Charles L. Stucky, Morgan-Berkeley-Jefferson.	(Del. Dist.)
J. T. Sturm	Marion.
W. H. H. Toler	Kanawha.
James A. White	Mercer.
James W. White	Preston.
T. F. Whitney	Gilmer.

OFFICERS.

William Seymour Edwards	Speaker.
William M. O. Dawson	Clerk.
M. B. Morris	Sergeant-at-Arms.
William Edmonds	Doorkeeper.

*The seat of Isaac C. Prince, of Raleigh county, was successfully contested by Azel Ford, who qualified January 14, 1895.

Twenty-third Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 13, 1897. Adjourned February 26, 1897.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Bernard C. Baker	Twelfth.	P. S. Hyde	Twelfth.
Brice W. Catlett	Thirteenth.	James M. Hensley	Fifth.
George C. Cole	Tenth.	John A. Hoge	Second.
W. H. H. Cook	Seventh.	Henry C. Lockney	Fourth.
Thomas P. Davies	Eighth.	N. C. McNeil	Eighth.
Commodore D. Dotson	Fourth.	Oliver S. Marshall	First.
Richard E. Fast	Eleventh.	S. W. Matthews	Second.
George W. Farr	Third.	George W. Patton	Ninth.
Alonzo Garrett	Sixth.	E. G. Pierson	Ninth.
Harry C. Getzendanner*	Thirteenth.	Stuart F. Reed	Third.
Samuel H. Gramm	Eleventh.	Nelson E. Whitaker	First.
A. G. Hughes	Fifth.	Carlos V. White	Seventh.
James A. Hughes	Sixth.	U. G. Young	Tenth.

OFFICERS.

Nelson E. Whitaker	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
J. N. Devore	Sergeant-at-Arms.
C. C. Hamrick	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
H. B. Adkins	Wayne.	Lloyd Hansford	Randolph-Tucker. (Del. Dist.)
William M. Arnold	Gilmer.	Benjamin F. Harlow	Greenbrier.
H. F. Behrens	Ohio.	J. Henshaw, Jefferson-Berkeley-Morgan.	(Del. Dist.)
Edward A. Bennett	Cabell.	Henry C. Hervey	Brooke-Hancock. (Del-Dist.)
W. H. Blon	Ohio.	J. W. Hess	Harrison.
John A. Bock	Marion.	Byrd Hill	Mason.
Humphrey F. Brohard	Taylor.	A. S. Hughes	Tyler.
T. P. R. Brown	Randolph-Tucker. (Del. Dist.)	A. H. Hughes	Tyler.
W. H. Bunner	Marion.	J. T. Hume	Summers.
W. Childers	Cabell.	John H. Hunt	Kanawha.
H. M. Cline	McDowell-Wyoming. (Del. Dist.)	Charles Hunter	Wood.
Henry Colerider	Upshur.	R. Hunter	Jefferson-Berkeley-Morgan. (Del. Dist.)
J. H. Collins	Putnam.	J. Garland Hurst	Jefferson.
Grant Cremeans	Lincoln.	William W. Jackson	Mason.
George W. Crook	Lewis-Webster. (Del. Dist.)	Peter F. Jones	Kanawha.
W. H. C. Curtis	Ohio.	George Kelsall	Pleasants.
E. W. Cutlip	Braxton-Clay. (Del. Dist.)	Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun.
John S. Darst	Jackson.	M. J. Kester	Monroe.
A. W. Davis	Harrison.	O. B. Kiser	Jackson.
C. M. Doddrill	Lewis-Webster. (Del. Dist.)	George W. Laidley	Monongalia.
F. D. Ferrell	Logan.	John W. Leach	Marshall.
T. M. Garvin	Ohio.	John McCoy	Pendleton.
James W. Gawthrop	Barbour.	William H. McClung	Greenbrier.
W. H. Glover	Preston.	M. J. McNeil	Pocahontas.
John D. Groves	Nicholas.	W. L. Mansfield	Wayne.
Charles F. Hahn	Mineral.	A. T. Morriston	Wood.
C. L. Hall	Hardy-Grant. (Del. Dist.)	T. J. Owens	Wirt.
S. R. Hanen	Marshall.	J. C. Pack	Mercer.
		A. R. Parsons	Roane.
		Christopher H. Payne	Fayette.

B. W. Power.....Hampshire.
John L. Ryan.....Fayette.
J. E. Shirk.....Braxton-Clay. (Del. Dist.)
James B. Small.....Berkeley.
C. P. Stover.....Raleigh.
S. T. Stapleton.....Wood.
L. M. Stephens.....Wetzel.
E. G. Taylor.....Doddridge.
W. H. H. Toler.....Kanawha.
George H. Umstead.....Tyler-Wetzel. (Del. Dist.)
F. Marion Vickers.....Boone.
James W. White.....Preston.
C. L. Zinn.....Ritchie.

OFFICERS.

Samuel R. Hanen.....Speaker.
E. E. Hood.....Clerk.
Cyrus A. Crislip.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
Joseph M. Allen.....Doorkeeper.

* Harry C. Getzendanner, of Jefferson county, took his seat January 21, 1897, having successfully contested that of G. W. Shafer.

Twenty-fourth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 11, 1899. Adjourned February 25, 1899.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Walter L. Ashby	Ninth.	Robert F. Kidd	Fourth.
Bernard J. Baker	Twelfth.	Thomas F. Lanham	Eleventh.
Starke L. Baker	Tenth.	N. C. McNeil	Eighth.
James F. Beavers	Seventh.	James H. Marcum	Sixth.
Robert C. Burkhart	Thirteenth.	Oliver S. Marshall	First.
George C. Cole	Tenth.	S. V. Mathews	Second.
John J. Cornwell	Twelfth.	Charles W. Osenton	Eighth.
Commodore D. Dotson	Fourth.	E. G. Pierson*	Ninth.
George W. Farr	Third.	Anthony Smith	Third.
Richard E. Fast	Eleventh.	Jesse F. Sturm	Second.
Alonzo Garrett	Sixth.	Nelson E. Whitaker	First.
Harry C. Getzendanner*	Thirteenth.	Carlos V. White	Seventh.
A. G. Hughes	Fifth.	Harry C. Woodyard	Fifth.

OFFICERS.

Oliver S. Marshall.....President.
John T. Harris.....Clerk.
Charles W. Swisher.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
C. C. Hayes.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
H. F. Asbury	Putnam.	Jake Fisher	Braxton.
R. B. Ash	Marion.	R. A. Gorrell	Pleasants.
J. Nelson Baker	Preston.	E. M. Grant	Monongalia.
Isaiah Bee	Mercer.	C. L. Hall	Hardy.
H. F. Behrens	Ohio.	J. J. Haptonstall	Fayette.
Edward A. Bennett	Cabell.	F. H. Harmison	Morgan.
Stuart H. Bowman	Barbour.	H. F. Harnish	Wood.
W. F. Brown	Hancock.	French N. Hays	Gilmer.
H. L. Carter	Boone.	Byrd Hill	Mason.
B. W. Connelly	Ohio.	A. L. Hughes	Tyler.
Geo. W. Crook	Lewis.	John H. Hunt	Kanawha.
J. A. Cunningham	Randolph.	Charles Hunter	Wood.
H. S. Cushwa	Berkeley.	J. Garland Hurst	Jefferson.
W. B. Cutright	Upshur.	T. H. Jarrett	Greenbrier.
J. S. Darst	Jackson.	W. H. Kelbaugh	Jackson.
John W. Davis	Harrison.	J. R. Kemper	Doddridge.
Thomas B. Davis	Mineral.	J. P. Knight	Calhoun.
W. R. D. Dent†	Taylor.	Frank Legge	Marshall.

J. D. Logan‡	Monroe.
John H. Long	Braxton.
M. P. Malcolm	Kanawha.
W. L. Mansfield	Wayne.
L. A. Martin	Kanawha.
Albert Meade	Logan.
Homer G. Merrill	Wood.
C. F. Millender	Wayne.
I. B. Moore	Pocahontas.
C. F. Morris	Kanawha.
R. W. Morrow	Jefferson.
John McCoy	Pendleton.
Ralph McCoy	Ohio.
Harry W. McClure	Ohio.
Geo. C. McIntosh	Fayette.
Benjamin J. Redmond	Mason.
John Nixon	Marshall.
Robert E. O'Brien	Wirt.
J. A. Oldfield	McDowell.
E. F. Raymond	Greenbrier.
Owen S. McKinney	Marion.
R. W. Rine	Tyler.
Julius Scherr	Preston.
B. P. Shumate	Summers.
Geo. E. Smoot	Lincoln.
N. A. Snuffer	Raleigh.
Wilbur Spencer	Roane.
L. M. Stephens	Wetzel.
Wm. B. Stump	Hampshire.
W. T. Talbott	Webster.
J. B. Taylor	Cabell.
Howard Wagoner	Tucker.
R. L. Walker	Nicholas.
Z. W. Wyatt	Harrison.
C. L. Zinn	Ritchie.

OFFICERS.

Owen S. McKinney	Speaker.
William E. R. Byrne	Clerk.
E. H. Morton	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Shirley H. Mitchell	Doorkeeper.

* At the beginning of the session of 1899, protests were made against Harry C. Getzendanner and E. G. Pierson participating in the deliberations and proceedings of the Senate, they having served in the United States Army, in the Spanish-American war; the former as Captain of Company M, 2d Regiment West Virginia Infantry; and the latter as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Second Regiment West Virginia Infantry—both being lucrative offices under the United States Government—but the Senate, on January 24, 1899, decided that they should retain their seats.

† William R. B. Dent, of Taylor county, took his seat in the House, February 14, 1899, he having successfully contested the seat of Humphrey F. Brohard.

‡ In the session of 1899, J. D. Logan of Monroe county, successfully contested the seat of Charles M. Via, and by decision of the House qualified January 16, 1899.

Twenty-fifth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 9, 1901. Adjourned February 22, 1901.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Walter L. Ashby	Ninth.	Andrew J. Horan	Ninth.
Starke L. Baker	Tenth.	Robert F. Kidd	Fourth.
James F. Beavers	Seventh.	Thomas F. Lanham	Eleventh.
Robert C. Burkhart	Thirteenth.	James H. Marcum	Sixth.
Hiram Campbell	Fourth.	Clarke W. May	Seventh.
William Campbell	Thirteenth.	Alex McVeigh Miller	Eighth.
Andrew Clark	Second.	Charles W. Osenton	Eighth.
W. B. Corder	Tenth.	Richard C. Price	Twelfth.
John W. Cornwell	Twelfth.	Anthony Smith	Third.
Thomas E. Davis	Eleventh.	Jesse F. Sturm	Second.
Samuel George	First.	Nelson E. Whitaker	First.
Harvey W. Harmer	Third.	Harry C. Woodyard	Fifth.
Byrd Hill	Fifth.	John Y. York	Sixth.

OFFICERS.

Anthony Smith	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Frank Tyree	Sergeant-at-Arms.
David S. Pettigrew	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
John D. Alderson	Nicholas.
John G. Aten	Mason.
J. Nelson Baker	Preston.
Ira S. Bartlett	Roane.
R. F. Brammer	Cabell.
W. W. Brannon	Lewis.
J. F. Briant	Summers.
H. Lon Carter	Boone.
L. D. Chambers	Logan.
J. C. Christopher	Tucker.
J. S. Cochran	Clay.
E. C. Colcord	Kanawha.
H. T. Cushwa	Morgan.
John S. Darst	Jackson.
Thos. P. Davies	Fayette.
Jake Fisher	Braxton.
R. M. Fisher	Morgan.
C. W. Good	Jackson.
E. M. Grant	Monongalia.
E. W. Grover	Cabell.
C. L. Hall	Hardy.
Virgil T. Handley	Taylor.
Samuel D. Hanna	Mason.
Benjamin F. Harlow	Greenbrier.
W. H. Harris	Marshall.
French N. Hays	Gilmer.
James Hearn	Mercer.
W. T. Henshaw	Berkeley.
Henry C. Hervey	Brooke.
Malcolm Jackson	Kanawha.
T. H. Jarrett	Greenbrier.
Shelton Johnson	Kanawha.
Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun.
G. A. Laughlin	Ohio.
T. A. Law	Barbour.
A. A. Lilly	Raleigh.
P. B. Lowry	Tyler.
L. M. Luzader	Ritchie.
Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha.
C. F. Millender	Wayne.
Claude J. Mitchell	Putnam.
Aaron Morgan	Wetzel.
L. J. Murphy	Pleasants.
L. M. McClintic	Pocahontas.
Joseph R. McClure	Lincoln.
John McCoy	Pendleton.
Abram McCulloch	Ohio.
Geo. C. McIntosh	Fayette.
Perry Nicely	Wood.
J. W. Owens	Wood.
A. N. Prichard	Marion.
Francis M. Reynolds	Mineral.
J. S. Roberts	Wetzel.
Julius Scherr	Preston.
Josiah H. Sinclair	Marshall.
S. G. Smith	Ohio.
R. R. Smith	McDowell.
Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood.
Henry Steck	Ohio.
William B. Stump	Hampshire.
Charles W. Swisher	Marion.
W. G. Talbott	Upshur.
Charles M. Via	Monroe.
Lloyd Washburn	Harrison.
C. M. Wetzel*	Jefferson.
Lewis C. Williams	Webster.
D. M. Willis	Harrison.
William G. Wilson	Randolph.
W. L. Wilson	Wayne.
E. R. Woodyard	Wirt.
L. H. Zinn	Doddridge.

OFFICERS.

William G. Wilson	Speaker.
Harry Shaw	Clerk.
W. H. Ramsey	Sergeant-at-Arms.
J. A. Ripley	Doorkeeper.

* R. W. Morrow, elected November 6, 1900, as a member of the House from Jefferson county, died before the beginning of the session, and at a special election held January 5, 1901, C. M. Wetzel was elected to fill the vacancy caused thereby.

Twenty-sixth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 14, 1903. Adjourned February 27, 1903.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Starke L. Baker	Thirteenth.
Thomas A. Brown	Third.
Charles T. Caldwell	Third.
Hiram Campbell	Tenth.
William Campbell	Fifteenth.
Charles E. Carrigan	Second.
Andrew Clark	Second.
E. C. Colcord	Eighth.
George C. Cole	Twelfth.
W. H. H. Cook	Sixth.
W. B. Corder	Thirteenth.
John J. Cornwell	Fifteenth.
J. S. Darst	Fourth.
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth.
Samuel George	First.
Harvey W. Harmer	Twelfth.
Byrd Hill	Fourth.
B. O. Holland	Eighth.
Andrew J. Horan	Ninth.
Robert F. Kidd	Tenth.
William H. McGinnis	Seventh.
M. F. Matheny	Seventh.
Clarke W. May	Fifth.
Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth.
G. A. Northcott	Fifth.
Richard C. Price	Fourteenth.
Ira E. Robinson	Eleventh.
Jacob Snyder	First.
Charles W. Swisher	Eleventh.
John Y. York	Sixth.

OFFICERS.

Clarke W. May.....President.
John T. Harris.....Clerk.
Lewis Largent.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
David S. Pettigrew.....Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
George Alderson, Jr.	Monroe.
James H. Allen	Boone.
John G. Aten	Mason.
C. M. Babb	Grant.
William G. Barnhall	Putnam.
Stuart H. Bowman	Barbour.
C. G. Buchanan	Brooke.
C. M. Buck	Cabell.
G. A. Burdett	Wirt.
J. W. Bee	Doddridge.
J. W. Blizzard	Fayette.
William G. Caldwell	Ohio.
E. B. Carlin	Braxton.
Roy V. Chidester	Lewis.
Henry Colerider	Upshur.
John W. Cook	Wyoming.
W. S. Cope	McDowell.
D. P. Crockett	Mercer.
S. C. Cross	Morgan.
A. M. Cunningham	Tucker.
J. W. Davis	Preston.
T. C. Davis	Pleasants.
Isaac A. Dix	Nicholas.
A. F. Dulaney	Wetzel.
C. N. Edginton	Kanawha.
J. M. Ellis	Fayette.
W. B. Freeland	Preston.
H. R. Furbee	Marion.
Dr. J. F. Gardner	Hampshire.
John S. Garee	Braxton.
E. C. Goff	Ritchie.
R. L. Gregory	Tyler.
Lew Greynolds	Randolph.
Harvey Hagerman	McDowell.
Virgil T. Handley	Taylor.
Samuel D. Hanna	Mason.
D. B. Hardwick	Wayne.
W. H. Harris	Marshall.
F. P. Hatfield	Wood.
A. W. Hawk	Jackson.
French N. Hays	Gilmer.
T. P. Hill	Tyler.
Robert E. Hughes	Jackson.

Name.	County.
John C. Hutzler	Berkeley.
Shelton Johnson	Kanawha.
F. M. Keller	Wetzel.
C. C. Kelley	Roane.
Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun.
Mark C. Kyle	Clay.
Jasper S. Kyle	Harrison.
Dr. W. P. Lowe	Greenbrier.
Ralph McCoy	Ohio
Joseph R. McClure	Lincoln.
Dr. James E. McDonald	Logan.
Benjamin McGinnis	Ritchie.
I. S. McPherson	Wood.
J. O. McNeeley	Marion.
W. H. Martin	Fayette.
Edwin Maxwell*	Harrison.
Philip M. Merritt	Cabell.
Frank P. Moats	Wood.
Daniel Moody	Ohio.
Dr. J. P. Mooman	Pocahontas.
M. M. Morrison	Wayne.
E. H. Morton	Webster.
John E. Newell	Hancock.
T. E. Parriott	Marshall.
Thomas Reed	Mercer.
Francis M. Reynolds	Mineral.
C. E. Rudesill	Kanawha.
J. G. Schilling	Roane.
Henry W. Schrebe	Ohio.
Morris P. Shawkey	Kanawha.
H. L. Van Sickler	Greenbrier.
Chas. L. Simpson	Cabell.
Jacob Sites	Berkeley.
Lewis C. Snyder	Monongalia.
Amos O. Stanley	Marion.
W. S. Steele	Raleigh.
M. G. Trumbo	Pendleton.
Altha Warman	Monongalia.
M. M. Warren	Summers.
George C. Weimer	Kanawha.
C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson.
George R. C. Wiles	Mingo.
J. Ward Wood	Hardy.

OFFICERS.

Frank P. Moats.....Speaker.
Harry Shaw.....Clerk.
H. H. Worden.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
J. M. Maynard.....Doorkeeper.

* Died during session, February 5, 1903.

Twenty-seventh Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 11, 1905. Adjourned March 1, 1905.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
Starke L. Baker	Thirhteenth.
W. A. Ballard	Seventh.
Joseph A. Browning	Eighth.
Charles T. Caldwell	Third.
William Campbell	Fifteenth.
Charles E. Carrigan	Second.
E. C. Colcord	Eighth.
George C. Cole	Twelfth.
W. H. H. Cook	Sixth.
John J. Cornwell	Fifteenth.
J. S. Darst	Fourth.
Jake Fisher	Tenth.
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth.
Samuel Hatfield	Third.
Ira Clay Hicks	Fifth.
T. P. Hill	Second.
William Simpson Johnson	Ninth.
Robert F. Kidd	Tenth.
Joseph H. McDermott	Eleventh.
W. H. McGinnis	Seventh.
E. W. McKown	Fourth.
Oliver T. Marshall	First.
Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth.
Samuel B. Montgomery	Fourteenth.
Gustavus A. Northcott	Fifth.
Jacob Snyder	First.
Charles W. Swisher	Eleventh.
W. D. Talbott	Thirteenth.
Arthur K. Thorn	Twelfth.
William W. Whyte	Sixth.

OFFICERS.

Gustavus A. Northcott	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Thomas J. O'Brien	Sergeant-at-Arms.
J. M. Dorsey	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
R. H. Adair	Wood.
George Alderson, Jr	Monroe.
Zimri Ammons	Monongalia.
E. S. Baker	Mercer.
E. B. Carlin	Braxton.
B. E. Carney	Kanawha.
R. M. Cavendish	Braxton.
Lew F. Chapman	Cabell.
J. S. Cogar	Webster.
Thomas A. Cook	Wyoming.
C. P. Craig	Pleasants.
Samuel V. Crum	Wayne.
Joseph W. Davis	Preston.
E. P. Dye	Wood.
J. C. Edelman	Boone.
F. H. Evans	Mingo.
Thos. W. Fleming	Marion.
James B. Fox	Marion.
William B. Freeland	Preston.
F. M. Gallaher	Summers.
M. H. Griffith	Raleigh.
Fred Paul Grosscup	Kanawha.
Harvey Hagerman	McDowell.
O. B. Harper	Mason.
French N. Hays	Gilmer.
Robert Hazlett	Ohio.
James Hearn	Mercer.
W. G. Hensley	Cabell.
T. C. Herndon	McDowell.
Alfred C. Holmes	Doddridge.
W. D. Huff	Nicholas.
Warwick Hutton	Randolph.
John C. Hutzler	Berkeley.
George D. Ingram	Hancock.
M. C. Jarrett	Harrison.
W. R. Jewell	Lewis.
Z. T. Kalbaugh	Mineral.
Alonzo C. Kelley	Mason.
C. C. Kelley	Roane.
V. W. Kittle	Barbour.
G. L. Kizer	Pendleton.
G. K. Kump	Hampshire.
Jefferson Lucas	Lincoln.
Thomas F. Lanham	Taylor.
John R. Laughry	Tucker.
Charles McCamic	Marshall.
William H. McClung	Greenbrier.
Bruce McDonald	Logan.
John S. McDonald	Kanawha.
L. E. McWhorter	Kanawha.
Daniel Maxwell	Ohio.
Haymond Maxwell	Harrison.
M. L. Maysilles	Morgan.
A. J. Mitchell	Wirt.
Daniel D. Moody	Ohio.
Aaron Morgan	Wetzel.
Job Musgrave	Ritchie.
Joseph R. Naylor	Ohio.
Dr. T. D. Nutter	Clay.
Byron L. Osburn	Wayne.
J. W. Owens	Wood.
L. W. Parks	Tyler.
Lamar C. Powell	Marion.
John A. Preston	Greenbrier.
J. W. Price	Pocahontas.
H. H. Railey	Fayette.
W. H. Rardin	Fayette.
Robert A. Reger	Upshur.
E. M. Riddle	Roane.
John D. Rinehart	Grant.
Joseph Santrock	Putnam.
C. B. Scott	Brooke.
James A. Seaman	Jackson.
Josiah Sinclair	Marshall.
D. B. Smith	Cabell.
W. Russ Smith	Tyler.
Clarence M. Stone	Wetzel.
J. T. Waldo	Calhoun.
George Walker	Kanawha.
Altha Warman	Monongalia.
W. W. Westphal	Berkeley.
Robert T. Wetzel	Jackson.
C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson.
G. E. W. Wood	Fayette.
J. Ward Wood	Hardy.
C. L. Zinn	Ritchie.

OFFICERS.

Fred Paul Grosscup	Speaker.
Harry Shaw	Clerk.
H. N. Worden	Sergeant-at-Arms.
William Edmonds	Doorkeeper.

Twenty-eighth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 9, 1907. Adjourned March 5, 1907.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
O. A. Ashburn	Twelfth.
E. S. Baker	Seventh.
B. F. Bailey	Eleventh.
W. A. Ballard	Seventh.
F. O. Blue	Thirteenth.
William Campbell	Fifteenth.
William A. Carroll*	Fifth.
G. W. Cossin	Fourth.
Jake Fisher	Tenth.
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth.
Thomas Gartlan	Third.
Samuel Hatfield	Third.
Robert Hazlett	First.
Ira Clay Hicks	Fifth.
T. P. Hill	Second.
W. S. Johnson	Ninth.
R. F. Kidd	Tenth.
Joseph H. McDermott	Eleventh.
E. W. McKown	Fourth.
F. C. Leftwich†	Eighth.
Adam B. Littlepage	Eighth.
Oliver S. Marshall	First.
Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth.
Samuel B. Montgomery	Fourteenth.
J. D. Porter	Fifth.
William Post‡	Thirteenth.
J. W. Santee	Second.
Gray Silver	Fifteenth.
William Damron Talbott‡	Thirteenth.
Arthur K. Thorn	Twelfth.
H. S. White	Sixth.
W. W. Whyte	Sixth.

OFFICERS.

Joseph H. McDermott	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Louis E. Schrader	Chief Assistant Clerk.
Will E. Long	Sergeant-at-Arms.
C. V. Gough	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
R. E. Allen	Morgan.
Zimri C. Ammons	Monongalia.
Elbert R. Ballard	Monroe.
Davis L. Barlow	Pocahontas.
Rev. Elisha Bias	Lincoln.
Robert L. Bland	Lewis.
Thomas C. Boyles	Barbour.
Lewis Buchwald	Ohio.
R. F. Brammer	Cabell.
J. T. Carskadon	Mineral.
John T. Cooper	Wood.
C. P. Craig	Pleasants.
John M. Curry	Upshur.
T. M. Dean	Braxton.
Marion Dent	Fayette.
G. H. Devol	Wood.
J. R. Dillard	Mercer.
Emory Duffield	Jackson.
Michael K. Duty	Ritchie.
J. M. Ellis	Fayette.
R. T. Embleton	Mason.
F. H. Evans	Mingo.
W. A. Flesher	Ritchie.
F. M. Gallaher	Summers.
B. M. Hager	Boone.
Septimius Hall	Wetzel.
George B. Harmon	Grant.
O. B. Harper	Mason.
C. F. Harris	Wayne.
Charles M. Hart	Harrison.
R. E. Harr	Marion.
French M. Hays	Gilmer.
Julian G. Hearne	Ohio.
F. L. Hersey	Cabell.
Walter Holle	Doddridge.
J. F. Holroyd	Mercer.
B. N. Hughes	Roane.
George D. Ingram	Hancock.
C. K. Jacobs	Brooke.
J. M. Jacobs	Marion.
J. I. Justice	Wyoming.
Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun.
J. S. Kuydendall	Hampshire.
W. P. Lowe	Greenbrier.
William McCoy	Pendleton.
A. Bliss McCrum	Preston.
Bruce McDonald	Logan.
William C. McGrew	Monongalia.
Dr. R. D. Mackin	Taylor.
Jesse A. Mason	Marion.
L. C. Massey	Kanawha.
Daniel Maxwell	Ohio.

C. A. Midelburg	Fayette.
Dr. A. J. Mitchell	Wirt.
J. J. Morton	Clay.
Joseph R. Naylor	Ohio.
John Nugent	Kanawha.
Byron Osborne	Wayne.
T. J. Parsons	Marshall.
John A. Preston	Greenbrier.
Marcus L. Riblett	Harrison.
M. T. Roach	Kanawha.
George Ryneal, Jr	Berkeley.
Joseph Santrock	Putnam.
James A. Seaman	Jackson.
L. C. Shaffer	Preston.
A. R. Shepherd	Kanawha.
E. E. Shumway	Wood.
Josiah Sinclair	Marshall.
Ben A. Smith	Roane.
D. B. Smith	Cabell.
A. R. Stallings	Tucker.
S. Wise Stalnaker	Braxton.
Fred M. Staunton	Kanawha.
J. Floyd Strader	Randolph.
J. H. Strickling	Tyler.
C. M. Stone	Wetzel.
J. A. Strother	McDowell.
Dr. S. S. Sutphin	Raleigh.
Jordon Taylor	McDowell.
C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson.
S. D. Wells	Tyler.
L. C. Williams	Nicholas.
J. W. Woddell	Webster.
J. Ward Wood	Hardy..
T. W. Wood	Berkeley.

OFFICERS.

James A. Seaman	Speaker.
C. L. Topping	Clerk.
H. N. Worden	Sergeant-at-Arms.
William Edmonds	Doorkeeper.

* William A. Carroll, of Lincoln county, in the Fifth District, was elected at a special election, January 26th, 1907, as the successor of J. D. Porter, deceased.

† F. C. Leftwich, of the Eighth District, was elected as the successor of Joseph A. Browning, deceased.

‡ William Damron Talbot, of Upshur county, in the Thirteenth District, died at Charleston, February 21, 1907; and the vacancy was filled by William Post, of the same county, elected at a special election held January 11, 1908.

Twenty-ninth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 13, 1909. Adjourned February 26, 1909.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
O. A. Ashburn	Twelfth.	Robert Hazlett	First.
B. F. Bailey	Eleventh.	W. S. Johnson	Ninth.
E. S. Baker	Seventh.	R. F. Kidd	Tenth.
F. O. Blue	Thirteenth.	Adam B. Littlepage	Eighth.
W. A. Carroll	Fifth.	A. C. McIntire	Fifteenth.
Charles G. Coffman	Twelfth.	W. S. Meredith	Eleventh.
G. W. Cossin	Fourth.	Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth.
C. P. Craig	Third.	J. W. Santee	Second.
E. T. England	Eighth.	J. O. Shinn	Fourth.
Jake Fisher	Tenth.	Gray Silver	Fifteenth.
J. W. Flynn	Fourteenth.	D. B. Smith	Fifth.
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth.	Joe L. Smith	Seventh.
Thomas Gartlan	Third.	Howard Sutherland	Thirteenth.
W. C. Grimes	Second.	H. S. White	Sixth.
H. D. Hatfield	Sixth.	Henry Zilliken	First.

OFFICERS.

L. J. Forman	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant Clerk.
John T. Simms	Sergeant-at-Arms.
C. V. Gough	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
T. J. Ashbury	Wayne.
Chas. Avis	Logan.
L. F. Ball	Wayne.
Ucal Bates	Doddridge.
A. W. Bell	Clay.
C. W. Bente	Ohio.
George H. Brackland	Fayette.
R. F. Brammer	Cabell.
W. L. Brosius	Braxton.
Louis Buchwald	Ohio.
A. B. Campbell	Tyler.
E. C. Colcord	Kanawha.
John Cornwell	Calhoun.
D. E. Cuppett	Tucker.
Dr. W. F. Dailey	Preston.
G. W. Daniels	Berkeley.
Thomas H. Dennis	Greenbrier.
G. H. Devol	Wood.
Emory Duffield	Jackson.
James M. Ellis	Fayette.
Dr. G. T. Epling	McDowell.
W. A. Flesher	Ritchie.
A. G. Fickeisen	Ohio.
Joseph H. Finley	Hancock.
J. D. Germer	Summers.
H. B. Gilkeson	Hampshire.
Dr. Martin V. Godbey	Boone.
C. W. Good	Kanawha.
E. C. Goodno	Pleasants.
Ira P. Hager	Lincoln.
Septimius Hall	Wetzel.
Samuel C. Harless	Kanawha.
Charles M. Hart	Harrison.
W. P. Hawley	Mercer.
F. N. Hays	Gilmer.
J. G. Hearne	Ohio.
D. F. Henry	Brooke.
Philip Hinkle	Nicholas.
George C. Hinzman	Lewis.
W. B. Ice	Marion
W. T. Ice	Barbour.
John P. Kearfott	Jefferson.
John D. Keister	Pendleton.
A. C. Kelley	Mason.
C. C. Kelley	Roane.
E. R. Kingsley	Wood.
William Kirk	Wood.
C. F. Lee	Wirt.
H. B. Lee	Putnam.
R. C. Lilly	Mercer.
Lee P. Lush	Wyoming.
A. Bliss McCrum	Preston.
H. W. McDowell	Marshall.
M. F. Matheny	Raleigh.
M. V. Millan	Marion.
E. F. Moore	Marshall.
P. H. Murphy	Braxton.
John Nugent	Kanawha.
George M. Parsons	Mason.
H. C. Paxton	Jackson.
M. F. Poling	Hardy.
M. L. Riblett	Harrison.
Ralph R. Robinson	Cabell.
Sherman Robinson	Ritchie.
H. M. Ruppenthal	Morgan.
M. W. Ryan	Fayette.
C. M. Seibert	Berkeley.
Joseph Simpkins	Mingo.
Edward D. Smoot	Greenbrier.
Jack Smith	Cabell.
W. Y. Smith	Roane.
J. H. Strickling	Tyler.
James A. Strother	McDowell.
Samuel Y. Symms	Monroe.
W. T. Talbott	Webster.
W. V. Teagarden	Wetzel.
John A. Thayer	Kanawha.
W. H. Veach	Marion.
Chas. H. Vossler	Grant.
Hugh Warder	Taylor.
H. Roy Waugh	Upshur.
James W. Weir	Randolph.
Simeon L. Wildman	Monongalia.
A. D. Williams	Pocahontas.
Ellis A. Yost	Monongalia.

OFFICERS.

J. H. Strickling	Speaker.
C. L. Topping	Clerk.
Dr. S. S. Sutphin	Sergeant-at-Arms.
John M. Buckley	Doorkeeper.

Thirtieth Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 11, 1911. Adjourned February 24, 1911.
Extra Session—Convened May 16, 1911. Adjourned May 30, 1911.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
George W. Bland	Twelfth.
Charles G. Coffman	Twelfth.
C. P. Craig	Third.
E. T. England	Eighth.
Jake Fisher	Tenth.
J. W. Flynn	Fourteenth.
D. E. French	Seventh.
W. C. Grimes	Second.
H. D. Hatfield	Sixth.
Julian G. Hearne	First.
O. A. Hood	Fourteenth.
W. S. Johnson	Ninth.
R. F. Kidd	Tenth.
William A. MacCorkle	Eighth.
A. C. McIntire	Fifteenth.
W. S. Meredith	Eleventh.

W. G. Peterkin.....Third.	B. A. Smith.....Fourth.
A. Hood Phillips.....Eleventh.	D. B. Smith.....Fifth.
John A. Preston.....Ninth.	Joe L. Smith.....Seventh.
R. A. Salmons.....Fifth.	Howard Sutherland.....Thirteenth.
J. O. Shinn.....Fourth.	M. Z. White.....Sixth.
Gray Silver.....Fifteenth.	Samuel V. Woods.....Thirteenth.
G. B. Slemaker.....Second.	Henry Zilliken.....First.

OFFICERS.

H. D. Hatfield	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant.
James R. Mehen	Sergeant-at-Arms.
W. C. Thurman	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
F. N. Alderson	Nicholas.	W. R. McIntyre	Tyler.
C. A. Barlow	Marshall.	John A. McLaughlin	Pocahontas.
A. M. Belcher	Kanawha.	W. W. Marcum	Wayne.
E. A. Brannon	Lewis.	C. W. Marsh	Gilmer.
P. C. Buffington	Cabell.	A. A. Meredith	Tyler.
C. W. Campbell	Cabell.	Warren Miller	Jackson.
F. N. Carr	Kanawha.	B. F. Morris	Putnam.
J. E. Carle	Wood.	Everett F. Moore	Marshall.
Peter Carroll	Kanawha.	Richmond Morton	Fayette.
R. J. Clifford	Tucker.	John Nuttall	Fayette.
S. L. Cobun	Preston.	W. W. Ogden	Roane.
David H. Courtney	Monongalia.	H. F. Ours	Upshur.
Henry D. Currie	Kanawha.	W. T. Owens	Wirt.
John T. Davis	Randolph.	Thomas L. Padden	Ohio.
John Dice	Greenbrier.	A. A. Parsons	Mason.
C. S. P. Edwards	Mason.	Robert L. Pemberton	Pleasants.
G. T. Epling	McDowell.	A. P. Pence	Summers.
E. S. Felton	Preston.	B. W. Pendleton	Mercer.
H. B. Gilkeson	Hampshire.	John Porter	Hancock.
M. D. Goode	Lincoln.	A. J. Pugh	Clay.
Wells Goodykoontz	Mingo.	James W. Robinson	Harrison.
B. M. Hager	Boone.	H. W. Sanders	Wyoming.
Septimius Hall	Wetzel.	C. M. Seibert	Berkeley.
G. Warren Hays	Calhoun.	C. L. Shaver	Marion.
D. F. Henry	Brooke.	L. J. Shock	Braxton.
Harry Hubbard	Ohio.	H. C. Skaggs	Fayette.
N. C. Hubbard	Ohio.	E. D. Smoot	Greenbrier.
R. M. Hudall	Kanawha.	J. W. Sperow	Berkeley.
H. W. Huey	Jackson.	F. M. Steele	Mercer.
W. B. Ice	Marion.	James A. Strother	McDowell.
W. T. Ice	Barbour.	Clarence Symms	Monroe.
L. H. Jeffers	Wood.	F. N. Terrell	Wayne.
V. E. Johnson	Morgan.	E. L. Thomas	Marion.
J. K. Jolly	Wood.	J. F. Throckmorton	Wetzel.
S. J. Kane	Cabell.	George S. Van Meter	Grant.
John D. Keister	Pendleton.	R. E. Vickers	Logan.
Jesse D. Kennedy	Harrison.	Joseph L. Walton	Doddridge.
Thomas P. Kenny	Taylor.	H. D. Wells	Roane.
F. H. Kidd	Braxton.	C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson.
J. C. Lacy	Ritchie.	C. G. Whitman	Ohio.
Newton Law	Ritchie.	Simon L. Wildman	Monongalia.
James C. Liller	Mineral.	G. W. Williams	Raleigh.
G. W. McCauley	Hardy.	W. S. Wysong	Webster.

OFFICERS.

C. M. Wetzel	Speaker.
M. M. Neeley	Clerk.
Will A. Strickler	Chief Assistant.
E. L. Wood	Sergeant-at-Arms.
James H. Lemon	Doorkeeper.

Thirty-first Legislature.

Extraordinary Session—Convened, Charleston, January 2, 1913. Adjourned. January 7, 1913.
Regular Session—Convened, Charleston, January 8, 1913. Adjourned February 21, 1913.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
George W. Bland	Twelfth.	A. Bliss McCrum	Fourteenth.
R. A. Blessing	Fourth.	A. E. McCuskey	Second.
C. C. Coalter	Seventh.	Oliver S. Marshall	First.
E. T. England	Eighth.	A. Hood Phillips	Eleventh.
Fred L. Fox	Tenth.	John A. Preston	Ninth.
D. E. French	Seventh.	W. G. Peterkin	Third.
Joseph Gray	Third.	R. A. Salmons	Fifth.
John L. Hatfield	Eleventh.	Gray Silver	Fifteenth.
Julian G. Hearne	First.	G. B. Slemaker	Second.
O. A. Hood	Fourteenth.	B. A. Smith	Fourth.
N. G. Keim	Thirteenth.	R. Dennis Steed	Fifth.
Robert F. Kidd	Tenth.	James A. Strother	Sixth.
G. K. Kump	Fifteenth.	Samuel V. Woods	Thirteenth.
William A. MacCorkle	Eighth.	George E. White	Twelfth.
James McClung	Ninth.	M. Z. White	Sixth.

OFFICERS.

Samuel V. Woods	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant.
James R. Mehen	Sergeant-at-Arms.
James M. Dorsey	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
J. W. Alderson	Summers.	W. B. Lingamfelter	Berkeley.
James Allen	Boone.	G. W. McCauley	Hardy.
John P. Arbenz	Ohio.	Henry McGraw	Fayette.
Sylvester Arnett	Monongalia.	Eli J. Mason	Fayette.
H. F. Asbury	Putnam.	R. P. Monroe	Hampshire.
John Bannister	Kanawha.	M. T. Morrison	Braxton.
Jesse A. Bloch	Ohio.	E. Orval Murray	Marion.
Thomas W. Brohard	Taylor.	C. P. Nash	Monroe.
T. P. Bumgarner	Mason.	John Nuttall	Fayette.
H. M. Calhoun	Pendleton.	Roy E. Parrish	Harrison.
S. V. Carper	Roane.	J. C. Parsons	Clay.
S. L. Cobun	Preston.	Tim Penwell	Wood.
W. H. H. Cook	Wyoming.	John Porter	Hancock.
Cloyd M. Crane	Preston.	John L. Rhea	Braxton.
C. A. Crislip	Roane.	S. U. G. Rhoades	Mingo.
J. E. Crouse	Raleigh.	Sherman Robinson	Ritchie.
John C. Dice	Greenbrier.	G. G. Reynolds	Kanawha.
C. W. Dowling	Wood.	H. V. Sanns	Cabell.
G. G. Duff	Nicholas.	A. E. Scherr	Kanawha.
Rath Duff	Jackson.	C. M. Seibert	Berkeley.
M. K. Duty	Ritchie.	J. S. Shaffer	Cabell.
John R. Elson	Brooke.	C. L. Shaver	Marion.
Fred F. Faris	Ohio.	H. T. Shears	Wirt.
F. F. Farnsworth	Upshur.	R. L. Shrewsbury	Logan.
Arthur B. Flesher	Pleasants.	John M. Smith	Tyler.
William T. George	Barbour.	T. J. Smith	Doddridge.
M. D. Goode	Lincoln.	Charles A. Sutton	Harrison.
F. M. Glenn	Tucker.	Arlen G. Swiger	Tyler.
Arthur H. Gray	Marshall.	E. D. Talbott	Randolph.
Septimius Hall	Wetzel.	F. W. Terrill	Wayne.
C. E. Harman	McDowell.	C. W. Thompson	Wayne.
Charles H. Hartley	Jackson.	A. C. Vandine	Kanawha.
F. N. Hays	Gilmer.	George S. VanMeter	Grant.
Robert E. Hays	Calhoun.	J. T. Warder	Lewis.
William P. Hawley	Mercer.	H. Clay Warth	Cabell.
Davie Hill	Mason.	W. W. Weigle	Wood.
E. M. Hinerman	Marshall.	Harry A. Weiss	Ohio.
W. B. Honaker	Mercer.	W. W. Wertz	Kanawha.
A. E. Huddleston	Greenbrier.	C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson.
William B. Ice, Jr	Marion.	George W. Wilson	Pocahontas.
Vernon E. Johnson	Morgan.	George Wolfe	McDowell.
C. F. Jolliffe	Wetzel.	W. S. Wyson	Webster.
J. C. Liller	Mineral.	Ellis A. Yost	Monongalia.

OFFICERS.

William T. George	Speaker.
John Guy Prichard	Clerk.
Edgar R. Statts	Sergeant-at-Arms.
W. U. Fletcher	Doorkeeper.

Thirty-second Legislature.

Convened, Charleston, January 13, 1915. Adjourned February 26, 1915.
Extraordinary Session—Convened, February 27, 1915. Adjourned March 13, 1915.
Second Extra Session—Convened May 18, 1915. Adjourned May 24, 1915.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Frank Beckwith	Fifteenth.	G. K. Kump	Fifteenth.
S. O. Billings	Fourteenth.	Scott C. Lowe	Eleventh.
R. A. Blessing	Fourth.	W. P. McAboy	Fifth.
W. H. Carter	Second.	James McClung	Ninth.
C. C. Coalter	Seventh.	A. Bliss McCrum	Fourteenth.
E. T. England	Eighth.	A. E. McCuskey	Second.
Fred L. Fox	Tenth.	Oliver S. Marshall	First.
Dr. Martin V. Godbey	Eighth.	Warren Miller	Fourth.
Wells Goodykoontz	Sixth.	Eskridge H. Morton	Tenth.
Joseph Gray	Third.	Roy E. Parrish	Twelfth.
Robert L. Gregory	Third.	Ben L. Rosenbloom	First.
John L. Hatfield	Eleventh.	R. Dennis Steed	Fifth.
W. P. Hawley	Seventh.	James A. Strother	Sixth.
Gory Hogg	Ninth.	Richard E. Talbott	Thirteenth.
N. G. Keim	Thirteenth.	George E. White	Twelfth.

OFFICERS.

E. T. England	President.
John T. Harris	Clerk.
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant.
Will E. Long	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Jack Smith	Doorkeeper.

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Ira Akins	Marion.	L. F. Everhart	Upshur.
J. W. Alderson	Summers.	Lawson Garretson	Boone.
John J. Allen	Ohio.	W. Henry Glover	Preston.
W. R. Bailes	Clay.	Septimius Hall	Wetzel.
Fred F. Bailey	Lewis.	C. E. Harman	McDowell.
John T. Ballard	Monroe.	George B. Harman	Grant.
Garfield Barlow	Kanawha.	A. M. Hersman	Roane.
Charles Beard	Berkeley.	G. A. Hiner	Pendleton.
John I. Bender	Braxton.	E. M. Hinerman	Marshall.
J. Leslie Blackwood	Cabell.	W. B. Honaker	Mercer.
Robert Bland	Logan.	A. E. Huddleston	Greenbrier.
Jesse A. Bloch	Ohio.	W. W. Hughes	McDowell.
M. T. Board	Roane.	Ireland James	Mingo.
James C. Boone	Braxton.	Vernon E. Johnson	Morgan.
Martin Brown	Marshall.	W. H. Kelbaugh	Jackson.
Frank T. Burnham	Fayette.	George M. Kittle	Barbour.
Milton W. Burr	Jefferson.	Carney M. Layne	Cabell.
David C. Clarke	Monongalia.	C. W. Lemon	Fayette.
S. S. Cline	Berkeley.	Philip T. Lilly	Mercer.
Jesse Courts	Lincoln.	Frank H. Markey	Wood.
W. D. Curry	Mason.	C. W. Marsh	Gilmer.
John A. Davis	Wirt.	R. P. Monroe	Hampshire.
Flavius B. Davisson	Harrison.	S. N. Moore	Mineral.
S. C. Dotson	Nicholas.	James R. Moreland	Monongalia.
M. K. Duty	Ritchie.		

A. J. Mullens.....Wyoming.
E. Orval Murray.....Marion.
G. W. McCauley.....Hardy.
J. Riley McCollum.....Pleasants.
Henry McGraw.....Fayette.
John M. McKimmie.....Wetzel.
William T. Otto.....Ohio.
S. L. Parsons.....Mason.
Carleton C. Pierce.....Preston.
W. W. Pilchard.....Brooke.
J. Ness Porter.....Hancock.
B. J. Prichard.....Wayne.
G. G. Reynolds.....Kanawha.
J. H. Rinehart.....Harrison.
L. G. Sansom.....Wayne.
A. E. Scherr.....Kanawha.
J. S. Shafer.....Cabell.
C. L. Shaver.....Marion.
W. J. Sigmond.....Kanawha.
Charles A. Sinsel.....Taylor.
Ira E. Smith.....Doddridge.
James A. Smith.....Wood.
H. W. Smith.....Tyler.
Arlen G. Swiger.....Tyler.
V. E. Sullivan.....Raleigh.
W. E. Talbott.....Ritchie.
W. T. Talbott.....Webster.
W. W. Thomas.....Putnam.
George B. Thompson.....Tucker.
J. S. Thurmond.....Greenbrier.
Howard Waldo.....Calhoun.
James W. Weir.....Randolph.
Harry A. Weiss.....Ohio.
W. W. Wertz.....Kanawha.
J. L. Wolfe.....Jackson.
B. M. Yeager.....Pocahontas.
J. B. Yeager.....Wood.

OFFICERS.

Vernon E. Johnson.....Speaker.
John Guy Prichard.....Clerk.
George W. Otto.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
A. W,. Davis.....Doorkeeper.

PART III.

STATE INSTITUTIONS:

Charitable, Penal and Reformatory.

Educational.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA—DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL:

Free Schools.

Auditor's Office.

Treasurer's Office.

State Tax Commissioner.

Secretary of State—Railroad Assessments and Mileage, 1915.

Public Service Commission.

State Compensation Commissioner.

Public Health.

National Guard.

Mining—Coal and Coke Production.

Geological Survey—Petroleum Oil and Natural Gas.

Forestry, Game and Fish.

Agriculture.

State Road Bureau.

Bureau of Labor.

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA

RELATING TO

State Institutions and the Various Executive Departments of the Government

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STATE INSTITUTIONS

The Legislature in 1909 made a radical change in the system of governing state institutions by creating the State Board of Control and the State Board of Regents, which were made to supersede and replace the various boards hitherto managing these institutions.

To the State Board of Control was given full power to manage, direct, control and govern all the state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, now thirteen in number, and to manage the business and financial affairs of the State educational institutions, of which there are twelve.

To the State Board of Regents was given the power to select teachers and other employees, prescribe courses of study, and have general supervision of the professional side of the work in the state educational institutions.

The information contained in the following pages concerning the state institutions has been prepared by the State Board of Control. Although in very condensed form, it gives a very fair outline of the history and present equipment of the various institutions, and of the improvements in the way of new buildings and purchase of additional land since that Board took charge of the work July 1, 1909.

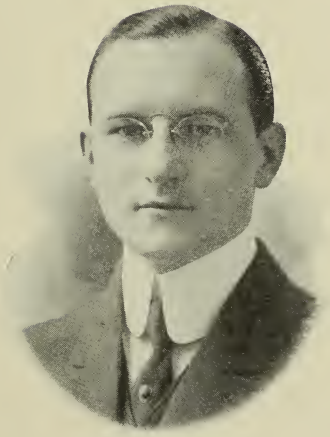
The statistical table given under each institution is as full as it can be made, owing to the fact that some of the features therein, such as per capita cost, were not inaugurated, nor records kept concerning same, until some time after the Board began its work.

The State Board of Control took charge of the institutions July 1, 1909, three months before the close of the fiscal year. For reasons of convenience these three months were combined with the full year following in ascertaining the total expenditures for the various institutions. The fiscal year of 1913 was only nine months in length, because of the fact that the 1913 legislature changed the end of the fiscal year from September 30 to June 30.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

J. S. Lakin, President,.....Charleston, W. Va.
A. Bliss McCrum, Treasurer,.....Charleston, W. Va.
J. M. Williamson, Member,.....Charleston, W. Va.
Roy Reger, Secretary, Charleston, W. Va.
Offices: State Board of Control Building, 403 Capitol Street.

JAMES S. LAKIN
PRESIDENT



A. BLISS McCRUM
TREASURER

DR. J. M. WILLIAMSON
MEMBER

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.

M. P. Shawkey, State Supt. of Schools, President,.....Charleston, W. Va.
Geo. S. Laidley,.....Charleston, W. Va.
E. W. Oglebay, ...Wheeling, W. Va.
Jos. M. Murphy,.....Parkersburg, W. Va.
Arlen G. Swiger, ...Sistersville, W. Va.
J. F. Marsh, Secretary, Charleston, W. Va.

Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions

WESTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Weston, W. Va.

C. W. Halterman, M. D., Superintendent.

This hospital is the oldest public institution of the state, having been established by the state of Virginia in 1858 as the Northwestern Asylum. It was taken over by West Virginia immediately after the admission of that state into the union, and when the main building was completed West Virginia insane patients then in hospitals at Staunton and Williamsburg, Virginia, were transferred to Weston.

The institution has about 335 acres of land, purchased from various persons at the time of its location. Because of its hilly nature, the greater part of it is suitable only for pasture, while the greatest need of the institution is land for truck gardening. A farm of 214 acres has been rented recently for a term of five years to meet this need.

The buildings consist of the main administration and ward building, 1290 feet long with several wings, fronting on the West Fork River, and a number of good sized buildings in the rear. There is now under construction and almost completed a new building for congregate dining room, kitchen and storage, which will cost approximately $85,000.00.

At this hospital are admitted insane white patients from the northern and eastern counties of the state, and all insane colored patients in the state are sent here.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909.....	1009	...	.....	$172,204.13
1910.....	1013	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	1031	136	$124.25	129,307.81
1912.....	1005	136	126.50	129,714.01
1913.....	1023	133	98.57	106,307.22 (9 months)
1914.....	1022	141	135.46	146,436.33
1915.....	1017	143	154.06	170,229.87
1916.....	1038	147	143.02	237,238.05

SPENCER STATE HOSPITAL.

Spencer, W. Va.

CHARLES A. BARLOW, M. D., Superintendent.

The hospital at Weston having reached its capacity, the Legislature of 1885 appointed a committee to investigate proposed sites for a new hospital. This committee reported to the Legislature of 1887 in favor of any one of three locations, but disregarding such report the Legislature located the new institution at Spencer.

The county court of Roane county executed deeds to the State for 184 acres of land, and the buildings were erected thereon. On July 18, 1893, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. Only a comparatively small part of the land is suitable for gardening, the remainder being used for pasture, and the superintendent has found it advisable to rent adjacent land to give needed employment to the patients, and to raise vegetables and grain for the use of the institution.

The hospital buildings proper are of brick trimmed with stone, and while really three in number, are so located and connected as to make practically one building with a front of 940 feet. The congregate dining room building is a three-story structure of similar construction, located in the rear of the main buildings. In addition to the above are the laundry, power house, and within the last two years a modern dairy barn has been erected, largely by the labor of patients. Also within the same period there has been constructed a lake for a reservoir, with a storage capacity of six million gallons, which furnishes the institution with an abundant supply of good water. A new building to be known as the psycopathic building is now in process of construction.

To this institution are admitted insane white patients from the southern counties of the state.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	502)	...	.....	$88,367.07
1910	508(	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	517	63	$141.36	77,746.54
1912	500	69	126.43	67,914.52
1913	499	64	105.27	56,808.08
				(9 months)
1914	522	67	116.37	73,041.72
1915	581	80	134.03	90,716.31
1916	641	64	124.39	93,585.01

HUNTINGTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Huntington, W. Va.

L. V. GUTHRIE, M. D., Superintendent.

Established by the Legislature in 1897 as "The West Virginia Asylum for Incurables," the name of the institution was changed in 1915 to the "Huntington State Hospital."

Originally intended and beginning its work as a home for physical as well as mental incurables, the scope of the institution's activities was limited by the Legislature of 1901 to the extent that at present there are admitted from all sections of the state "epileptics, idiots, and such other incurable mental defectives as the State Board of Control may deem eligible."

As an inducement for the location of the institution, the Chamber of Commerce of Huntington donated thirty acres of land to the State, which comprises the present site. The location is almost ideal from a sanitary and building point of view, but because of the hilly nature of the land and the small acreage, no extensive farming or trucking can be carried on.

The buildings, situated on top of a hill, are eight in number, those for the patients being erected on the cottage plan. At present there is under construction, largely by inmates' labor, a new building to be used as a home for the superintendent and for administrative offices.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$103,625.71
1910	447	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	482	49	$139.67	97,299.16
1912	525	50	127.99	73,422.79
1913	546	50	104.09	60,345.94 (9 months)
1914	594	55	122.07	77,714.31
1915	633	55	126.23	89,727.73
1916	675	52	99.46	125,369.95

WELCH HOSPITAL NO. 1.

Welch, W. Va.

C. F. Hicks, M. D., Superintendent.

In 1899 the Legislature provided for the establishment of three miner's hospitals, to be located in certain designated sections of the state.

The board of directors selected Welch as the location of Miners' Hospital No. 1. The citizens of Welch donated to the State the three and one-quarter acres of land comprising the site of the institution.

On account of the limited amount of the original appropriation the hospital building was of cheap construction, and has had to undergo extensive repairs. During the last two years there has been built a two story and basement brick addition for kitchen, dining rooms, storage rooms, and living quarters for domestic help, at a cost of about $14,000.00. Also there has recently been erected a nurses' home, the cost of the same being approximately $15,000.00. In addition to the above buildings there are a well equipped laundry building and power house.

In 1915 the legislature changed the name to "Welch Hospital No. 1," and the statute provides that the hospital shall "treat free of charge, persons accidentally injured in this state while engaged in their usual employment or occupation." In addition to the above, and because of lack of hospital facilities in the surrounding section of the state, this institution admits a considerable number of patients who pay for their treatment.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Case Cost	Total Expenditures
1909	51	...	.....	$39,031.26
1910	51	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	50	20	$36.62	38,192.75
1912	62	21	34.66	51,200.95
1913	57	24	30.80	28,035.70
				(9 months)
1914	54	25	23.83	52,989.59
1915	51	25	21.58	58,984.77
1916	61	35	21.34	42,697.27

McKENDREE HOSPITAL NO. 2.

McKendree, W. Va.

B. B. WHEELER, M. D., Superintendent.

In accordance with the establishing act passed by the legislature in 1899, which required one miners' hospital to be located in the New River coal region, in either Fayette or Kanawha county, the board of directors, after considering a number of proposed sites, selected McKendree, where Col. Joseph C. Beury donated six and one-half acres of land to the State.

The location is almost ideal for a hospital, being on a hill far above and removed from the smoke and filth of mines and railroads and towns. The plant consists of one large two and a half story brick and stone building, a new nurses home now being erected, and a few small out buildings.

The name "Miners' Hospital" being really a misnomer, the legislature of 1915 changed it to that given above. The same class of patients is admitted here as to Welch Hospital No. 1, and like the latter institution, this hospital admits and treats a number of pay patients.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Case Cost	Total Expenditures
1909	29	...	.....	$19,698.20
1910	29	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	34	20	$27.90	14,087.33
1912	33	20	25.32	13,843.80
1913	35	22	14.72	11,476.52
				(9 months)
1914	34	21	23.43	15,096.41
1915	36	22	17.19	18,523.80
1916	33	22	19.15	26,221.33

FAIRMONT HOSPITAL NO. 3.

Fairmont, W. Va.

J. W. McDonald, M. D., Superintendent.

This institution was established as "Miners' Hospital No. 3," by the legislature of 1899. In order to meet the provision of the above act requiring that the site should be furnished free of cost to the State, the citizens of Fairmont donated one acre of land in the first ward of Fairmont. No additional land has ever been purchased.

The building is a handsome structure of red brick with buff brick trimmings, and being situated on a small knoll shows to excellent advantage. It was opened for the admission of patients October 1, 1901. The legislature in 1915 changed the name to "Fairmont Hospital No. 3."

Owing to the fact that a number of private hospitals are located in the vicinity, this institution confines its work almost entirely to the treatment of persons who are accidentally injured and who under the statute are entitled to free treatment.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Case Cost	Total Expenditures
1909	..	...	.....	$21,790.36
1910	..	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	37	17	$52.39	17,118.80
1912	34	17	50.82	16,656.75
1913	33	21	55.10	12,622.70
				(9 months)
1914	38	21	42.30	18,312.40
1915	40	20	45.20	18,248.82
1916	39	21	56.30	20,451.66

WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

Moundsville, W. Va.

M. Z. White, Warden.

When the new state of West Virginia began doing business for itself it was unprovided with a penitentiary, so that for a few years all criminals were kept in county jails. In 1866 the legislature passed an act establishing the present penitentiary, directing that it be located at or near Moundsville, and appropriating $50,000.00 to begin the erection of necessary buildings. The administration building, one cell block and the enclosures were begun in 1867, and completed some time in the seventies.

Ten acres of land were purchased, of which about six were enclosed, and four taken up by lawns and for other purposes. This site is on Jefferson Avenue, well within the corporate limits of the city. At different times in later years a farm of 212 acres was purchased, on which are

raised considerable quantities of farm and garden products, all of which are consumed in the institution.

For a number of years no appropriations have been needed, as the proceeds of prison labor have been more than sufficient to meet all expenses of the institution. In this connection it might be said that under the law providing for labor of convicts on public roads, three different road camps have been established at different times during 1914 and 1915. The out door work has been beneficial to the prisoners, but at seventy-five cents per day for labor, which is the amount paid by the counties where work has been done, it has been a losing proposition for the state.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Net Per Capita Earnings Above Expenses	Total Expenditures
1909 }	....	...	.....	$182,647.15
1910 }	....	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	1,146	59	$32.48	134,663.69
1912	1,153	60	36.37	146,866.34
1913	1,092	61	22.88	114,234.78 (9 months)
1914	1,171	66	38.24	157,254.47
1915	1,213	74	18.18	180,435.91
1916	1,184	75	38.99	184,331.17

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Grafton, W. Va.

H. E. Flesher, Superintendent.

This institution was established as the "West Virginia Reform School" by an act of the legislature passed in 1889. The commission appointed to select a location decided upon Pruntytown, formerly the county seat of Taylor county, four miles west of Grafton, and two miles from the nearest railroad station. The county gave the state the old court house and site, and $5,000.00 cash for the purchase of additional land of which enough was purchased within a few years to make a total of about 170 acres.

The legislature of 1909 appropriated $30,000.00, for a farm, and with this amount 811 acres of land were purchased. Farming has now become the principal occupation of the boys in the school.

The buildings are on the cottage plan, and the boys are grouped as far as possible in regard to age and development. In all there are about a dozen buildings, the principal one of which is the Administration and Dormitory building for older boys, costing about $80,000.00.

Owing to the crowded conditions and lack of room, it has recently been impossible to keep the boys long enough to give them the thorough

training they need. Boys not yet prepared to leave are forced out to make room for new arrivals. This condition will be remedied by the completion of two new cottages recently erected on the farm some distance from the main institution, in which it is the intention to house the more trustworthy boys.

This institution is for the care and training of male youths over ten and under eighteen years of age, who may be committed thereto by a justice of the peace on a charge of vagrancy or incorrigibility, or by the courts of the state when such youths are convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	267	...	.....	$59,420.17
1910	267	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	284	29	$152.91	44,083.52
1912	283	35	139.46	72,223.29
1913	296	37	122.06	41,431.86
				(9 months)
1914	297	35	135.97	45,268.79
1915	310	37	154.78	53,007.51
1916	310	39	166.60	89,569.50

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

Industrial, W. Va.

Miss Jennie F. Sutton, Superintendent.

Realizing the need of a reformatory institution for wayward and delinquent girls, the legislature of 1897 passed an act establishing this Home, which was located at Industrial, one mile west of Salem, on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The institution was open to receive inmates May 5, 1899.

The citizens of Salem donated about thirty-eight acres of land, to which have been added by subsequent purchases other tracts sufficient to make in all about sixty acres, a considerable portion of which can be cultivated.

At present there are three brick buildings, one of which, Silver Hall, a fire-proof structure, was completed within the last two years. In December, 1914, the school building was burned, and it will be replaced by a modern, well equipped building, now under construction.

To this institution are admitted girls between the ages of seven and eighteen years, who may be committed thereto by justices on the charge of vagrancy or incorrigibility, or by courts of the state upon conviction of any crime punishable by imprisonment.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	73	...	.....	$14,188.11
1910	73	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	75	11	$166.86	12,768.33
1912	75	11	166.84	15,918.04
1913	76	11	126.23	19,468.01
				(9 months)
1914	80	10	212.25	34,206.82
1915	102	14	194.85	21,411.90
1916	104	14	208.80	40,918.59

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.
Romney, W. Va.

PARLEY DE BERRY, Superintendent.

This institution was established by the legislature in 1870, and as an inducement for its location the Romney Classical Institute donated to the State the building and lot belonging to the Institute, to which the citizens of Romney added several acres of land as a gift. Subsequently additional purchases were made, until the institution now has about 150 acres of land, on which considerable amounts of grain, feed and garden truck are produced.

Most of the buildings, about ten in number, exclusive of some small out buildings, recently have been extensively repaired, and are in good condition.

To this institution are admitted deaf and blind youths between the ages of eight and twenty-five years, who receive board and instruction free of charge. During the present year the enrollment has reached 275, which is nearly the capacity of the institution.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	....	...	.....	$42,069.91
1910	....	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	180	52	$271.11	60,369.10
1912	193	51	236.56	48,989.20
1913	199	56	192.93	44,595.61
				(9 months)
1914	195	49	255.90	68,376.24
1915	246	65	205.69	55,252.30
1916	266	68	228.32	73,447.80

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Terra Alta, W. Va.

E. E. Clovis, M. D., Superintendent.

This is one of the youngest of the State's institutions, having been established in 1911. The location was selected in July, 1911, by the State Board of Control and the State Board of Health acting jointly, and in January, 1913, the first patients were received.

The Sanitarium is two miles east of Terra Alta, at a small station on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad called Hopemont. The farm originally purchased has an area of 535 acres, costing $17,500.00, of which $2,500.00, was contributed by the citizens of Terra Alta. Later purchases have increased the acreage to over 600, a considerable part of which is well adapted to cultivation.

The institution is on the cottage plan, the first buildings erected being a receiving building and two cottages. During 1915 there were finished a residence for the superintendent, second receiving building, and two additional cottages, making the capacity of the institution at present one hundred and twenty. Already it is full to capacity, and plans are being made for an additional building.

The maximum charge for treatment is six dollars per week, and the minimum three dollars, the latter amount being paid by county courts, municipal councils, or benevolent organizations by whom persons unable to pay anything may be sent for treatment.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Case Cost	Total Expenditures
1912	..	...	.....	$27,816.91
1913	12	8	.....	29,639.45 (9 months)
1914	55	19	$263.40	28,581.28
1915	57	22	308.66	66,041.51
1916	93	39	172.35	87,585.76

WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

Huntington, W. Va.

James L. Hill, Superintendent.

Originally incorporated as a private institution, this Home was purchased by the State Board of Control in 1911, in accordance with an act passed at the legislative session of that year.

The building is situated on a bluff overlooking the Guyandotte river. Having been erected largely by inmate labor it was in a very rough and unfinished condition when taken over by the State. Since then very extensive repairs have been made on it.

The farm on which the institution is located is some distance outside the city limits of Huntington, and contains one hundred and ninety

acres, only a comparatively small part of which can be used for gardening.

Colored orphan and destitute children under sixteen years of age are received in this Home, where they are maintained and educated until they can be placed in suitable private homes.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1911	66	...	.....	$12,930.55
1912	70	...	.....	5,197.35
1913	73	7	$74.56	5,885.72 (9 months)
1914	72	8	115.86	12,809.38
1915	59	8	155.00	19,889.51
1916	35	9	212.57	19,404.55

WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

Elkins, W. Va.

Miss Gertrude Simmons, Superintendent.

There being urgent need for a place of temporary shelter or home for such children as came into the custody of the West Virginia Humane Society, the legislature of 1909, established "The West Virginia Children's Home," to be carried on in the buildings to be provided by the directors of the Humane Society, who were authorized to select and purchase the site, and cause the buildings to be erected, for the purpose of affording a temporary home to the white children surrendered to the care or committed to the custody of the society; the society to keep such children until they can be placed in suitable homes elsewhere. The society is authorized to make such rules and regulations relative to the management, government, instruction, discipline, employment and disposition of such children as they may deem proper, and to appoint such officers, agents, and servants as they deem necessary. The Home was located at the city of Elkins, and was open for the reception of children on May 9, 1911.

The institution owns about twenty acres of land, within the corporate limits of the city of Elkins, for which the State paid about $5,000.00. All of it can be cultivated, and a considerable amount of truck is raised each year.

The buildings consist of the Home proper, a two story brick and stone structure, costing about $11,700.00, and a two story brick barn. A substantial addition was made to the main building in 1915, at a cost of $3,000.00.

In this Home are kept, until suitable private homes may be secured for them, white children under sixteen years of age surrendered to the Humane Society by parents or guardians, and children under fourteen years of age who come into the custody of the Society under commit-

ment of courts, upon complaint and due hearing of charges that such children are abandoned, neglected, ill treated, or that the parents of such children are unfit to care for them.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1911	..	...	.....	$8,874.57
1912	..	...	.....	15,162.00
1913	..	...	.....	8,663.40 (9 months)
1914	38	7	$159.33	11,162.94
1915	25	6	268.12	9,029.65
1916	19	6	357.43	14,356.62

Educational Institutions

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Morgantown, W. Va.

FRANK B. TROTTER, President.

In 1867 the legislature established the "Agricultural College of West Virginia," which name was changed in 1868 to the "West Virginia University."

This institution, destined to become the leading educational institution of the state, was located at Morgantown, due no doubt largely to the fact that the trustees of the Monongalia Academy donated to the state the property of that school, valued at about $50,000.00, in consideration of such location.

At present the campus consists of about fifty acres of land, on which have been erected ten large buildings of brick and stone. There have been erected recently a new building for the College of Medicine, and an addition to the Mechanical Hall, which cost approximately $22,500.00, and $45,000.00, respectively. The legislature (session of 1915) appropriated $200,000.00 to be used in erecting an Agricultural Building and a Women's Building, for which plans are being made. During the same year the authorities of Monongalia county agreed to spend $75,000 for a farm for the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station. Under this agreement more than six hundred acres additional land will be secured.

The first faculty consisted of six members; now there are one hundred and twenty. At first there were three departments; now there are more than forty departments. In addition to the regular enrollment at the institution, the University reached 1446 persons who were enrolled in agricultural extension schools throughout the state, and in correspondence courses in agriculture. Within recent years the Uni-

versity has extended its usefulness very much by serving beyond its own campus. Within five years the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture has increased its annual expenditure from about $7,000 to about $85,000, and is reaching at least one hundred thousand citizens of the state. The College of Engineering is beginning similar work for the miners. Other valuable service is being rendered through the Road Bureau, the Hygienic Laboratory and the Weights and Measures Laboratory.

The University offers eight baccalaureate and seven masters degrees to students completing the work required in the courses leading up to such degrees.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$172,149.32
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	223,583.17
1912	...	...	.....	246,970.08
1913	769	101	$189.89	217,989.82 (9 months)
1914	868	103	180.60	334,971.77
1915	916	131	126.63	368,780.35
1916	1292	142	120.12	461,486.06

WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Morgantown, W. Va.

JOHN LEE COULTER, Director.

The Experiment Station, which is closely connected with, and in fact is treated as a department of the West Virginia University, was instituted by the Legislature in 1889, by accepting the provisions of the Hatch act, which appropriated $15,000.00, per year for maintenance of the Station.

The building completed in 1894, is on a small triangular lot between two streets, and is two stories in height, built of red brick.

It is supported by the appropriations made by the Hatch and Adams acts of Congress, by state appropriations, and by income from examination of fertilizers and sale of farm and dairy products.

The work carried on by the Station is purely experimental, as indicated by its name, and is designated as Hatch projects, Adams projects, and State projects, each project taking its name from the appropriation, out of which is paid the expense of carrying on the project. The above work is carried on in the Station building, on the state farm of about one hundred acres, (soon to be increased to more than six hundred acres,) near Morgantown, and at various other places throughout the state, where projects have been started.

At present (1915-16) the Station is carrying on experiments on about

seventy-five projects. From time to time the results of these experiments are published in bulletin form and distributed throughout the state. About ten thousand names are found on the mailing list.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditures
1909	$51.584.48
1910	(15 months)
1911	51,646.19
1912	56,410.48
1913	40,888.87
	(9 months)
1914	75,209.28
1915	74,063.96
1916	73,628.22

PREPARATORY BRANCH WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Montgomery, W. Va.

A. S. Thorn, Principal.

This institution was established and located at Montgomery by the legislature in 1895, the act carrying with it an appropriation of $10,000.44 for the purchase of land and the erection of a building. The Montgomery heirs donated two acres of land for a site, and the school was opened to receive students January 4, 1897. During the year 1915 citizens of Montgomery purchased and deeded to the State two additional acres of land.

The building is of brick, and having a terraced slope in front, planted in shrubbery and shade trees, it presents a very attractive appearance.

The school offers a course beginning with the eighth grade and including a full high school course, five years in all, thus preparing its graduates for entrance into college. Recently the school has established a commercial course, and is making plans to turn its attention more and more to industrial courses.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$11,412.70
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	12,667.15
1912	...	...	.....	14,142.38
1913	112	9	$62.45	10,475.11
				(9 months)
1914	129	8	61.63	13,375.79
1915	119	8	58.30	11,727.50
1916	123	10	56.72	18,451.72

PREPARATORY BRANCH WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Keyser, W. Va.

JOSEPH W. STAYMAN, Principal.

The legislature in 1901 established this institution, locating it at Keyser. Trustees to whom Col. Thos. B. Davis had conveyed a tract of land to be used as a park or for school grounds, deeded to the State 7.67 acres of such land, on which site the school building was erected. In December, 1912, these trustees conveyed to the State an additional tract of 8.62 acres, on condition that a dormitory be erected thereon.

The buildings are two in number, the school building proper costing about $20,000.00, which was opened for students October 1, 1902, and a dormitory, recently completed at a cost of approximately $43,000.00. The latter is a three-story structure, over two hundred feet in length. Situated on Fort Hill, at an elevation of 150 feet above the Potomac river level, they command a splendid view of the surrounding region.

In addition to the ordinary preparatory courses, this institution offers a "Short Course" leading to a first grade elementary teachers' certificate, and practical agricultural and commercial courses.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$14,619.92
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	11,933.40
1912	...	...	.....	15,308.11
1913	185	12	$47.32	13,603.32 (9 months)
1914	149	12	85.34	19,194.89
1915	152	12	86.42	45,886.80
1916	184	15	81.22	38,740.16

MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Huntington, W. Va.

O. I. WOODLEY, President.

Marshall College had its beginning in the early part of last century, in a log cabin on the present site of the school. The first known teacher was John N. Peck. In 1838 James Holderly sold to the school one and one-fourth acres of land, and about this time it was incorporated by the Virginia legislature as Marshall Academy, the name being selected in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall..

It was conducted as an institution of the Methodist church until 1858. when the legislature of Virginia passed an act changing the name to Marshall College. From this time until after the close of the Civil War it became deeply involved financially, and finally Cabell County paid off

the indebtedness and turned the property over to the State, and in 1867 the Legislature passed an act making the institution a state normal school.

Additional grounds have been acquired, and at present they consist of an immensely valuable tract of sixteen acres in the heart of Huntington.

The school building and dormitory, although one continuous structure over 400 feet long, really consists of five different buildings, put up at different times. It is of brick, with stone trimmings. A new science building has recently been completed, which cost approximately $58,000.00. This is a three-story, brick and stone structure, and will be known as the Northcott Science Hall.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$41,880.63
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	41,197.69
1912	...	...	.....	51,947.29
1913	800	54	$46.18	46,964.22 (9 months)
1914	825	55	55.08	70,860.47
1915	880	47	59.19	80,514.57
1916	708	59	57.29	138,341.14

FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fairmont, W. Va.

Joseph Rosier, President.

As a result of the need for properly trained teachers, the citizens of Fairmont in 1865 established as a private enterprise the first normal school in the state.

In 1867 the legislature united with the town in constructing a building, which finally cost about $20,000.00, and which was used for the normal school until 1893, when the school was moved to the one now in use.

Dr. W. R. White, first superintendent of free schools of West Virginia, was the first principal after the school became a state institution in 1868, and he immediately introduced teacher training work, which later was abandoned, but in recent years has become firmly established as the most important work of the institution.

The legislature of 1913 authorized the State Board of Control to sell for $75,000.00, the land and building then in use, which was done. This amount, together with appropriations made for the purpose, has been used to secure a new site and erect a new building thereon, which will be completed sometime during 1916. The new building is located on a tract of eighteen and one-half acres recently purchased, will cost approximately $128,000.00, and will be one of the most complete and up-to-date school plants in the state.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$22,527.09
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	32,455.17
1912	...	...	.....	36,389.95
1913	401	44	$56.63	28,458.11
				(9 months)
1914	395	39	77.60	42,435.50
1915	449	43	72.36	82,500.99
1916	513	35	76.06	173,974.95

WEST LIBERTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

West Liberty, W. Va.

JOHN C. SHAW, Principal.

This school is located at West Liberty, which became the county seat of Ohio county in the second year of the Revolution, this being the first seat of justice in the Mississippi valley. The school is the outgrowth of the West Liberty Academy, a private school incorporated in 1838. The original building was built by popular subscriptions, was destroyed by fire in 1840, and in 1857 was rebuilt by similar contributions. This second structure forms the older part of the present building.

In 1870 the State purchased the property for $6,000.00, and established there a branch of the State Normal School. On May 2, 1870, the school began work, with F. H. Crago, A. M., as first principal, and since that time has continued as one of the State normals.

Until 1915 the grounds consisted of about four and one-half acres, but there have recently been purchased several tracts of land, aggregating ninety-four and one-half acres in all, which will make possible experimental agricultural work, as well as afford room for athletics.

At present there is only one building, a brick and stone structure, but appropriation was made by the Legislature in 1915 for a dormitory. Plans for this are under way, with the intention of beginning construction of same as soon as possible.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$14,018.78
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	12,463.07
1912	...	...	.....	12,334.07
1913	241	11	$37.83	10,360.25
				(9 months)
1914	227	12	51.50	14,693.85
1915	217	11	59.56	13,018.89
1916	192	13	70.99	25,080.59

GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Glenville, W. Va.

E. G. Rohrbough, Principal.

In 1872 the legislature established a branch of the State Normal School at Glenville, Gilmer County, on condition that the citizens of the town and county provide suitable grounds and buildings.

School was opened in the old court house January 24, 1873, and subsequently a two-story frame dwelling house was acquired, which became the home of the school until 1885, at which time an appropriation was made for a new building. In 1893 another appropriation provided for enlarging the building, and in 1909 money was appropriated for a new building, which latter was completed in 1912.

In 1913 $37,000.00 was appropriated for a new dormitory which is now ready for occupancy.

The grounds consist of about six acres, purchased at various times, part in 1885, part in 1909, and the last in 1914.

This institution, although some miles from the railroad, has had a remarkable growth during the last ten years.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$21,629.58
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	36,164.88
1912	...	...	.....	38,110.60
1913	391	14	$31.88	15,511.02 (9 months)
1914	354	16	46.33	24,068.70
1915	353	16	48.64	27,532.29
1916	384	16	55.54	58,073.55

SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Thos. C. Miller, Principal.

Shepherd College took its name under an incorporation in 1872, and was given the name of the old family line that has been so prominent in Shepherdstown for nearly a century and a half.

When the county seat was taken back to Charles Town at the close of the civil war a group of progressive citizens of Shepherdstown organized a "Classical and Scientific Institute," which began its work in 1871. In 1872 it was incorporated as Shepherd College, and in 1873 under certain provisions, its use was transferred to the state in consideration of the location of one of the normal schools at that place, hence the title by which it is known. Since that time the school has been recognized as

one of the branch normal schools of the State, carries on a course of study identical with the others, and its graduates enjoy the same privileges, receiving the number one certificates issued to all normal graduates. The real founder of the school and the man who gave it its reputation was Professor Joseph McMurran, a born teacher and a leader among men. His thoroughness and his high character so impressed themselves upon the school and the students of the earlier days that these characteristics have been prominent ever since.

The institution owns three large lots, and has under twenty-five year lease another on which is located the original Shepherd College building.

In 1915 the State Board of Control purchased a lot containing about three and one-half acres, on which has been erected a new dormitory, costing about $25,000.00.

The buildings now consist of the main school building, completed in 1904 on the site of another which was burned in 1901, the new dormitory, and a large hall built by citizens of Shepherdstown, and now under twenty-five year lease by the state.

Situated far from most of the other educational institutions of the state, this school has an important work to perform in its community.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$17,275.47
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	20,163.66
1912	...	...	.....	15,567.81
1913	268	14	$42.21	13,024.68 (9 months)
1914	242	14	59.31	17,967.55
1915	240	13	71.37	29,063.59
1916	284	15	67.73	41,408.54

CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Athens, W. Va.

L. B. Hill, Principal.

The school was established in the town of Concord, now Athens, in Mercer county, by the legislature in 1872.

The conditions of the establishment were that a building and at least five acres of land should be donated to the State. Six acres were conveyed to the State by W. H. Martin in 1874, and May 10, 1875, the school opened in a small wooden building that had been erected on this tract. In 1885 and 1887 appropriations were made for a new building, which was used until 1901. This was replaced by another building erected in 1900 costing about $20,000.00. In the latter part of 1910 this building was burned, and later the building rented for school purposes was burned.

After this fire the legislature appropriated $36,000.00, for a new

building, which with $14,000.00, insurance was used in erecting a two story brick and concrete building. Subsequently in 1913 an additional appropriation of $55,000.00 was made, with which an auditorium and additional wing are being added to the building at this time.

In addition to the above, there is a three story frame building used as a dormitory for girls.

After the burning of the building citizens of Athens purchased and conveyed to the State a tract of twenty-six acres of land at the eastern end of the town, on which tract the new school building is located. This affords ample room for experimental agriculture and a first class athletic field.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$18,454.40
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	43,464.65
1912	...	...	.....	54,208.91
1913	460	17	$31.08	22,554.56 (9 months)
1914	450	17	40.77	27,169.28
1915	325	18	60.89	34,223.31
1916	270	17	80.92	88,495.88

WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Institute, W. Va.

Byrd Prillerman, President.

The Act of Congress known as the Morrill Act provided that no state should obtain the benefits therefrom unless an equitable portion of the money appropriated thereby should be used to provide instruction for the colored race.

This resulted in the establishment of the "West Virginia Colored Institute" in 1891, and its location on the Great Kanawha eight miles below Charleston.

The land first purchased consisted of thirty-one acres, which has been increased by successive purchases to about seventy-seven acres, the greater part of which is practically level, and is used largely for experimental agricultural work.

The first building was Fleming Hall, in which school was opened May 3, 1892. Subsequently there were erected four other large brick buildings, some for school purposes and two for dormitories, and also two frame buildings. The latest to be built is a fireproof dining hall, storage and dormitory building, completed in 1915 at a cost of about $35,000.00.

This school is conducted somewhat after the Tuskegee plan, in that an attempt is made to furnish employment about the institution to poor students, thus aiding many to obtain an education who could not other-

wise do so. In addition to the above, a number of trades are taught, thus preparing students for successful living after they leave school.

In 1915 the Legislature changed the name to the "West Virginia Collegiate Institute," and authorized the extension of the work given to college grade.

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$49,812.23
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	46,781.39
1912	...	...	.....	54,463.96
1913	277	72	$99.64	42,225.93
				(9 months)
1914	347	67	73.42	65,924.38
1915	331	34	115.84	101,091.74
1916	382	34	89.08	69,795.96

BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

Bluefield, W. Va.

R. P. Sims, Principal.

This institution was established by the Legislature in 1895, the act carrying with it an appropriation of $8,000.00, for a building. This building, known as Mahood Hall, was completed in 1896, and school opened December 6, 1896.

A second building known as Lewis Hall, and used as a girls' dormitory, was built in 1897, and a third, known as West Hall, and used as a boys' dormitory was built in 1900. These three buildings, the first being brick, and the last two frame, constitute the school plant.

They are located on a tract of eight and one-half acres of land on the foot-hills of Stony Ridge mountain. Additional tillable land is greatly needed.

In the act establishing the institution it was provided that there should be taught "such branches of learning as are taught in the preparatory department of the West Virginia University, and in the normal schools in this state."

Statistics.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Average No. Employees	Per Capita Cost for Maintenance	Total Expenditures
1909	...	...	.....	$12,342.74
1910	...	...	.....	(15 months)
1911	...	...	.....	14,147.70
1912	...	...	.....	13,569.52
1913	182	12	$37.32	12,160.31
				(9 months)
1914	194	13	54.18	19,038.14
1915	209	13	62.87	20,478.65
1916	240	13	38.83	22,750.17

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DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

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Secretary to State Board of Regents.....J. F. Marsh
Field Work Among Colored Schools.....W. W. Sanders. (Part Time.)

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Name	Appointed from	Term Expires
Morris P. Shawkey, State Supt. Schools, President	Member ex-officio.	
Walter Barnes	Fairmont, First District	May 30, 1918
J. N. Deahl	Morgantown, Second District	May 30, 1917
F. L. Burdette	Clarksburg, Third District	May 30, 1920
J. D. Garrison, Secretary	Middlebourne, Fourth District	May 30, 1919
J. A. French	Princeton, Fifth District	May 30, 1921

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

For the term of Four Years From July 1, 1915.

COUNTY.	No. of Schools	NAME.	Salary	POST OFFICE.	EXPRESS AND
Barbour ..	137	E. A. Hunt	$ 949.00	Belington	Philippi
Berkeley ..	143	Charles W. Crowell	961.00	Hedgesville	Martinsburg
Boone	110	W. W. Nelson.....	925.00	Turtle Creek...	Madison
Braxton ..	196	J. H. Hutchison...	1,067.00	Sutton	Sutton
Brooke ...	80	T. A. Burton.....	850.00	Wellsburg	Wellsburg
Cabell	315	Edward Mays	1,305.00	Huntington	Huntington
Calhoun ..	97	A. E. Weaver.....	850.00	Grantsville	Creston
Clay	83	Roscoe Mullins....	850.00	Clay	Clay
Doddridge.	133	L. L. Sadler.....	941.00	West Union....	West Union
Fayette ...	386	J. W. Cavendish...	1,447.00	Fayetteville	Fayetteville
Gilmer	112	J. E. Hays.....	**925.00**	Glenville	Gilmer Station
Grant	88	H. F. Groves.....	850.00	Petersburg	Petersburg
Greenbrier	263	W. F. Richardson..	1,201.00	Blue Sul. Springs	Lewisburg
Hampshire	118	Arthur Slonaker...	925.00	Dillons Run ...	Romney
Hancock ..	85	H. O. Miller.....	850.00	New Cumberland	N. Cumberland
Hardy	110	E. A. Hawse.....	925.00	Baker	Moorefield
Harrison ..	425	Carl S. Lawson...	1,500.00	Clarksburg	Clarksburg
Jackson ..	193	P. H. Rardin.....	1,061.00	Ripley	Ripley
Jefferson .	96	James Grantham..	850.00	Kearneysville ...	Charles Town
Kanawha .	596	Geo. W. Jenkins, Jr.	1,500.00	Charleston	Charleston
Lewis	183	Ellis L. Smith.....	1,041.00	Weston	Weston
Lincoln ...	145	Fisher B. Adkins..	965.00	Hamlin	West Hamlin
Logan	165	L. E. Browning...	1,005.00	Logan	Logan
Marion ...	373	Homer C. Toothman	1,421.00	Fairmont	Fairmont
Marshall ..	236	H. W. McDowell..	1,147.00	Glen Easton ...	Moundsville
Mason ...	187	M. E. Roach.....	1,049.00	Point Pleasant .	Point Pleasant
Mercer ...	329	J. A. French ...	1,333.00	Princeton	Princeton
Mineral ...	128	Richard W. Thrush	931.00	Keyser	Keyser
Mingo	168	Chas. H. Ellis.....	1,011.00	Williamson	Williamson
Monongalia	221	Lynn Hastings ...	**1,117.00**	Morgantown ...	Morgantown
Monroe ...	140	W. W. Baker.....	955.00	Union	Lowell
Morgan ..	68	G. F. Fearnow....	775.00	Berkeley Springs	Berkeley Spgs.
McDowell .	295	W. C. Cook.....	1,265.00	Welch	Welch
Nicholas ..	168	E. W. Skaggs.....	1,011.00	Summersville ..	Belva
Ohio	117	J. H. Lazear.....	925.00	Fulton, Wheeling	Wheeling
Pendleton .	109	Jesse H. Cook.....	925.00	Circleville	Petersburg
Pleasants .	67	G. C. MacTaggart..	775.00	Eureka	St. Marys
Pocahontas	150	B. B. Williams....	975.00	Marlinton	Marlinton
Preston ..	243	M. E. Martin.....	1,161.00	Kingwood	Kingwood
Putnam ..	156	Henry C. Hill.....	987.00	Plymouth	Red House
Raleigh ..	240	W. S. Rogers.....	1,155.00	Beckley	Beckley
Randolph .	230	Troy B. Wilmoth..	1,135.00	Elkins	Elkins
Ritchie ...	182	R. B. Cokeley.....	1,039.00	Harrisville	Harrisville
Roane	175	I. B. Boggs.....	1,025.00	Wallback	Spencer
Summers..	180	Lee Harper.....	1,035.00	Hinton	Hinton
Taylor ...	127	Roy J. Martin....	929.00	Grafton	Grafton
Tucker ...	133	C. R. Parsons.....	941.00	Parsons	Parsons
Tyler	154	I. T. Fonner.....	983.00	Middlebourne ..	Sistersville
Upshur ...	156	B. H. Carpenter...	987.00	Buckhannon ...	Buckhannon
Wayne ...	210	O. J. Rife.....	**1,095.00**	Wayne	Wayne
Webster ..	120	Sampson N. Miller.	925.00	Webster Springs.	Webster Spgs.
Wetzel ...	225	D. L. Haught.....	1,125.00	New Martinsville	N. Martinsville
Wirt	81	Ross Wilson.....	850.00	Elizabeth	Elizabeth
Wood	281	H. A. Langfitt.....	1,237.00	Parkersburg ...	Parkersburg
Wyoming .	120	J. H. Cooper.....	925.00	Windom.....	Herndon

NOTE:—County Superintendents' salaries are determined by the number of schools in the county on the following basis: Counties having not more than fifty schools, $700.00; more than fifty and not more than seventy-five schools, $775.00; more than seventy-five and not more than one hundred schools, $850.00; more than one hundred and not more than one hundred twenty-five schools, $925.00; $2.00 for each additional school above one hundred and twenty-five, provided that no salary shall exceed $1,500.00.

DISTRICT SUPERVISORS—1916-17

(Appointed at the Option of the Board of Education)

COUNTY	DISTRICT	SUPERINTENDENT	ADDRESS
Berkeley	Hedgesville	F. M. Miller	Hedgesville
Braxton	Salt Lick	W. B. Golden	Flatwoods
Brooke	Buffalo	T. A. Burton	Wellsburg
Cabell	Barboursville	J. C. Petit	Ona
	Guyandotte	Bascom Melrose	Huntington
	McComas	Edgar Swann	Barboursville
Fayette	Falls	J. T. Peters	Dothan
	Fayetteville	A. A. Hedrick	Mt. Hope
	Kanawha	M. E. Kincaid	Kincaid
	Mt Cove	W. L. Kincaid	Mulvane
	Sewell Mt.	H. B. Carden	Ansted
	Quinnimont	Clark Woofter	Layland
Gilmer	Glenville	Marvin Cooper	Sand Fork
Greenbrier	Falling Springs	A. E. Brant	Unus
Hancock	Butler	A. A. McEndree	Hollidays Cove
	Grant	A. D. Osborne	1620 Holiday St., East Liverpool, O.
Harrison	Clark	Jos. A. James	Clarksburg
	Cool	L. W. Ogden	Clarksburg
	Eagle	Edw. Richardson	Haywood
	Ten Mile	J. E. Campbell	Salem
Jefferson	Shepherdstown	S. O. Bond	Shepherdstown
Kanawha	Jefferson	L. A. Edwards	St. Albans
	Big Sandy	W. E. Tomblyn	Clendenin
	Cabin Creek	W. S. Morris	East Bank
	Malden-Loudon	I. M. McIntire	Charleston
	Charleston-Union	E. B. Whaley	Charleston
	Elk	Hugh Walker	Charleston
Lewis	Collins Settlement	R. B. Murphy	Walkerville
	Freemans Creek	J. W. P. Hall	Camden
Lincoln	Duval	J. L. Lively	Tango
	Sheridan	H. F. White	West Hamlin
Logan	Logan	W. W. Hall	Logan
	Triadelphia	J. Rush Cook	Man
Marion	Mannington	A. L. Thomas	Mannington
	Paw Paw	W. E. Michael	Fairview
	Fairmont	H. B. Ice	Barrackville
	Lincoln	P. M. Conley	Farmington
Marshall	Union	H. L. Pedicord	Benwood
	Cameron	John S. Bonar	Cameron
Mason	Graham	Robt. Miller	New Haven
	Lewis	B. S. Smith	Heights
Mercer	Rock	Wilford McCutcheon	Matoaka
	Beaver Pond	C. R. Murray	Bluefield
	East River	G. J. Wood	Princeton
Mineral	Elk	D. C. Arnold	Elk Garden
	Piedmont	W. H. S. White	Piedmont
Mingo	Harvey	O. L. Sims	Breading
	Maynard	A. R. Davis	Maher
	Lee	J. W. Hayes	Williamson
	Magnolia	N. L. Chancey	Matewan
	Stafford	Lee Ellis, Jr	Horsepen
	Kermit-Warfield	S. A. Ferrell	Lenore
Monongalia	Battelle	S. T. Fordyce	Fairview
	Clay	B. W. Russell	Mooresville
	Morgan	E. W. Coffindaffer	Morgantown
McDowell	Adkin	C. H. Archer	Gary
	Big Creek	R. Moore Dodrill	Berwind
	Browns Creek	H. K. Barbe	Welch
	Sandy River	John Addair	Panther
	North Fork	Otway Gunnoe	North Fork
	*Elkhorn	G. M. Cornett	Maybeury
		O. M. Stark	Elkhorn
Ohio	Triadelphia	S. S. Jacob, Jr	Wheeling, Woodsdale
	Richland	J. E. Evans	Warwood
	Liberty	R. I. Roudebush	West Liberty
	Washington	C. B. Montgomery	Fulton
	Ritchie	Mrs. E. I. Jones	E 29th St., Wheeling
Pleasants	Washington	D. B. Fleming	St Marys
Preston	Portland	K. E. Burke	Terra Alta
Putnam	Poca	W. E. Jordan	Winfield
Randolph	Middle Fork	Guy Clark	Hemlock
Ritchie	Grant	J. F. Hatfield	Harrisville, R. R.
Summers	Greenbrier	Price Williams	Hinton
	Green Sulphur	Geo. W. Lilly	Hinton

COUNTY	DISTRICT	SUPERINTENDENT	ADDRESS
Tucker	Black Fork	S. C. Grose	Parsons
	Davis	C. F. Lee	Davis
	Fairfax	C. H. Martin	Thomas
Wetzel	Church	L. T. Tustin	Hundred
	Clay	J. C. Shreve	Littleton
	Grant	F. M. Tuttle	Jacksonburg
	Magnolia	J. H. Gorby	New Martinsville
Wood	Williams	I. Fordice Stewart	Williamstown
Wyoming	Center	C. H. Cook	Windom
	Barkers Ridge	Alfred McKinney	Basin

* Joint Supervisors.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS OF TOWN AND CITY SCHOOLS WITH AN ENROLLMENT OF 250 OR MORE, SCHOOL YEAR 1915-16, AND PRINCIPALS AND SUPERINTENDENTS FOR 1916-17.

Town.	Name. For 1916-17	Enrollment 1915-16	Salary 1915-16	Term 1915-16
Adamston	R. H. Carder	379	$ 800.00	8 mo.
Alderson	L. S. Shires	432	1,000.00	9 mo.
Ansted	H. B. Carden	250	450.00	6 mo.
Beckley	M. R. Jennings	275	650.00	6½ mo.
Belington	J. H. Rohrabough	467	1,000.00	9 mo.
Benwood	H. L. Pedicord	870	1,500.00	9 mo.
Berkeley Springs	L. C. Yeardley	351	1,125.00	9 mo.
Bluefield	C. R. Murray	2,468	2,500.00	9 mo.
Boomer	K. B. Richardson	321	720.00	8 mo.
Bramwell	Wilford McCutcheon	340	1,350.00	9 mo.
Bridgeport	Clarence W. Post	260	.....	9 mo.
Buckhannon	W. R. Grose	966	1,500.00	9 mo.
Burnsville	Leo J. Hart	260	900.00	8 mo.
Cairo	L. G. Hoover	290	1,200.00	8 mo.
Cameron	J. S. Bonar	804	1,500.00	8 mo.
Ceredo—Kenova	J. H. Hickman	660	1,800.00	9 mo.
Charleston	Geo. S. Laidley	5,985	3,000.00	9 mo.
Charles Town	Wright Denny	587	1,500.00	9 mo.
Chester	J. C. Timberman	700	1,450.00	9 mo.
Clarksburg	J. A. Jackson	3,600	2,300.00	9 mo.
Clendenin	Geo. W. Hogg	366	1,200.00	7 mo.
Davis	C. F. Lee	625	1,350.00	9 mo.
Elkins	W. W. Trent	1,500	1,800.00	9 mo.
Elm Grove	F. A. Hall	458	1,080.00	9 mo.
Fairmont	O. G. Wilson	3,064	2,500.00	9 mo.
Fairview	M. P. Boyles	310	.....	9 mo.
Follansbee	A. F. Young	638	.....	9 mo.
Gary	L. M. Holton	367	1,500.00	9 mo.
Gassaway	C. M. Ashburn	317	1,125.00	8 mo.
Grafton	L. W. Burns	1,396	2,000.00	9 mo.
Grasseli (P. O. Bridgeport.)	Geo. N. Holden	260	525.00	7 mo.
Harrisville	H. H. Green	296	900.00	8 mo.
Hinton	H. F. Griffey	1,490	.....	10 mo.
Huntington	C. L. Wright	6,986	3,000.00	9 mo.
Kenova—See Ceredo-Kenova.				
Keyser	J. C. Sanders	1,091	1,500.00	9 mo.
Keystone (Colored)	E. L. Rann	260	640.00	8 mo.
Kimball (Colored)	J. W. Moss	272	640.00	8 mo.
Kingwood	D. W. Parsons	305	1,215.00	9 mo.
Littleton	John C. Shreve	300	1,100.00	9 mo.
Logan	F. O. Woerner	527	1,100.00	8 mo.
Mannington	D. A. Ward	860	1,800.00	9 mo.
Marlinton	Minnie J. Merrells	285	1,260.00	8 mo.
Martinsburg	Wm. C. Morton	1,564	1,650.00	10 mo.
Martinsburg (Mason School)	Paul Sherard	285	520.00	8 mo.
Masontown	H. G. Berisford	370	1,000.00	9 mo.
Milton	Louise Van Metre	250	990.00	9 mo.
Minden	Geo. W. Biggs	300	525.00	7 mo.
Monongah (East)	E. D. Kline	265	525.00	7 mo.
Monongah (West)	Claude McBee	365	630.00	7 mo.
Morgantown	R. C. Smith	2,493	2,000.00	9 mo.
Moundsville	H. V. Merrick	....	1,500.00	9 mo.
McMechen	J. T. King	600	1,000.00	9 mo.
Mt. Clare	Geo. C. McKinley	273	490.00	7 mo.
New Cumberland	A. T. Stanforth	450	1,400.00	9 mo.
Newell	B. A. Hall	259	1,100.00	9 mo.
New Martinsville	John H. Gorby	760	1,305.00	9 mo.
North View (P. O. Clarksburg.)	C. M. Bailey	571	880.00	8 mo.
Oak Hill	G. E. Rhodes	600	1,350.00	9 mo.
Parkersburg	F. M. Longanecker	4,325	2,700.00	9½ mo.
Parsons	S. C. Grose	1,140	1,400.00	9 mo.
Pennsboro	Goff Ramsey	360	1,000.00	9 mo.
Philippi	O. J. Woodford	280	900.00	8 mo.
Piedmont	W. H. S. White	636	1,700.00	9 mo.
Point Pleasant	J. Cochran Vance	395	1,333.00	9 mo.
Princeton	J. N. Hoylman	1,190	1,600.00	8 mo.
Ravenswood	E. H. Flinn	339	900.00	9 mo.
Richwood	J. H. Patterson	1,012	1,500.00	9 mo.
Ronceverte	J. L. Hypes	891	900.00	8 mo.
Rowlesburg	Arthur Fike	300	1,000.00	9 mo.

Town.	Name.	Enrollment	Salary	Term
Salem	M. H. VanHorn	636	1,500.00	9 mo.
Shinnston	E. G. Coffman	377	720.00	8 mo.
Sistersville	W. W. Strain	924	1,500.00	9 mo.
Spencer	H. L. White	604	1,800.00	9 mo.
St. Albans	C. P. Guice	458	1,620.00	9 mo.
St. Marys	Dan B. Fleming	445	1,080.00	9 mo.
Sutton	E. E. Knight	403	1,305.00	9 mo.
Terra Alta	W. R. Shaw	....	1,045.00	9 mo.
Thomas	C. H. Martin	1,081	1,500.00	9 mo.
Tunnelton	A. T. Harrah	272	1,125.00	9 mo.
Warwood	J. E. Evans	534	675.00	9 mo.
Weirton	C. E. Stonebraker	384	775.00	9 mo.
Welch	Martha Edwards	329	640.00	8 mo.
Wellsburg	E. S. McCall	944	1,600.00	9 mo.
Weston	Frank R. Yoke	1,240	2,000.00	8 mo.
West Union	French Yoke	387	900.00	8 mo.
Wheeling	C. E. Githens	5,466	3,000.00	9½ mo.
Williamson	A. C. Davis	891	1,600.00	10 mo.
Williamstown	I. F. Stewart	349	1,350.00	8 mo.
Woodsdale	E. W. Gittings	336	1,080.00	9 mo.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following table summarizes the principal facts about the schools of this state. By comparing the two columns of figures the reader can get a general idea of the progress made in our schools in the last five years:

	1910	1915
Number of school houses	6,674	6,821
Number of high schools	97	152
Number of schools with libraries	3,407	4,853
Number of volumes in libraries	260,822	409,298
Number of teachers, male (white)	4,202	4,193
Number of teachers, female (white)	4,397	5,435
Number of teachers, male (colored)	134	125
Number of teachers, female, (colored)	231	331
Total number of teachers	8,782	10,084
Average salary paid teachers (all grades)	$39.90	$46.37
Average length of term (in days)	134	137
Enumeration of school youth	369,053	409,969
Enrollment in schools	276,358	304,871
Average daily attendance	189,900	221,063
Per cent of attendance based on enumeration	51.4	53.9
Per cent of attendance based on enrollment	68.7	72.5
Per cent of enrollment based on enumeration	74.8	74.3
Cost of education per capita based on enumeration	$12.30	$17.03
Cost of education per capita based on enrollment	16.37	22.90
Cost of education per capita based on daily attendance	23.92	31.60
Total disbursement Teachers' Fund	$ 3,023,641.00	$ 3,938,390.00
Total disbursement Building Fund	1,518,970.00	3,045,960.00
Total disbursements for common schools	4,542,611.00	6,984,350.00
For state educational institutions	393,090.00	814,818.00
Total school expenditures	4,936,701.00	7,799,169.00
Value of public school property	9,331,649.00	13,938,235.00
State Educational institutions (est.)	3,600,000.00	4,153,000.00
Total value of all school property	12,931,649.00	18,091,235.00

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	1909-10	1915-16
Total number of high schools	71	164
Number of four year high schools	38	93
Number of high school teachers	293	737
Per cent of high school teachers graduates of standard colleges	43	62.4
Total enrollment in public high schools	4,900	13,691
Per cent of enrollment in public high schools based on total public school enrollment	1.8	4
Enrollment of pupils of high school grade in state, church and private schools	No record	——
Total enrollment of pupils of high school grade in all schools in the state	No record	——
Number of graduates from all public high schools	487	1,873
Number of graduates of public high schools who went to college	158	521
Number of high schools giving instruction in manual training	2	37
Number of high schools giving instruction in domestic science and arts	2	60
Number of high schools offering instruction in agriculture	29	84
Number of high schools offering commercial courses	6	31

Since 1909-10 the enrollment in the high schools of the state has increased 131 per cent.

91.3 per cent of the pupils enrolled in public high schools are in four-year high schools.

Since 1909-10 eighty-four new high school buildings have been erected. The total cost of these buildings was $3,350,000.

The minimum high school term in West Virginia is thirty-six weeks.

There are nine colored high schools in the state; three of these are high schools of the first class, two are high schools of the second class, three are high schools of the third class and one is unclassified.

Since 1909-10 approximately $350,000 has been expended in the purchase of apparatus, libraries and other equipment for high schools.

No school is recognized as a high school that offers less than two years of standard high school work.

The state appropriation for the aid of classified high schools is $85,000 for 1915 and $88,000 for 1916.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

J. S. Darst, Auditor.

Offices: First Floor of Capitol Annex.

FIRE MARSHAL	CRIMINAL CHARGES	LAND
SHERIFFS	WARRANTS	INSURANCE
CORPORATIONS	AUTOMOBILE	BLUE SKY

State Fire Marshal.

This department, of which the auditor is the ex-officio head, has for its object the reduction of fire waste.

It works in conjunction with local officials, throughout the state, and has several expert representatives who are continually at work, either in the inspection of buildings with a view to reducing the fire hazard or in investigating suspicious fires with the object of prosecuting those who may be guilty of arson or incendiarism. It is continually engaged in educational work along fire prevention lines. A strong effort is being made to bring before the individual property owner, as well as the officials, the principal causes of fires, so that they may be influenced to guard against this ever present danger which a few simple precautions will often minimize. This work is already bearing fruit in reduced losses and in reduced fire insurance rates; it is the great remedy for high rates.

This department is supported by means of a special tax on the fire insurance companies, levied for this one purpose, hence its establishment placed no additional burdens on the State.

Sheriff's Department.

All the sheriffs, assessors and clerks report to this department and with it make settlement for all taxes and license fees collected for the state. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, it received from these sources $806,000.00, for state property tax; $241,000.00 for state capitation tax; $198,000.00 for various license privileges; and $34,000.00 for fines.

It also collects the tax from all public service corporations and distributes it to the state, counties, districts and municipalities. For the last fiscal year, the amount so collected and distributed was $2,955,000.00.

The total amount collected from all sources for this year was, therefore, $4,233,000.00, of which $1,584,000.00 was for state purposes.

Corporation Department.

This department keeps a record of the 6,000 corporations authorized to transact business in West Virginia, collects the charter license tax and statutory attorney fees, and accepts service for those desiring to bring action against non-resident and foreign corporations.

The amount of taxes and fees collected for the last fiscal year was $424,000.00.

Criminal Charges.

This department checks up and pays the state's costs in criminal cases, including juror and witness fees, allowances to special judges, transportation of prisoners. etc. The amount so disbursed is about $85,000.00 per year, and covers thousands of items, each of which must be carefully scrutinized and approved, or rejected if not authorized by law.

Warrant Department.

In this department warrants are issued covering every payment by the state, however small. The number issued averages about fifty-five hundred per month.

Under the constitution and statutes of West Virginia, the auditor is required to approve every claim presented to him for payment. This necessitates continual vigilance and deliberate care in the inspection and examination of requisitions. Upon the auditor falls the unpleasant but important duties of guarding the treasury and safeguarding the resources of the state.

Automobile Department.

This department registers automobile owners and chauffeurs, issues their licenses and collects the fees. In 1905 the total number of automobile licenses issued was 172; in 1915, (from July 1st to December 31st, only), the number issued was 13,243, and the fees collected, $129,000.00.

Land Department.

This department has in its charge all the land books of every county in the state, from the date of the formation of each of said counties; also the records of all grants made by the state of Virginia and West Virginia and is frequently required to make abstracts of title to different tracts of land, showing the payment or non-payment of taxes from the date of the grant of said lands by the state; every year it examines, compares and corrects all the delinquent lists of every county, and makes the redemptions of all delinquent lands, and makes up tabulated statements each year showing the value of the lands, the average value of land per acre, the total amount of personal property assessed and the average value of the live stock in each county.

Every year the records are much larger, and it is of the utmost importance that these records should be accurate, and that the original reports of assessors and sheriffs should be properly preserved. This is now done each year by adding to the records on hand, bound books for each county, containing these assessments and reports.

Insurance Department.

In order that the magnitude and importance of this department may be properly appreciated, attention is called to the following facts:

(1) It has supervision over three thousand agents.

(2) It has supervision over three hundred and fifty companies whose combined assets are nearly six thousand millions of dollars.

(3) The citizens of West Virginia hold fire insurance policies for four hundred million dollars, life insurance policies for one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, fraternal benefit certificates for forty million dollars, and millions of dollars in miscellaneous lines of insurance.

(4) The premiums collected in West Virginia by companies of all classes are nine millions of dollars per year.

(5) The losses paid West Virginia citizens are four million dollars per year.

(6) The taxes and fees collected by the insurance department are two hundred and forty thousand dollars per year.

And the amounts involved are steadily increasing.

Nearly every citizen is interested in insurance, either as policyholder or beneficiary. The provision for dependents made by the wage earner today, often through the sacrifice of comfort and pleasure, will have an important influence on the destinies of generations yet unborn. This provision may mean the difference between poverty and plenty, between education and ignorance, between crime and good citizenship.

How very important then is this department which is charged with the regulation and supervision of insurance companies and matters pertaining to insurance. Not only must the policyholders of the present generation be protected from fraudulent, weak and insolvent companies, but the future must be so guarded that the generous sacrifice of the family's protector will be not in vain; when the claim matures, it must be paid.

The first object is to bar from the state—to refuse license to—companies that are not financially responsible or which do not conduct their business along proper lines. To identify such companies requires technical knowledge and experience in order to properly analyze the affairs of the company and get a clear understanding of its financial condition, contracts, and methods of doing business.

If a company already licensed, begins to show signs of weakness or improper dealing, knowledge is likewise required to detect these signs and dictate appropriate action for the protection of its West Virginia policyholders.

The examination of complaints as to claim settlements is also an important function; to obtain for policyholders what they are legally and morally entitled to and in other instances, to avoid injustice to the company is often a delicate undertaking.

All of these things are a part of the daily work of the office. As the policyholder's representative, the insurance commissioner must often take the responsibility of making decisions affecting large groups without their knowledge or consent, and sometimes he is not in a position to make the facts known in defense of his action.

"Blue Sky" Department.

This department, charged with the administration of the "Blue Sky" law, has for its object the prevention of fraud as applied to promotions. It aims to lock the barn door before the horse is stolen rather than afterwards, by requiring the plans and financial condition of all companies (with a few exceptions) to be submitted to the auditor, and his permission received before stock may be sold.

Until a few years ago, salesmen of fake stock considered this state one of their richest fields.

Full publicity is required of the condition of the company which offers its securities for sale. The state does not in any way guarantee the value of stocks or securities sold by companies which have complied with the law, as the value of stocks, particularly, must always depend very largely upon the character of the management of the company. The law requires that the investor be given full information concerning the promotion. If he buys securities with such information before him, he understands what he is doing and takes his own risk. The law restricts promotion expense to ten per cent of the par value of stock.

Under the present "Blue Sky" law:

(1) Very little is required of companies issuing well secured bonds or preferred stock.

(2) Practically all undesirable foreign stock selling companies are eliminated by reason of the expense limitation.

(3) The market for good legitimate home securities is improved because more money is available for investment, thus contributing to the development of our state.

(4) The yearly saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars which had heretofore gone into worthless investments cannot fail to be an important element in the prosperity and welfare of our citizens.

THE STATE TREASURY.

E. L. Long, Treasurer.

Offices: First Floor of the Capitol Annex.

In this department checks are drawn for the payment of all just claims against the state, and receipts are issued to all persons or companies paying moneys into the State Treasury.

The business of the State has so largely increased during the past few years that now nearly one hundred and twenty thousand items are handled in this office in a single year. This number is nearly seven times as great as the number handled in the year previous to the commencement of the present Treasurer's first term. The larger part of this increase has been due to the organization of the Workmen's Compensation Department, the business of which has been growing rapidly and whose receipts and disbursements are handled through the Treasury Department, in addition to the handling of other funds that have been

longer established. Only by the adoption of efficient methods has this increase of work been taken care of without a corresponding increase of the clerical force.

The duties incidental to receipting for all moneys paid into the treasury, and making disbursements therefrom, is not done by departments but is divided among the three employees who make up the clerical force.

Accounts are kept with each of the one hundred and sixty-odd State depositories, and a separate account is also kept for each legislative appropriation.

OFFICE OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

FRED. O. BLUE, State Tax Commissioner.

Offices: Second Floor of the State House.

The organization of the State Tax Commissioner's Office embraces the following bureaus:

BUREAU OF TAXATION,
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTING,
BUREAU OF PROHIBITION,
BUREAU OF SPECIAL EXCISE TAX.

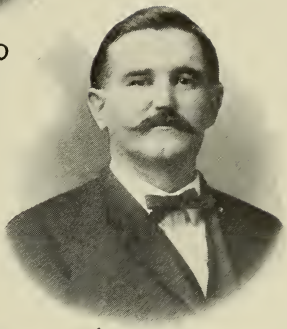
BUREAU OF TAXATION.

L. S. ECHOLS, Chief Clerk.

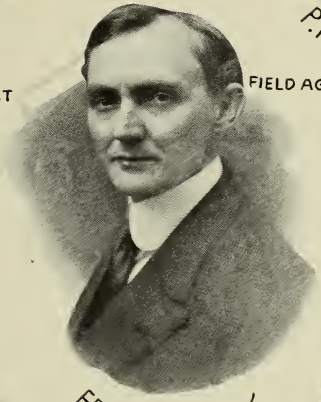
The office of state tax commissioner was created by an act of the legislature passed August 11, 1904, chapter 4, extraordinary session, 1904, now chapter 29 of the code. In general, the duties of the state tax commissioner, under the act above referred to, embrace the enforcement of the laws concerning the assessments and collection of all tax levies, including state, county, district and municipal; the enforcement of delinquent collection of all taxes and levies, including license and collateral inheritance taxes, as well as the collection of fines; the giving of information and advice to any assessing or collecting officer; the enforcing of penalties for failure to observe the laws of assessing and collecting; attendance at meetings of the board of public works when considering matters of assessment or revenue, when the state tax commissioner is requested by the governor to attend; appearing in the courts in matters of appeal from assessments of public utility properties by the board of public works.

L. S. ECHOLS
CHIEF CLERK

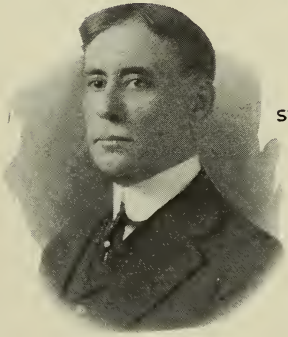
E. A. DOVER
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



P. H. ANDERSON
FIELD AGENT, LICENSE TAXES



FRED O. BLUE
STATE TAX COMMISSIONER



C. F. RATHBONE
CHIEF DEPUTY, PROHIBITION BUREAU

HOMER N. HUTCHINSON
CHIEF DEPUTY EXCISE-TAX BUREAU

STATE TAX DEPARTMENT.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Comparative Assessments.

	Assessed value real estate	Assessed value personal property	Assessed value railroad and other property assessed by board public works.
1904	$168,480,150	$ 80,306,209	$ 30,043,300
1905	169,026,710	126,281,620	36,052,845
1906	475,174,841	193,573,192	209,093,726
1907	489,274,675	199,264,834	242,696,766
1908	490,715,670	204,166,662	251,354,364
1909	578,883,366	223,438,900	261,386,208
1910	601,187,043	235,795,169	282,845,961
1911	619,156,816	238,325,680	290,523,540
1912	633,747,633	239,236,606	295,028,419
1913	668,477,503	262,637,372	312,200,668
1914	683,119,300	281,623,615	317,695,663
1915	691,445,971	274,157,288	320,966,265

Inheritance Taxes.

From 1887 to 1904 before the state tax commissioner's office took over the collection of inheritance taxes, and under the old law, there was collected for the seventeen years the sum of $55,765.00.

The act of 1905 and amendatory acts thereof broadened the scope of the inheritance tax law. Since the act of 1905 the state tax commissioner's office has collected inheritance taxes amounting to $1,142,616.52.

Penalty for Failure to Return Property for Taxation.

The act of 1904 provided penalties for failure to return property for taxation; under the provisions of this law there has been collected and disbursed through the state tax commissioner's office the sum of $279,-850.35. The disbursement of penalties under this provision is made according to the rates of levies in the districts or municipalities wherein the property should have been returned for taxation and pro rata to the various funds.

License Taxes.

P. H. Anderson, Field Deputy.

The legislature of 1909 (Sec. 42-A, chapter 68) passed an act authorizing the state tax commissioner to collect license taxes from persons engaged in a business requiring the payment of a license tax, and in certain cases issued licenses to them. Under this act the state tax commissioner appointed Mr. P. H. Anderson, of Friendly, and Mr. C. F. Rathbone, of Parkersburg, as field deputies to collect license taxes. Mr. P. H. Anderson, for the last year and a half, has carried this work on alone. Before the enactment of the law one desiring to engage in business requiring the payment of a federal government tax would generally pay the government tax; there was more respect for the federal revenue law than there was

for the state revenue law, so far as the revenue came from license taxes. The act of 1909 has entirely changed this view of the state law respecting licenses. There is today as much respect for the license laws of the state as there is respect for the license laws of the federal government. Under the provisions of the act of 1909 the state tax commissioner's office has collected the total gross sum of $147,200.05.

Public Service Corporation Returns.

The state tax commissioner's office furnishes the blanks and forms for returns of public service corporations. From the returns the office works out, in detail, the statistical information shown by the returns of the several public service corporations. Such detail is exceedingly important and involves months of careful examination and compilation.

Clerk's and Assessors' Supplies.

The state tax commissioner's office prescribes the forms of licenses to be issued by clerks, the forms of assessment blanks to be used by the assessors, and the forms of land and personal property books. The office also supervises and distributes the blanks for licenses, assessments of property, land and personal property books.

ACCOUNTING BUREAU.

E. A. Dover, Chief Acccountant.

Under the provisions of chapter 33, special session of 1908, the State Tax Commissioner was made ex-officio the Chief Inspector and Supervisor of Public Offices and was given the power and authority to perform the duties required by chapter 33. This chapter provides for the inspection and supervision of public offices and the establishment of a uniform system of public accounting, auditing and reporting for all public offices, including county, district, and municipal offices. Audits made by this department of counties, districts and municipalities filed prior to July 1, 1914, showed findings due the counties, districts, and municipalities of $758,000.00. This act provides for the making of an examination of every public office at least once a year if practicable. A copy of the report of each examination is filed with the auditing department of the taxing body and with the prosecuting attorney, or other proper legal authority, so that the findings made may be carried into effect. The uniform system of keeping accounts is now followed by all county and district officers and an annual uniform settlement is made with each of the sheriffs of the fifty-five counties for all county, district, and school district money.

Chapter 15, special session 1908, which became effective January, 1909, provides that every sheriff, clerk of the county court, clerk of the circuit, criminal and intermediate court, and prosecuting attorney shall report to the State Tax Commissioner annually the earnings of their office and if the earnings exceed certain prescribed amounts a refund of fifteen

per cent. shall be made to the county. An annual compilation of the earnings of the several county officers showed for the first time definite information as to the earnings of these officers, and resulting therefrom chapter 83, acts of 1915, was passed putting the county clerk, circuit clerk, sheriff, and prosecuting attorney of each county on a fixed salary and requiring all fees and earnings of the office to be paid into the county treasury. This act will not only equalize the salaries of the officers in the different counties but will provide an annual revenue to many of the counties of the state. The State Tax Commissioner, ex-officio Chief Inspector, is required to prescribe all forms and records necessary to carry out the provisions of the salary act and to see that the provisions of the act are being complied with. Every county officer is required to make reports to the chief inspector.

Chapter 84, acts of 1915, provides for the establishment of a county depository in each county, beginning July 1, 1916. All moneys on deposit shall bear the same rate of interest as that received by the state; to-wit: three per cent. on daily balances, which interest is credited to the general county fund of each county, and means a considerable annual revenue to each county of the state. It is the duty of the chief inspector to prescribe all necessary forms and blanks for carrying into effect the depositary act.

Chapter 40, acts of 1915, requires that the State Tax Commissioner, ex-officio Chief Inspector, cause to be published and printed in pamphlet or book form a report showing the financial transactions of the state covering all state departments, officers and boards. This act also requires all the state officers, boards, and commissions to keep their financial accounts in records and forms approved or prescribed by the Chief Inspector. In conformity to the provisions of chapter 40 a system of records has been prescribed and installed. Such system together with the information contained in the annual examination and audit gives to the state the benefit of the budget system. Convenient information respecting the state's finances, the aggregate amount of revenue that will be raised under existing laws, the aggregate amount required for the maintenance of the several departments and institutions of the state will be available at all times. This state is among the first, if not the first, to provide for an annual examination and audit of all its financial transactions and the publication and distribution of such examinations and audits.

PROHIBITION BUREAU.

C. F. Rathbone, Chief Deputy.

Chapter 13, acts of the legislature of 1913, known as the Yost law, is the state prohibition law. Section 15 of the Yost law provides that the state tax commissioner shall be ex-officio state commissioner of prohibition. In general, the duty of the state commissioner of prohibition is to superintend the enforcement of all provisions of the Yost law, and the laws of the state affecting the manufacture, sale, keeping, exposing

or offering for sale, or soliciting or receiving orders for liquors, and laws connected in any way with the liquor traffic, etc. Respecting the enforcement of the law, the commissioner of prohibition is invested with powers vested in the prosecuting attorneys and the attorney general of the state. The enforcement of the prohibition law has resulted in many contests in the courts, including the attacks upon the law as unconstitutional under both state and federal constitutions. These legal contests have required the appearance of the commissioner in both the circuit and supreme courts of the state as well as the United States district courts, United States circuit court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The statistics in the office of the commissioner clearly show that crime has largely decreased and that the general contentment and prosperity of the people are greatly enhanced since the prohibitory laws became effective.

Comparative Table.

The following comparative statement shows the number of arrests and cases of drunkenness in the police courts for the last wet year as compared with the number of arrests and charges of drunkenness in the first dry year in the following municipalities:

	No. Arrests July 1, 1913- June 30, 1914	Arrests for drunkenness July 1, 1913- June 30, 1914	No. Arrests July 1, 1914- June 30, 1915	Arrests for drunkenness July 1, 1914- June 30, 1915
Ansted	29	19	5	5
Alderson	23	4	26	6
Benwood	546	202	265	129
Burnsville	25	19	24	14
Buckhannon	184	91	88	35
Bolivar	54	22	12	3
Belington	24	13	18	5
Cass	86	50	76	33
Cairo	29	16	12	6
Clendenin	7	4	9	9
Charleston	3,506	1,485	1,945	594
Clarksburg	2,725	2,050	643	309
Charles Town	194	143	30	14
Davis	18	13	7	6
East Bank	22	22	38	20
Elm Grove	23	15	37	13
Fairmont	1,266	842	412	201
Gassaway	9	3	9	2
Harpers Ferry	57	21	20	10
Huntington	4,131	1,563	2,696	755
Hendricks	44	15	10	3
Hambleton	14	14	2	1
Kilsyth	3	3	1	1
Keyser	107	34	119	23
Kenova	147	115	103	58
Lester	150	71	91	33
Lewisburg	12	7	6	3
Martinsburg	257	135	46	16
Mabscott	43	26	23	5
Mason	.....	.....	1	1
Mill Creek	48	26	12	6
Mannington	105	68	79	34
Milton	6	.....	11	6
Monongah	54	49	35	10
Moundsville	235	87	170	96
Middlebourne	3	3	6	6
Newburg	10	9	27	15
New Martinsville	90	37	45	15
Oak Hill	18	6	30	10
Paw Paw	.....	.....	15	9
Parsons	3	1	.....	.....
Philippi	14	4	7	1
Parkersburg	1,376	493	632	179
Ronceverte	67	39	16	8
Richwood	498	276	222	61
Shepherdstown	9	2	22	22
Sutton	48	20	12	2
Smithfield	21	9	4	.....
Terra Alta	7	5	12	8
Thomas	41	19	16	11
Tunnelton	15	15	11	8
Troy	2	.....	.....	.....
West Union	21	17	16	6
Weston	190	97	67	17
Womelsdorf	13	7	2	.....
Williamstown	37	25	138	120
Wheeling	2,901	1,101	1,575	419
Totals	19,596	9,432	9,956	3,375

To illustrate the improvement in the state's citizenship, the following extract from a letter from the president of a successful coal company in the state is given:

> "About a week ago, two or three of our foreign miners came to the office and said that now that their whisky was taken away from them, they had nothing to do in the evenings; and wanted to know if we would not start a night school so they could learn to read and write our

language. I can assure you we lost no time in arranging a night school for these men. The first meeting there were fourteen men attending, and indications are there will be twenty to twenty-five who, in the near future, will be benefiting themselves mentally and otherwise instead of injuring both body and mind."

EXCISE TAX BUREAU.

H. N. Hutchinson, Chief Deputy.

The legislature, second extraordinary session 1915, passed an act imposing a state excise tax on corporations and joint stock companies for the privilege of doing business in the state of West Virginia; sections 5 to 16 of said act, now said sections of chapter 3, acts second extraordinary session of the legislature 1915, constitute the special excise tax law. The administration of such law, by the act referred to, is vested in the state tax commissioner. The commissioner is required to furnish all blanks, receive all returns and make the assessments and collections. All information disclosed by the returns made to the commissioner or other information coming to him, relative to assessment of excise tax, must be treated strictly as confidential. The giving out of information received by the commissioner or those identified in connection with the enforcement of the excise law subjects the person offending to heavy fine, imprisonment and disqualification to hold office. In the absence of experience, it is not known the amount of revenue the act will produce. Estimates vary from a quarter of a million to $400,000. The law imposes a tax of one-half of one per cent upon the net income of the corporation. The corporation making the return may, under the provisions of the statute, designate a year other than the calendar year. If it does not designate the fiscal year, then, by provisions of law, the calendar year preceding the first day of March, to which date the return must be made, governs in determining the net income.

Assessed Value, by Counties, of Real Estate, Personal Property, and Railroad and other Properties in West Virginia, for the Year 1915

	Assessed Value Real Estate	Assessed Value Personal Property	Assessed Value Railroad and other Property Assessed by Board of Public Works	Total Assessed Value of all Property
Barbour	$ 10,903,240	$ 3,030,575	$ 3,349,342	$ 17,283,157
Berkeley	12,077,753	4,446,263	4,896,337	21,420,353
Boone	7,861,127	1,844,808	1,472,445	11,178,380
Braxton	8,010,500	2,980,520	2,901,998	13,893,018
Brooke	8,633,175	3,237,160	4,758,137	16,628,472
Cabell	29,905,690	10,245,900	9,028,108	49,179,698
Calhoun	2,348,330	1,570,225	467,875	4,386,430
Clay	3,182,584	1,059,478	1,614,644	5,856,706
Doddridge	8,985,835	3,103,635	7,806,120	19,895,590
Fayette	18,736,830	7,561,260	11,355,338	37,653,428
Gilmer	6,445,355	2,305,300	901,618	9,652,273
Grant	3,871,010	1,940,350	802 994	6,614,354
Greenbrier	10,602,995	4,233,525	3,860,411	18,696,931
Hampshire	3 069,330	1,995,164	2,218,440	7,282,934
Hancock	7,647,550	2,119,593	3,077,068	12,844,211
Hardy	3,012,225	2,461,246	305,066	5,778,537
Harrison	40,554,770	19,940,045	22,540,874	83,035,689
Jackson	5,068,096	2,471,870	2,792,160	10,332,125
Jefferson	8,289,765	4,007,435	3,989,529	16,286,729
Kanawha	40,433,190	14,609,600	21,889,018	76,931,808
Lewis	12,193,635	6,251,185	12,661,486	31,106,306
Lincoln	5,039,361	4,160,772	4,074,030	13,274,163
Logan	12,636,244	3,612,594	2,127,378	18,376,216
Marion	37,168,005	11,896,976	17,401,150	66,466,131
Marshall	24,063,700	6,613,628	11,993,278	42,670,606
Mason	6,387,120	2,682,825	4,480,179	13,550,124
Mercer	19,702,365	7,601,332	10,279,755	37,583,452
Mineral	5,833,370	3,371,570	6,342,212	15,547,152
Mingo	12,436,378	2,729,838	9,626,573	24,792,789
Monongalia	31,774,865	9,423,692	9,818,453	51,017,010
Monroe	5,034,616	1,909,014	726,485	7,670,115
Morgan	2,409,687	1,348,462	7,094,702	10,852,851
McDowell	28,493,377	6,823,841	11,316,906	46,634,124
Nicholas	8,973,189	4,797,331	906,201	14,676,721
Ohio	55,387,910	25,203,395	9,980,809	90,572,114
Pendelton	3,060,618	1,569,215	4,432	4,634,255
Pleasants	2,750,075	2,366,655	2,612,534	7,729,264
Pocahontas	7,973,327	4,819,212	2,745,197	15,537,736
Preston	13,704,440	4,668,130	6,120,408	24,492,978
Putnam	4,464,220	1,529,505	3,441,843	9,435,568
Raleigh	18,806,955	4,682,351	3,478,519	26,967,825
Randolph	12,751,483	6,657,708	4,693,057	24,102,248
Ritchie	8,173,065	4,980,710	6,943,827	20,097,602
Roane	7,575,895	6,839,740	5,411,215	19,826,850
Summers	4,117,030	1,746,987	3,938,799	9,802,816
Taylor	10,391,130	3,462,850	5,634,907	19,488,887
Tucker	7,651,790	4,024,340	2,298,247	13,974,377
Tyler	6,814,565	5,291,005	6,421,991	18,527,561
Upshur	8,361,905	3,179,654	1,687,038	13,228,597
Wayne	5,841,295	2,317,550	11,679,966	19,838,811
Webster	5,831,257	1,517,285	1,222,605	8,571,147
Wetzel	13,924,360	5,685,384	13,595,287	33,205,031
Wirt	2,581,825	1,460,930	595,334	4,638,089
Wood	28,210,720	12,761,100	8,048,105	49,019,925
Wyoming	11,286,845	1,006,570	1,535,835	13,829,250
Totals	$ 691,445,971	$ 274,157,288	$ 320,966,265	$ 1,286,569,524

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A List of Steam Railroads Assessed for the Year 1916, with Mileage of each Road.

Compiled by STUART F. REED, Secretary of State.

NAME	MILES OF MAIN TRACK	ASSESSED VALUE 1916
Alexander & Eastern Railroad Company	24.00	$ 75.000.00
Beaver Creek Railroad Company	.....	15,000.00
Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Company	.30	3,000.00
Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway Company	.....	60,000.00
Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Company	19.00	200,000.00
Belington & Northern Railroad Company	4.06	15,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	1,127.96	78,375,000.00
Clarksburg Northern Railroad Company	13.40	75,000.00
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Company, for 1915—	7.00	20,000.00
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Company, for 1916—		35,000.00
Cairo & Kanawha Railway Company	15.91	65,000.00
Campbell's Creek Railroad Company	13.33	135,000.00
Cumberland Valley & Martinsvurg Railroad Company	24.47	800,000.00
Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	29.86	350,000.00
Coal & Coke Railway Company	190.75	4,500,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	733.85	34,750,000.00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company	.21	15,000.00
Elk & Little Kanawha Railroad Company	26.30	250,000.00
Erbacon & Summersville Railroad Company	12.00	70,000.00
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Company	66.24	900,000.00
Gauley & Eastern Railway Company	.08	2,000.00
Glady & Alpena Railroad Company	18.00	85,000.00
Glenray & Richwood Railroad Company	10.00	35,000.00
Guyan, Big Ugly & Coal River Railway Company	12.00	30,000.00
Harrisville Southern Railroad Company	6.00	65,000.00
Island Creek Railroad Company	5.33	275,000.00
Kanawha & Coal River Railroad Company	12.00	10,000.00
Kelley's Creek & Northwestern Railroad Company	6.35	30,000.00
Kelley's Creek Improvement Company	4.80	40,000.00
Kanawha Central Railway Company	5.00	25,000.00
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Company	8.00	350,000.00
Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company	33.30	625,000.00
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company	95.08	5,250,000.00
Lorama Railroad Company	14.00	50,000.00
Loop & Lookout Railroad Company	9.15	45,000.00
Little Kanawha Railroad Company	29.42	175,000.00
Monongahela Railway Company	35.99	1,500,000.00
Mann's Creek Railroad	9.00	15,000.00
Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Company	47.94	1,000,000.00
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	452.78	35,250,000.00
Pocahontas Railroad Company	11.00	30,000.00
Preston Railroad Company	14.00	70,000.00
Pickens & Webster Springs Railroad Company	20.00	40,000.00
Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company	28.02	1,900,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company	29.30	2,000,000.00
Pickens & Hackers Valley Railroad Company	18.50	45,000.00
Panther Railroad Company	7.00	5,000.00
Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Company	7.00	35,000.00
Richwood & Gauley Railroad Company	4.00	20,000.00
Raleigh & Pocahontas Railroad Company	1.25	6,000.00
Sewell Valley Railroad Company	21.03	250,000.00
Strouds Creek & Muddlety Railroad Company	6.00	75,000.00
Twin Mountain & Potomac Railroad Company	26.60	140,000.00
Tug River & Kentucky Railroad Company	.40	18,800.00
Valley River Railroad Company	11.00	50,000.00
Virginian Railway Company	119.34	7,000.000.00
Winding Gulf Railroad Company	.....	1,000.00
Western Maryland Railway Company	198.06	8,250,000.00
Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company	4.86	550,000.00
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Co	27.25	50,000.00
Williamson & Pond Creek Railroad Company	.13	35,000.00
West Virginia Midland Railroad Company	29.81	140,000.00
Walkersville & Ireland Railroad Company	8.25	15,000.00
Wheeling Terminal Railway Company	3.30	750,000.00
Winifrede Railroad Company	7.43	125,000.00
West Virginia Northern Railroad Company	10.97	100,000.00
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	3.38	35,000.00
	3,740.74 Miles	$187,300,800.00

SECOND TRACK

	MILES, 1916
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	175.41
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	193.74
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	130.55
All other Railroads in West Virginia	23.81
	523.51 Miles

BRANCHES

All Railroads in West Virginia	135.16 Miles

SIDINGS

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	656.18
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	320.14
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	402.91
All other Railroads in West Virginia	471.20
	1,850.43 Miles

RECAPITULATION—RAILROAD MILEAGE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Total mileage Main Track of all railroads	3,740.74
Total mileage Second Track of all railraods	523.51
Total mileage Branches of all railroads	135.16
Total mileage Sidings of all railroads	1,850.43
Grand Total	6,249.84 Miles

A List of Street Railway and Traction Companies Assessed for the Year 1916, with Mileage of each Road.

NAME	MILES OF TRACK	ASSESSED VALUE 1916
Appalachian Power Company	5.63	$ 240,000.00
Charleston Interurban Railroad Company	30.78	1,200,000.00
City Railway Company	10.56	400,000.00
Charleston-Dunbar Traction Company	7.00	160,000.00
East Liverpool Traction & Light Company	2.09	210,000.00
Elkins Electric Railway Company	9.00	20,000.00
Fairmont & Mannington Railroad Company	15.26	400,000.00
Grafton Light & Power Company	6.00	130,000.00
Kanawha Traction & Electric Company	25.16	1,000,000.00
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Company	5.70	40,000.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Company	88.88	5,000,000.00
Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railway Company	1.37	6,000.00
Morgantown & Wheeling Railway Company	7.69	175,000.00
Newell Bridge & Railway Company	2.07	125,000.00
Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company	18.93	1,100,000.00
Pan Handle Traction Company	16.71	600,000.00
Princeton Power Company	1.15	100,000.00
Steubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Railway Company	11.86	325.000.00
South Morgantown Traction Company	3.50	30,000.00
Tyler Traction Company	11.42	180,000.00
Union Traction Company	11.17	100,000.00
Wheeling Traction Company	22.69	1,950,000.00
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Company	7.70	40,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Wheeling)	21.79	1,000,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Morgantown)	6.87	425,000.00
	350.98 Miles	$ 14,956,000.00

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A List of Steam Railroads Assessed for the Year 1915, with Mileage of Each Road.

Compiled by STUART F. REED, Secretary of State.

NAME	MILES OF MAIN TRACK	ASSESSED 1915
Alexander & Eastern Railroad Company	19.50	$ 50,000.00
Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway Company	.....	60,000.00
Belington & Northern Railroad Company	4.06	20,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's system	1,115.28	78.375,000.00
Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Company	19.00	250,000.00

Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Company	.30	3,000.00
Buckhannon & Northern Railroad Company	36.04	1,250,000.00
Beaver Creek Railroad Company	.....	15,000.00
Campbell's Creek Railroad Company	13.33	135,000.00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company	.21	16,000.00
Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg Railroad Company	24.47	900,000.00
Clarksburg Northern Railroad Company	12.60	135,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. System	731.13	34,750,000.00
Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	29.86	400,000.00
Coal & Coke Railway Company	190.75	5,000,000.00
Cairo & Kanawha Railway Company	15.91	70,000.00
Erbacon & Summersville Railroad Company	12.00	70,000.00
Elk & Little Kanawha Railroad Company	26.30	250,000.00
Gauley & Eastern Railway Company	.08	3,000.00
Guyan, Big Ugly & Coal River Railway Company	12.00	40,000.00
Glenray & Richwood Railroad Company	10.00	40,000.00
Glady & Alpena Railroad Company	18.00	90,000.00
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Company	66.24	1,250,000.00
Harrisville Southern Railroad Company	6.50	65,000.00
Island Creek Railroad Company	5.33	275,000.00
Kelley's Creek & Northwestern Railroad Company	6.35	55,000.00
Kelley's Creek Improvement Company	4.80	40,000.00
Kanawha & Coal River Railroad Company	12.00	10,000.00
Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company	33.30	625,000.00
Kanawha Central Railway Company	5.00	30,000.00
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Company	8.00	350,000.00
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company	95.08	5,250,000.00
Loop & Lookout Railroad Company	9.15	45,000.00
Little Kanawha Railroad Company	29.42	175,000.00
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Company	5.70	40,000.00
Lorama Railroad Company	14.00	55,000.00
Mann's Creek Railroad Co. (Babcock & C. C. Company)	9.00	15,000.00
Marlinton & Camden Railroad Company	1.00	7,500.00
Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Company	47.94	1,000,000.00
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	445.78	35,250,000.00
Pocahontas Railroad Company	7.00	25,000.00
Panther Railroad Company	7.00	5,000.00
Pickens & Webster Springs Railroad Company	20.00	45,000.00
Pickens & Hackers Valley Railroad Company	18.50	50,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co.	29.50	2,000,000.00
Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company	28.02	1,900,000.00
Preston Railroad Company	14.00	70,000.00
Raleigh & Pocahontas Railroad Company	1.25	6,000.00
Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Company	7.00	35,000.00
Stroud's Creek & Muddlety Railroad Company	6.00	75,000.00
Sewell Valley Railroad Company	21.03	250,000.00
Twin Mountain & Potomac Railroad Company	26.60	160,000.00
Valley River Railroad Company	11.00	60,000.00
Virginian Railway Company	119.34	7,000,000.00
Winding Gulf Railroad Company	.....	2,132.00
West Virginia Northern Railroad Company	10.97	100,000.00
Walkersville & Ireland Railroad Company	8.25	15,000.00
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	3.38	35,000.00
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Company	27.25	50,000.00
Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company	4.86	550,000.00
Wheeling Terminal Railway Company	3.30	750,000.00
Western Maryland Railway Company	198.00	9,000,000.00
Williamson & Pond Creek Railroad Company	.13	35,000.00
Winifrede Railroad Company	7.43	150,000.00
West Virginia Midland Railroad Company	29.81	140,000.00
	3,704.83 Mi.	$188,967,632.00

Second Track	Miles, 1915
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System	175.55
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway System	193.74
Norfolk & Western Railway System	130.55
All other railroads in WestVirginia	22.49
	522.33 Miles

Branches	Miles, 1915
All Railroads in West Virginia	133.20 Miles

Sidings	Miles, 1915
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System	650.57
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway System	314.21
Norfolk & Western Railway System	390.94
All other Railroads in West Virginia	456.07
	1,811.89 Miles

Recapitulation—Mileage in West Virginia.	Miles, 1915
Total mileage Main Track of all railroads	3,704.83
Total mileage Second Track of all railroads	522.33
Total mileage Branches of all railroads	133.20
Total mileage Sidings of all railroads	1,811.89
Grand Total	6,172.25 Miles

A List of Street Railway and Traction Companies Assessed for the Year 1915, with Mileage of Each Road.

	Miles of Track	Assessed 1915
Appalachian Power Co. (St. Rwy. Dept.) (Wheeling)	5.632	$ 240.000.00
Charleston Interurban Railroad Company	22.28	1,150,000.00
City Railway Co. (Wheeling)	10.562	400,000.00
Charleston-Dunbar Traction Company	7.00	160,000.00
East Liverpool Traction & Light Company	2.09	210,000.00
Elkins Electric Railway Company	9.00	25,000.00
Fairmont & Mannington Railroad Company	15.26	400,000.00
Grafton Light & Power Company	6.00	130,000.00
Monongalia Valley Traction Company	88.88	5,000,000.00
Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railway Company	1.375	6,000.00
Morgantown & Wheeling Railway Company	7.69	175,000.00
Newell Bridge & Railway Company	2.072	125,000.00
Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company (Huntington)	17.193	1,075,000.00
Pan Handle Traction Company (Wheeling)	16.713	650,000.00
Parkersburg-Marietta & Interurban Rwy. Company	25.93	1,000,000.00
Princeton Power Company	1.15	100,000.00
Steubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Rwy. Company	11.86	350,000.00
South Morgantown Traction Company	3.50	35,000.00
Tyler Traction Company (Sistersville)	11.42	225,000.00
Union Traction Company (Sistersville)	11.17	110,000.00
Wheeling Traction Company	22.691	2,000,000.00
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Company	7.70	40,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Elec. Co. (Whgl)	21.79	1,100,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Elec. Company (Morgantown)	6.87	425,000.00
	335.828	$15,131,000.00

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Offices: Third Floor of the State House.

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT, *Chairman.*

E. F. MORGAN, *Commissioner.* E. G. RIDER, *Commissioner.*

R. B. BERNHEIM, *Secretary.*

Establishment—General Provisions.

The law establishing The Public Service Commission of West Virginia and defining its powers and duties, is contained in two acts of the legislature—chapter 9 of the acts of 1913, passed February 21, 1913, and in effect May 21, 1913; and chapter 8 of acts of 1915 (regular session), passed February 10, 1915, and in effect May 10, 1915. (A slight amendment was made also to section 15 by chapter 4 of the acts of the second extraordinary session of 1915, passed May 24, 1915.)

The act of 1913, creating the Commission, made it to consist of four members, and committed to it the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Fund. The act of 1915 is a general revision of the first act, amending sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, and 22 thereof, and adding thereto sections 23 to 28, and "enlarging the powers and duties of said public service commission, prescribing additional penalties and giving the commission power to punish for contempt." The act of 1915 reduces the members of the commission from four to three, and removes from its jurisdiction the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Fund.

The act of 1915 involved a reorganization of the Commission. The terms of office of the members then in office were made to expire the following 31st of May, and the terms of office of the three new members to be appointed to begin the following June 1st. The term of office is six years, the salary $6,000, and the members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor annually names one of the members as Chairman. Two members constitute a quorum. No person is eligible to be a commissioner who holds any official relation to or is in the employ of any public service corporation, or who holds any stocks or bonds thereof, or who is pecuniarily interested therein. A member of the Commission cannot be a candidate for or hold any public office or be a member of any political committee. No commissioner or employee of the Commission can use any pass or free transportation, or other thing of value, from any public service corporation. The Commission is authorized to appoint a secretary and such other employees as may be necessary and fix their compensation. The office of the Commission must be kept at the capitol of the state, and kept open each working day between nine in the morning and five in the evening, but hearings and the taking of evidence may be had and done elsewhere. All fees collected, except witness' fees, which are payable to the person entitled thereto, must be paid into the state treasury monthly. The commission is required to have a seal, which is in the custody of the secretary, and to be affixed to all official papers. The Commission

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT
CHAIRMAN

E. G. RIDER
COMMISSIONER

E. F. MORGAN
COMMISSIONER

R. B. BERNHEIM
SECRETARY

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

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is authorized to prescribe the rules of procedure in all matters coming before it. It is not to be bound by strict technical rules of pleading and evidence, but "may exercise such discretion as will facilitate their efforts to understand and learn all the facts bearing upon the right and justice of the matters before them."

Jurisdiction.

The Commission has jurisdiction over all public service corporations. In section 3 a public service corporation is defined to "include all persons, associations of persons, firms, corporations, municipalities and agencies engaged or employed in any business herein enumerated, or in any other public service business whether above enumerated or not, whether incorporated or not." The several kinds of public service corporations enumerated in this section are common carriers, railroads, street railroads, express companies, sleeping car companies, freight lines, car companies, toll bridges, ferries and steam and other boats engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers; telegraph and telephone companies and pipe lines for the transportation of oil, gas or water; gas companies, electric lighting companies and municipalities furnishing gas or electricity for lighting, heating or power purposes; hydro-electric companies, water companies and municipalities furnishing water; and "all other public service corporations and all persons, associations, corporations, and agencies employed or engaged in any of the businesses hereinbefore enumerated." The Commission is charged with the duty of requiring all public service corporations to comply with the laws of the state.

Duties of Public Service Corporations.

Section 4 requires every public service corporation to maintain adequate and suitable facilities, safety appliances or other suitable devices, and perform reasonable service in respect thereto, safe and sufficient for the security and convenience of the public, and the safety and comfort of its employees and in all respects just and fair and without any unjust discrimination or preference. All charges, tolls, etc., must be just and reasonable.

Every railroad company shall permit switch connections for intrastate business upon terms and conditions prescribed by the Commission, whenever the business offered by the connecting company shipper, in the judgment of the Commission, justifies it. The Commission may require railroad and other transportation companies to maintain such suitable public service facilities and conveniences as may be reasonable and just, to make reasonable connections with trains on branch lines of such railroads and other connecting railroads; to require passenger trains to stop at junctions with other railroads. The Commission may prescribe the number of men necessary to constitute safe crews for handling trains on steam railroads. No steam railroad shall discontinue any regular passenger train, or any other public service facility, or change any regular passenger train schedule, without authority of the Commission.

Sections 6 and 7 prohibit all unjust discriminations. No public service

corporation shall by means of any special rate or rebate, or any other device or method, charge, collect or receive from any party a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered than it charges, collects or receives from any other party for doing a like and contemporaneous service under the same or substantially similar circumstances and conditions. Nor shall any public service corporation give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any person or locality, or any particular character of traffic or service, or subject any particular person or locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

Section 8, which should be read in connection with section 4, requires that all common carriers shall afford all reasonable and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines, and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate between such connecting lines. But this provision does not require any common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in a like business.

Trunk lines shall, in the distribution of cars and the furnishing of facilities, treat industries and shippers located on and tributary to lateral, industrial or tap lines as if they were located directly on the track of the trunk line, and shall not discriminate between such industries and shippers and those which may be located in direct proximity to their own tracks. Trunk lines shall allow to lateral, industrial or tap lines a reasonable and equitable arbitrary or portion of the rate, consistent with the service rendered, giving due consideration to the fact that such lateral, industrial or tap lines originate and assemble the freight; but nothing out of the main line rate shall be allowed the shipper or owner for the use of what may be termed "plant facilities."

Section 10 provides that no public utility shall use any meter for measuring gas, electricity or water which shall not have been proved and stamped by the inspector of the Commission, except in cases of emergency, in which cases immediate notice shall be given to the Commission. Every gas, electric and water company is required to keep upon its premises approved apparatus for testing the accuracy of gas, electric and water meters furnished by it for use, and by which every meter shall be tested on a written request of the consumer to whom furnished and in his presence if he so desires.

On request in writing to the Commission by the person to whom a meter has been furnished the Commission shall have the same inspected and tested. If a meter be found to be 2% from being correct it must be removed and another one substituted. The expense of testing shall be borne by the owner if more than 2% against the consumer, and by the consumer if correct or within 2% of being correct. It is provided, however, that the Commission may change and modify the method of inspecting meters and adopt such rules and regulations therefor as it may deem just and proper.

Section 12 requires that every public service corporation shall file with the Commission and keep open to public inspection all schedules

or rates and charges for service to be rendered by it to other persons. It is provided that in case of interstate carriers that this provision will be fulfilled by filing with the Commission the tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the West Virginia Public Service Commission may require such interstate carriers to furnish information bearing upon any complaint or question pending before it with which it has a right to deal.

Section 20 permits a common carrier to furnish free transportation to its own officers, attorneys, agents and employes and their families, and to those of other common carriers, to mail clerks, expressmen and sleeping car conductors and porters; and reduced rates to persons engaged in religious, charitable and literary pursuits, for excursions, and for children and students attending schools, and for commutation tickets. Telephone, telegraph and sleeping car and express companies may enter into contracts with one another and with common carriers for exchange of services, for passes and franks for their officers, agents, employees and their families.

Powers of Commission.

By section 5 the Commission is given power to investigate all methods and practices of public service corporations, and to require them to conform to the laws of the state and to all rules, regulations and orders of the Commission not contrary to law, and to require copies of all reports, rates, classifications, schedules and time tables to be filed with it, as well as all other information desired by the Commission respecting such investigation and requirements. The Commission may change any intra-state rate or charge which is unjust or unreasonable, and prescribe a just and reasonable charge instead, and in order to prevent undue discrimination may change or prohibit any practice, device or method of service. It is provided, however, that no rate or toll shall be reduced within ten years after the completion of a railroad or plant below a point which would prevent the railroad or plant from making a net earning of 8 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction and equipment. And it it is further provided that in no case shall the rate or toll be more than the service is reasonably worth, considering the cost thereof.

In section 10 there is given the Commission general supervision of all persons having authority under any charter or franchise of any municipality or county court to lay down and maintain wires, pipes, conduits or other fixtures, in, over or under streets, roads or public places, for furnishing gas, electricity and for water, telegraph and telephone purposes, and for oil and gas pipe lines. The Commission has the power to investigate the quantity, healthfulness and quality of water, and the quality and quantity of gas and electricity supplied by public service corporations, and to order such improvements as will best promote the public interests and preserve the public health.

The Commission has power, through its members or representatives, to enter upon and inspect the property of public service corporations and municipalities, to examine the books and affairs thereof; and as a

commission or by one of its members to summons witnesses and take testimony in any proceeding before it. It has power to appoint inspectors of electric, gas and water meters.

The Commission is required annually to value the property owned and controlled by every public service corporation and to furnish such information to the Board of Public Works, which assesses the value of such property for taxation. (Sec. 14.)

The law (sec. 12) provides that every public service corporation must file with the Commission a schedule of its rates and charges and classifications before they go into effect; and section 9 provides that no modification or cancellation of any such rate, including joint rates, shall be made except on thirty days' notice to the Commission and the public. Whenever any such schedule, modification or cancellation of schedules is filed with the Commission, the Commission may make a written protest against the same, in which case it shall suspend the same until the Commission determines whether or not the proposed rate is just and reasonable. In lieu of the written protest the Commission may by order prohibit the putting of the proposed new order into effect pending the hearing and final decision of the matter. The Commission may, however, in its discretion, for good cause shown, allow changes in rates upon less than the thirty days' notice, or may modify the requirements of this section in respect to publishing, posting and filing of tariffs.

Whenever there is filed with the Commission any schedule of changes in rates or containing a new individual rate or classification or any practice affecting any rate the Commission may, upon complaint or upon its own initiative, and, if it so orders, without answer or other form of pleading by interested parties, but upon reasonable notice, enter upon a hearing concerning the propriety of such rate or classification or practice; and pending such hearing and decision the Commission, upon filing of such schedule and delivering to the public service corporation affected thereby, a statement in writing of its reason for such suspension may suspend the operation of such schedule classification or practice for a period of not longer than one hundred and twenty days beyond the time when such schedule would otherwise have gone into effect. After full hearing, whether completed before or after the schedule goes into effect, the Commission may make such order in reference thereto as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after the schedule had become effective. If any such hearing cannot be conducted within the period of suspension prescribed, the Commission may extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding six months.

At any hearing involving a rate sought to be increased or involving the change of any fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate or proposed increased rate, or the proposed change of fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice is just and reasonable, shall be upon the public service corporation making application for such change. In any such case the Commission shall render a decision within three months after the evidence shall have been taken.

Not only has the Commission the power to change rates in effect, but

by section 22 it is authorized "to enforce, *originate*, establish, modify, change, adjust and promulgate tariffs, rates, joint rates, tolls and schedules for all public service corporations, including municipalities supplying gas, electricity and water." Whenever the Commission shall find, after hearing, that any existing rates, etc., are unreasonable, unjust, insufficient or unjustly discriminatory, it shall fix others to be used instead. In fixing the rate of a railroad company the rate on a branch line may be fixed independent of the rate fixed for the main line.

It is provided in section 21 that the Commission may require public service corporations and municipalities to furnish it with any information which they may possess respecting their rates and practices and to furnish for inspection any books or papers or reports and statements required by the Commission, and the Commission may prescribe the form of all reports required under this act. The information gathered by the Commission it shall annually tabulate and publish, with its acts and proceedings.

Section 23 further provides that as to any regulations, measurements, practices, acts or service of a public service corporation found by the Commission to be unjust, unreasonable, insufficient or unjustly discriminatory, and that as to any service which can be reasonably demanded which cannot be obtained, the Commission may remedy the same by making such order as it shall deem to be just and reasonable.

Sections 24 and 25 confer upon the Commission the power to require, under certain circumstances and conditions, and upon terms, conditions, and for the compensation and at the rates prescribed by the Commission, the joint use of conduits, subways, poles or other equipment, by two or more public service corporations. and to require two or more telegraph or telephone companies to make physical connection in order to establish a continuous line of communication.

In section 26 the Commission is given authority to establish a system of accounts and to prescribe the form of accounts, records and memorandum to be kept by public service corporations. Such system and form as to interstate railroads and other corporations subject to the Federal act to regulate commerce, shall not be inconsistent with those prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission may, after hearing, prescribe the form in which particular outlays and receipts shall be entered, etc.

Among the prime powers of the Commission is that of seeing that all public service corporations obey the laws of the state.

Complaints—Hearings by the Commission.

The matter of complaints to the Commission and hearings by it are provided for in sections 11 and 13. Complaints may be made to the Commission concerning any act or failure to act of a public service corporation by any person interested, including a public officer, a municipality or a county. The act provides that the complainant shall present a petition to the Commission which shall succinctly state the facts. For complaints to the Commission no specific form is required. The most of these com-

plaints are contained in the form of a letter. It is required that a statement of the complaint shall be forwarded by the Commission to the corporation complained of, and which shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable specified time. In the actual practice before the Commission the corporation complained of is furnished a copy of the complaint, and is asked to satisfy the same or make answer thereto within a specified time. If the public service corporation within the time specified shall make reparation for the alleged injury, or correct the practice complained of, obey the law and discharge its duties in the premises, it shall be relieved of further liability on such complaint. But if such corporation complained of shall not satisfy the complainant, or claims it is not guilty as alleged, a copy of its reply is furnished to the complainant, and he is advised that if he desires to pursue the matter further to file a *formal complaint* upon a blank which is furnished him for the purpose. After such formal complaint is made the party complained of is furnished with a copy of it and given ten days in which to answer it. A time for a hearing is then fixed, and the matter investigated, evidence taken and a decision given by the Commission.

In section 13 the law provides that in the hearings or proceedings before the Commission all evidence, oral or documentary, may be required at the designated place of hearing. It is provided elsewhere in the act that the Commission or any member may subpoena and take the evidence of witnesses. In case of disobedience to a subpoena or other process of the Commission, the Commission or any party to the proceedings may invoke the aid of any circuit court in requiring evidence and testimony of witnesses and the production of documents. The court is given full power in the premises, and a failure to obey its order may be punished as contempt. No witness can be excused from testifying by the claim that his evidence will incriminate himself, but a person giving such evidence shall not be prosecuted for any offense of which he is compelled to testify. It is provided in section 18 that any person claiming to be damaged by any violation of this act by a public service corporation shall make complaint to the Commission, and bring suit in his own behalf for the recovery of damages in any circuit court having jurisdiction. There seems to be nothing in the law which gives the Public Service Commission authority to pass upon the matter further than to entertain the complaint; it is given no power to find whether any damages were suffered or not.

Orders of the Commission—How Enforced.

Section 5 provides that the Commission may compel obedience to its lawful orders by proceedings of mandamus or injunction or other proper proceedings in any circuit court having jurisdiction of the parties or subject matter, or in the supreme court of appeals direct. Such proceedings shall have priority over all pending cases. Section 27 provides that the Commission shall have the power to punish a violation of any of its orders or findings by adjudging the delinquent corporation guilty of contempt, with the right of appeal to the supreme court of

appeals. Section 28 provides that failure or refusal of any person or corporation to comply with a requirement of the Commission shall subject the party in default to a fine, if no other penalty is provided, of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense; and any person or officer of a corporation may be indicted for such failure or refusal and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both. Every day of such failure or refusal, or failure to perform any duty enjoined by this act, constitutes a separate violation. Section 23 provides that any person or corporation refusing to comply with an order of the Commission made in pursuance of sections 22 or 23 shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, in addition to all other penalties provided in the act.

Section 17 provides that "every officer, agent, employee, or stockholder of any such public service corporation, and every patron, passenger, shipper or consignee, or other person", violating any provision of this act, or who is accessory thereto, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or be confined in jail not exceeding one year, or both; and it is provided that in case a person is so convicted and it appears that he has been before convicted of a violation of this act committed prior to the violation for which the indictment was found, or it appears that a person is convicted a second time of the violation of any provision of this act, he shall be subject to a fine, in the one case, of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than thirty days nor exceeding one year, or both; and in the second case he shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not less than three months nor more than one year. In section 26 a further penalty is provided in case any person, officer, agent or employee of a public service corporation wilfully makes false entries in the accounts, books of account, records or memorandum kept by any public service corporation, or who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, alter or by any other means falsify the record or any such account, etc., or who shall wilfully neglect or fail to make full, true and correct entries of or in such account, book of accounts, record or memorandum or all facts and transactions appertaining to such corporation who shall falsely make any statement required to be made to the Commission. Any person found guilty of any such offense shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or confinement in jail not exceeding one year, or both.

Every order of the Commission shall continue in force until the expiration of the time, if any named in the order or until revoked or modified by the Commission, or suspended, modified or revoked by a court. (Sec. 5.)

Appeals.

The manner of appealing from the entry of the final order by the Commission is prescribed in section 16. Any person feeling aggrieved by such an order may present his petition in writing to the supreme court of appeals or to a judge thereof in vacation, within thirty days after the entry

of the order, praying for a suspension thereof. The petitioner must deliver a copy of such petition to the secretary of the Commission before presenting the same to the court or the judge. The court or judge shall fix a time for a hearing on the application, which shall not be sooner than five days, unless by agreement. Notice of the time and place of hearing must be forthwith delivered to the secretary of the Commission, so that the Commission may be represented at such hearing by one or more of its members or by counsel. The court or the judge after such hearing may suspend the Commission's order and may require a bond and impose other terms and conditions upon the petitioner. The trial of the case shall take precedence over all other matters before the courts except corrections of assessments. The Commission is required to file with the clerk of the court all papers, documents, evidence and records which were before the Commission, or certified copies thereof. The Commission shall also file with the court before the day fixed for the final hearing a written statement of its reasons for the entry of such order. After the hearing and arguments of counsel the court "shall decide the matter in controversy as may seem to be just and right."

In General.

The only expense to the taxpayers of the state for the support of the Public Service Commission is that for the salaries of the commissioners. All the other expenses are payable out of the fund arising from fees fixed by the auditor upon the public service corporations, according to the value of their property, which fees shall be fixed so as to produce a revenue of $60,000 a year or so much thereof as may be necessary. This sum is appropriated by section 15 for the expenses of the Commission and the compensation of its employees. It is interesting to compare the annual total expenses in this state with that of some other states, larger, about the same size, and smaller than West Virginia. In New York, where there are two commissions, $5,094,000; California, $700,000; Pennsylvania, $400,000. Massachusetts, $349.000; Washington, $335,900; New Jersey, $310,000; Missouri, $221,200; Ohio, $200,000; Virginia, $86,000; Oregon, $105,000; Oklahoma, $141,240 and $25,000 extra for the two-cent fare cases; Florida, $70,000; Connecticut, $125,000; Illinois, $120,000, excluding salaries; Indiana, $175,000; Iowa, $82,600; Kansas, $86,600; Nebraska, $104.-840; New Hampshire, $63,400; Wisconsin, $366,000; Maryland, $175,000.

It may not be out of place to mention here the fact that the Public Service Commission of West Virginia is not given certain powers which are conferred upon the commissions of a number of other states. It has no supervision over the granting of franchises by municipalities, counties, or other like bodies. It has no authority to grant certificates of "convenience and necessity", by which authority in many states the commissions are given authority to prevent the duplication of public utilities. For instance, if there is a water works company in a certain town, or a telephone plant and line in a certain region, which is giving proper and adequate service, no other water works company may be permitted to be installed or operated in such town, or telephone company in such region. Nor has the Public Service Commission of West Virginia any authority,

such as is given in Massachusetts, New York and elsewhere, and which seems to be of great benefit to the people of those states, to supervise, pass upon and approve the issuance of stocks, bonds or other forms of indebtedness by public service corporations. In those states where the commissions have this authority no stock, bond or note of indebtedness, or other form of indebtedness can be issued or put out by public service corporations until the same has been passed upon and approved by the commission.

There are very few states in the Union which have not a public service commission. They have grown into existence out of necessity. The ordinary court of law or of equity is not adapted or equipped to pass upon with celerity and to provide practical remedies for the matters and things that come before public service commissions. Nearly a century ago this was commented upon by one of the most distinguished of the English judges, who declared that the ordinary court was not competent or equipped to pass upon the matter of fixing rates of and in dealing with public service corporations in all of the phases in which they touch the people, and said there should be separate tribunals for such purposes. It was not until the year 1887 that the federal Interstate Commerce Commission was established, and its present jurisdiction and powers are the result of comparatively late acts of the Congress. Some of the states previous to this had commissions.

A public service commission is a court of the people. The technical rules of pleading and procedure do not obtain. Any citizen of West Virginia feeling himself aggrieved by any act of a public service corporation, or of its failure to act when it is its duty to act, can without cost to himself make complaint to the Commission, by simply writing a letter and stating the facts. The Commission meets every day except Saturday to pass upon such matters. It is just in this line of work that the Commission is of the greatest benefit to the people, but of this work the public seldom hears. The complaint so made is submitted to the public service corporation complained of, and in a great many cases the matter is adjusted satisfactorily—the complainant is satisfied and the corporation is satisfied. Justice and good feeling result. In some cases, where the Commission sees that the citizen is in error, his complaint is sent to one of the inspectors in the field, with instructions to see the complainant and explain the situation to him. The commission has three inspectors in the field, who constantly travel over the state inspecting all public service corporations—water, gas, electric and telephone companies, railroads, railroad trains and the like. It is the policy of the Commission to make its service free to the people and the corporations of the state. No costs are taxed; and in order to prevent expense to the complainants or corporations, hearings are held other than at the capital of the state, so as to prevent either party's having to bring their witnesses to the capital. The evidence produced is taken down in shorthand and written out, and a copy furnished to each party free of cost. The Commission is inclined to discourage formal complaints and formal hearings, that is, trials. It is its policy to settle matters otherwise where it can be justly done. Hence, the Com-

mission does not hand down many opinions. Opinions are written only in cases of importance which come to a formal trial before the Commission. The Commission feels that it should use its powers in a persuasive way rather than in a commanding manner, but, of course, always so as to bring about a just, righteous and speedy termination of any matter before it. The Commission endeavors to promote the safety of employees and the public. Any accidents in connection with a railroad or other public service corporation, resulting in fatalities, or which is unusual, is promptly investigated by the Commission and a written report made thereof, showing its cause and results. If the accident were caused by some practice which should be abandoned, or by failure to use proper safeguards, the Commission takes up the matter of preventing similar future accidents with the proper class of corporations. It was in pursuance of this policy that the Commission has required fenders or wheel-guards on street railway cars and guard-rails in certain railway tunnels.

The Commission has its offices on the third floor of the capitol building, at Charleston. Copies of the Public Service Commission law and the rules and regulations issued by the Commission may be had on application to the Secretary. All communications should be addressed to Secretary Public Service Commission, Charleston, West Virginia.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

By J. K. Anderson, Chief Engineer Public Service Commission.

Historical.

Prior to June, 1907, all water power development was privately developed, and owned without the grant of the right of condemnation of lands or riparian rights, with the result that all development was limited to locations where the riparian owners were willing to sell lands and rights necessary for the construction of dams and ponds created thereby, so that prior to March, 1912, West Virginia had only the following developed water powers of over 1,000 horse power:

Electro Metallurgical Co., Kanawha Falls	11,750
Potomac Light & Power Co., Potomac River	3,250
Northern Virginia Power Company, Shenandoah River	3,000
Harpers Ferry Paper Co., Shenandoah & Potomac Rivers	4,400
Total	21,400

On March 1st, 1907, the legislature granted the right of eminent domain, for the first time, to electric power, heat, light and traction companies serving the public.

Several corporations controlled by large financial interests from other states began an investigation of our water powers and commenced construction work on one dam, and attempted to condemn land under said law, which action was pending in our courts at the time of the regular session of our legislature in 1913.

At the regular session of the legislature in 1913, representatives of financial interests from other states, aware of the immense power lying dormant, and also fully aware of the lack of knowledge of our people of its value, and of the proper means to safeguard the interests of the State and to obtain full value of said power for her, appeared with a proposed bill granting rights of eminent demain broader than any ever before granted to railroads or any other public utilities, and, in return, offered the State no fair remuneration for the grants of use of our dormant water powers and drastic rights of condemnation against our citizens.

Owing to the herculean efforts of some of our most disinterested and far-seeing statesmen in that legislature, the Act of 1907 giving the right of eminent domain, without any equivalent return to the State—was repealed, and the bill, as presented, was modified so as to protect the rights of the State and give the Public Service Commission authority to grant permits only after full investigation; and providing for the employment of expert engineers to pass upon all projects. As no appropriation was made to pay for the employment of expert hydro-electric engineers, only such information was obtained by the Commission as could be had under the circumstances; but no permits were granted for the erection of dams, and only one permit was granted to increase the height of any existing dam.

Conservation of Water Powers.

Among all the states, West Virginia is most fortunate in having practically all her vast water powers still in her control, amounting to probably 1,500,000 horse power, of which applications have been filed under the Act of 1913 for permits to develop 717,217 horse power.

The fullest control of these developments, with the safeguarding of the lives and properties of our citizens and the securing of all the value inherent therein, can only be obtained by the development of this water power by the State, and with her money, or at least the loan of her credit. If this method is followed, no unreasonably large promoters' profits and excessive bond discounts and bonuses of large amounts of common stock need be paid, as would be the case with the usual method of financing pursued by privately owned development companies, under which our people for all time to come would be burdened with more than double the actual cost-investment on which they would be asked to pay interest, maintenance and dividends.

By State ownership, or loan of the State's credit for the economical financing of these projects, the sale of this power could be made to the citizens of West Virginia, and many new industries would be encouraged to locate within its boundaries, so that West Virginians would not, in the future, as in the past, be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their more prosperous brothers in other states.

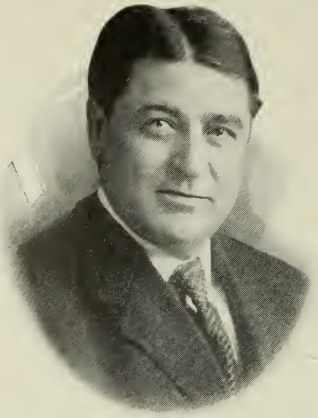
The water power of our various streams is the last of our many sources

of immense natural wealth which now remains in the possession of the State for the use of all its citizens All the others have largely been acquired and exploited by citizens of other states, whose greatest desire seems to be to profit by the transporting and marketing thereof outside of our boundaries, and to make no proper effort to establish industries nearer home. If the legislature, in its wisdom, should deem best to develop these water powers along the lines suggested, it can readily be submitted to the people for a decision.

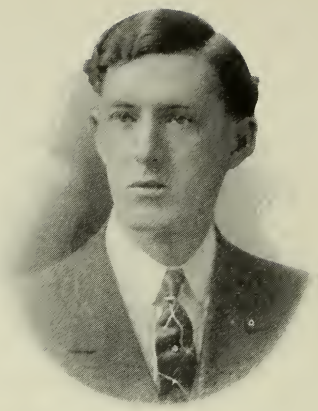
If it is deemed best to develop this water power either by the State or by private capital, or by the State loaning its credit to a private corporation, every safeguard should be provided for the protection of lives and property in our thickly populated valleys, a rigid and perpetual inspection of all dams should be established and a fair return secured to the State, all of which is provided in the present so-called Hydro-Electric Act, with the exception of any means for development by the State's money or the loan of the State's credit.

An illustration of the usual method of financing such projects by promoters is somewhat as follows: If it is estimated that a project will require a cash investment of $800,000, financial bankers will finance the project and furnish the necessary $800,000 cash on the following basis: $1,000,000 capital stock, $1,000,000 bonds, the bonds to be sold at 80c on the dollar and with each dollar's worth of bonds, 75c worth of stock to be given as a bonus to the purchaser of the bond, the remaining $250,000 stock to be given to the promoters who saw the project first and preempted the location and secured the necessary permits.

From this it can readily be seen that if the State should build or finance the development, the capital investment woud only be $800,000, on which a fair return should be made and upon which returns would be based; whereas, by private development, $2,000,000 would be the investment upon which the Commission would be asked to establish rates. This is two and one-half times the necessary investment and would mean that the rates to the consumer would be at least 2.2 times the rates which would properly be charged under State ownership or under the loan of State credit.

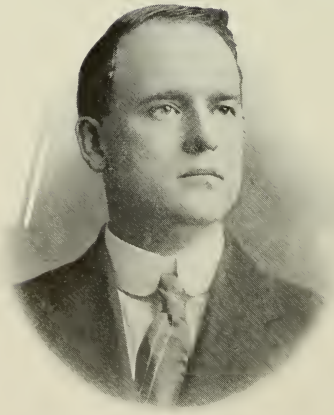


C. L. TOPPING
SECRETARY



DR. J. H. McCULLOCH
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

LEE OTT
STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER



J. W. SMILEY
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

A. B. BRIGHT
CHIEF CLAIM CLERK

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER.

Offices: Third Floor of the State House.

LEE OTT, *Commissioner.*
C. L. TOPPING, *Secretary.*
F. J. MCANDREWS, *Assistant Secretary.*
J. H. MCCULLOCH, *Chief Medical Examiner.*
J. W. SMILEY, *Chief Accountant.*
A. B. BRIGHT, *Chief of Claim Department.*

The State Compensation Commissioner administers the West Virginia Compensation Fund as created and provided for in the amended Compensation Act passed at the regular and extraordinary sessions of the legislature of nineteen hundred and fifteen.

History.

Compensation laws of various kinds have been in force in Great Britain and nearly all of the European countries for a great many years—in some of them for half a century; but in the United States such legislation is of very recent origin. It is remarkable how many states have passed compensation laws since 1911, the year the first operative law was passed by any state, which proves the necessity and popularity of such legislation in lieu of the old system of "Liability Insurance" with its attendant damage suits, costly litigation, and its final failure to financially aid the injured employee or his dependents.

New York passed an Employer's Liability Law in 1909, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. In 1911 compensation laws were passed in Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin; in 1912 in Arizona, Michigan and Rhode Island; in 1913 in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia; in 1914 in Louisiana and Maryland; in 1915 in Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wyoming,—a total of thirty-three.

The majority of the above mentioned states have Employers' Liability Acts. They fix a rule of liability and the civil courts are resorted to for the final decision in cases of dispute; but some of the states, such as Ohio, New York, Washington, Pennsylvania, California, Oregon and West Virginia, provide a quasi-judicial body to administer the act and also provide definite ways for the employer to insure to his injured employees or their dependents the payments specified in the law. The state insurance plan is incorporated in the laws of the above named states. In some of the states the acceptance of the compensation law is compulsory, while in others it is elective.

The West Virginia Compensation Act was passed by the Legislature of 1913 and became effective October 1, 1913. It was amended at the regu-

lar and at the first extraordinary sessions of the Legislature of 1915, and became effective as amended May 21, 1915.

A great deal of the credit for the passage of this law is due to Governor H. D. Hatfield, who, when a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, first advocated such a law in his personal platform, and as governor-elect was unceasing in his efforts to have such a law passed at the 1913 session of the legislature. The original law was really a compromise act, as the friends and advocates of a compensation law concluded that to accept a law of which they did not wholly approve would be wiser than to fail entirely in the passage of any legislation in this direction. The law as passed in 1913 was faulty in that the maximum and minimum amount of compensation payable per week was too low; in that it did not provide for permanent disability cases only in a few specified instances; that on account of the one dollar maximum, sufficient premiums could not be collected to provide for the losses; that a "flat" system of rating was used instead of a "merit" system, and in several other ways of less importance; but by the amendments made by the Legislature in 1915, these conditions have been remedied, and West Virginia today has one of the best, if not the best, compensation laws in the United States.

DIGEST OF THE AMENDED ACT.

System Provided For.

Compensation, elective, with State insurance or proof of financial responsibility and bond or other security (Sec. 22-24, 54). Administered by State Compensation Commissioner, superseding Public Service Commission (Sec. 1-17).

How Elected.

Employer elects by posting notice at place of business (Sec. 23). Employee is deemed to have elected if he remains in service of employer after notice of latter's election (Sec. 22).

Alternative Liability.

Defense of assumption of risk, fellow servant's fault, contributory negligence and that injury was due to negligence of one whose duties are prescribed by statute, are abrogated (Sec. 26). Assenting employer is relieved from liability for damages to employees who remain in his service after notice of employer's election (Sec. 22, 54).

Employments Covered.

All employments within the State, in any form of industry or business for profit, except casual, domestic or agricultural service, traveling salesmen, members of a firm or officers, managers, etc., of a corporation (Sec. 9).

Employment in Interstate Commerce.

Act applies to employer engaged in interstate or foreign commerce only to extent that his connection with work within the State is clearly

distinguishable from his interstate work. Such employer and his employees may, with approval of Commissioner, accept provisions of Act on account of work done only within the State, which binds them irrevocably (Sec. 52).

Injuries Covered.

Personal injuries sustained within the State in the course of and resulting from employment (Sec. 25), unless self-inflicted or due to wilful misconduct, disobedience or intoxication (Sec. 28). Special restrictions as to hernia (Sec. 25).

Notice of Injury and Claim for Compensation.

Application for compensation must be made within six months after injury or death. Proof of dependency must be filed with Commissioner within nine months after death (Sec. 39).

Waiting Period.

First week of disability (Sec. 30).

Medical and Surgical Aid.

Unless employee is entitled to treatment from some other source, Commissioner must pay from State Fund for such medical, surgical or hospital treatment, etc., as may reasonably be required, maximum, $150, except that in certain cases of permanent disability, maximum may be $300 (Sec. 27). Similar obligation imposed on employers paying compensation directly (Sec. 54).

Total Disability.

If permanent, 50% of average weekly wage, maximum $8, minimum $4, weekly, to continue until death; if temporary, same rate, maximum $10, minimum $5, weekly, maximum period 26 weeks, but for certain specified injuries, 52 weeks (Sec. 31).

Partial Disability.

If temporary, 50% of loss of earning power, maximum $10 weekly, maximum period 26 weeks, but for certain specified injuries, 52 weeks. If permanent, 50% of average weekly wage for period ranging from 30 weeks to life, according to extent of disability, maximum $8, minimum $4, weekly (Sec. 31).

Death.

If death occurs within 26 weeks after injury, to dependent parent of single minor, 50% of weekly wage, maximum $6, until deceased would have reached age 21. To widow or invalid widower, $20 monthly until death or remarriage; plus $5 for each child under age of lawful employment, total maximum $35 monthly. To orphan children under 15 years, $10 monthly for each, maximum $30 monthly. Other total dependents, 50% of average monthly support during preceding year until 6 years after injury, maximum $20 monthly. To partial dependents, 50% of monthly support for such portion of 6 years as Commissioner may determine, maximum $20 monthly. In addition, funeral expenses in all cases, maximum $75 (Sec. 29, 33).

Average Wages—How Computed.

Average weekly wages for reasonable time prior to injury to be taken as basis upon which to compute benefits (Sec. 37).

Who Are Dependents.

Dependents limited to widows, invalid widowers, children, parents and grandparents wholly or partially dependent on employee at the time of injury (Sec. 33f-36).

Non-resident Alien Beneficiaries.

Non-resident alien beneficiaries entitled to compensation are limited to widow, invalid widower, child under fifteen, invalid child over fifteen or posthumous child, wholly or partly dependent on deceased at the time of injury (Sec. 33f.) Non-resident aliens may be represented by consular officers of their respective countries (Sec. 39).

Employers' or Insurers' Rights to Examinations.

Physical examinations are subject to reasonable and proper rules established by Commissioner (Sec. 8). Examinations for hernia subject to special regulations (Sec. 25).

How Compensation Settled and Disputes Determined.

Commission has full power to determine all questions relating to compensation (Sec. 43).

Right of Appeal.

Within 60 days after decision of Commissioner, claimant may appeal to Supreme Court of Appeals in case decision denies claim on ground going to basis of right (Sec. 43.)

Modification of Agreements and Awards.

Commissioner has continuing jurisdiction over each case, and may, from time to time, make such modifications therein as may be justified. (Sec. 40).

Commutations.

Under special circumstances Commissioner may commute periodical benefits to one or more lump sum payments (Sec. 41). In case of employer making payments directly, if possible to compute present value of future payments, Commissioner may permit or require amount thereof to be paid into State Fund, in trust for claimant, whereupon employer is discharged (Sec. 54).

Assignments and Exemptions.

Benefits before payment are exempt from all claims of creditors and from attachment or execution; and payable only to or for beneficiary specified (Sec. 42). Commissioner may, however, order repayment of any advances for necessaries made by any person (Sec. 38).

How Compensation is Secured.

By state insurance; employers being required to pay two months' premiums in advance (Sec. 19, 24). In lieu of such insurance, employers may elect to pay compensation directly, upon proof of financial responsibility, with bond or other security as required by Commissioner (Sec. 54).

Method of Payment and Proceedings to Collect.

Where employer contributes to State Fund, compensation is paid by Commissioner out of that fund (Sec. 25). Where employer makes pay-

ments directly, Commissioner may require payment of lump sum into State Fund, which discharges employer, and payments are then assumed by State Fund (Sec. 54).

Attorneys' Liens and Fees, etc.

No fees or expenses are payable out of any compensation award. On appeal, court must allow reasonable fee, maximum $100, as costs to claimant's attorney against unsuccessful party. (Sec. 43.)

When Assenting Employer is Liable for Damages.

Continuation in service with notice of employer's election to pay compensation is deemed a waiver by employee and by parents of minor employee of right of action which employee or parents would otherwise have (Sec. 22, 54). But if employer having elected to contribute to Compensation Fund is in default for premiums he is liable for damages with defenses removed (Sec. 26.) If injury results from deliberate intention of employer, employee or dependent may, in addition to claim for compensation, sue for excess damages (Sec. 28).

Accident Prevention.

Commissioner may require employers to adopt and post conspicuously at places of business, rules for protection and safety of employees; such rules to be submitted to Commissioner for approval (Sec. 28).

Reports Required of Employer or Insurer.

Employers must furnish Commissioner upon request all information required for purposes of Act (Sec. 10). Employer electing to make payments directly must file with Commissioner on or before twenty-fifth of each month, a sworn statement of employees' earnings for preceding month (Sec. 54).

Posting Notices.

Employers' notice of election must be conspicuously posted, in printed or typewritten form, at place or places of business (Sec. 23).

Contracting Out.

No employer or employee may exempt himself from burden or waive benefits of Act by contract (Sec. 23.) But employers of financial responsibility may maintain their own benefit funds or system of compensation, provided employees are not required or permitted to contribute, and payments are in no case less than those prescribed by Act (Sec. 54).

State Fund.

Act provides for establishment of Workmen's Compensation Fund, self-supporting, maintained by assessments upon employers, with employees contributing 10 per cent. thereof. For purposes of assessment, industries are divided into twenty-three classes, but Commmissioner may include any industry not specifically mentioned, and may re-classify industries at any time. Employers insuring in State Fund are required to keep on deposit therein an amount at least equal to premiums paid for two preceding months (Sec. 18-24).

Regulation of Rates.

Rates of premiums for State insurance to be fixed by Commissioner at lowest possible figures consistent with maintenace of solvent fund and reasonable surplus (Sec. 18x, y). Minimum Premium fixed at $1 per month (Sec. 24.)

Penalties.

Failure to pay premiums into State Fund, when due, incurs penalty of 10% of amount in default, and deprives employer of protection afforded by Act (Sec. 24). Failure to make any report or perform any duty required by Commissioner is a misdemeanor, punishable by $25.00 fine (Sec. 49.) Attempt to secure compensation from State Fund to which not entitled, is a misdemeanor, punishable by $500 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, and forfeits right to compensation thereafter (Sec. 50).

Extra-Territorial Effect.

Act does not extend to employees whose employment is wholly without the State (Sec. 9).

Constitutionality.

If provision making compensation exclusive remedy for injuries, or provision creating State Fund, is held invalid, entire Act is thereby invalidated; but otherwise an adjudication of invalidity of any part of Act is not to effect validity of Act as a whole or any other part thereof (Sec. 53).

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Employer whose employment within State is for a limited period may elect to come under Act, subject to approval of Commissioner. Foreign corporation must submit with its application a certificate from Secretary of State, showing compliance with all requirements necessary to do business within State (Sec. 9).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash Receipts and Disbursements from October 1, 1913, to August 31, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

Premium Receipts	$3,084,800.56	
Guaranty Deposits	329,074.34	
Interest	105,350.96	
Penalties	3,169.92	
Administrative Expense Sec. 54	4,779.98	
Unclaimed Compensation	2,177.58	$3,529,353.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Medical	$ 205,288.18	
Funeral	73,419.97	
Temporary Disability Compensation	569,973.31	
Pensions	554,880.03	
Investments	1,408,500.00	
Administrative Expense	95,613.59	2,907,675.08
Balance with Treasurer		$621,678.26

Statement Showing Ratio of Administrative Expense to Premium Receipts to August 31, 1916.

Period	Premium Receipts	Administrative Expense	Ratio
June 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914	$ 547,530.40	$29,803.75	.0544
July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915	812,662.49	54,119.58*	.0666
July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916	1,473,453.57	74,958.33	.0509
July 1, 1916 to August 31, 1916	251,154.10	11,907.95	.0474
Total	$3,084,800.56	$170,789.61	.0554

*July 1, 1914, to May 20, 1915, Appropriation Acts of 1913	$45,372.27
May 21, 1915, to June 30, 1915, out of fund, Acts of 1913	8,747.31
	$54,119.58

EMPLOYES AND EMPLOYERS COVERED, JUNE 30, 1916.

Number Paying into State Fund.

Schedule	Employers	Employees
Schedule A	450	75,572
Schedule B	264	17,003
Schedule C	63	2,585
Schedule D	77	8,247
Schedule E	89	17,171
Schedule G	125	5,270
Schedule H	27	1,611
Schedule J	49	5,085
Schedule K	162	2,976
Schedule L	378	7,721
Schedule M	4	8
Schedule N	41	1,615
Schedule O	81	1,732
Schedule P	9	237
Total	1,819	146,837

Carrying Own Risk Under Section 54.

Employers	20
Number of Employes	9,249

MONTHLY REPORT OF CLAIMS HANDLED.

August, 1916.

Date	Formal Appication Received	Accidents Reported	Claims Paid in full	Partial Payments	Less than one week Disability
1st	59	60	70	15	1
2nd	85	71	47	13	..
3rd	58	80	50	15	..
4th	77	72	64	6	..
5th	67	90	54	4	..
7th	81	96	76	9	..
8th	48	63	63	3	99
9th	83	91	55	11	..
10th	66	73	..	..	..
11th	73	87	40	11	..
12th	78	95	45	5	..
14th	87	112	93	8	..
15th	54	63	108	16	137
16th	84	95	124	8	2
17th	73	91	86	15	7
18th	86	90	70	2	3
19th	76	55	76	7	..
21st	140	110	27	5	3
22nd	57	52	44	5	5
23rd	53	107	41	7	3
24th	89	127	47	4	3
25th	73	70	28	32	..
26th	68	80	36	9	..
28th	93	130	48	6	..
29th	83	78	38	3	..
30th	102	110	45	7	..
31st	61	70	49	10	6
	2,054	2,318	1,524	236	269

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Schedule A	34
Schedule B	3
Schedule D	1
Schedule G	1
Total	39

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING FIGURES IN ADMINISTERING COMPENSATION LAWS IN DIFFERENT STATES.

STATE.	Area Square Miles	Population	Number Employees Under Act.	Number Employers Under Act.	Number Commissioners.	Salary of Each Commissioner.	Number of Employees	Administrative Expense	Premiums	Ratio of Administrative Expense to Premiums	Number Fatal Accidents	Total Number Accidents	Number Months Covered
West Virginia.....	24,022	1,226,653	156,086	1,839	1	$6,000	40	170,789	3,084,800	5.5%	1,767	55,524	35
Oregon	95,607	678,234	30,000	5,613	3	3,600	27	49,528	620,032	7.9%	71	4,546	12
Wahington	66,836	1,155,152	175,000	10,000	3	3,600	55	430,380	5,521,381	7.8%	1,189	56,483	48
Ohio	40,740	4,779,981	594,534	15,933	3	5.000	119	236,406*	2,904,797	8.1%	319	68,869	12
California	155,652	2,396,379	.....	.....	3	5,060	83	130,959	1,067,980	12 %	500	60,000	9
Ontario, Can.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10,000 7,500 6,500	...	83,000	1,500,000	5.5%	.....	.....	12

NOTE—The Industrial Commission of Ohio has supervision over the following departments: Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Chief Inspector of Mines, Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories, Chief Examiner of Steam Engineers, Board of Boiler Rules, State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The total expenses of the Commission for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1914, were $444,654.59. The amount of $236,406 used in above table is made up of $78,214.07 executive expense, $113,907.56 directly chargeable to the Insurance Department and $44,286.65 Statistics.

TABLE SHOWING HOW FUND IS TO BE INVESTED IN THE FOLLOWING STATES.

West Virginia—In bonds of the United States, State of West Virginia, county, city, town, village or school district of the State.
Oregon —In bonds of the United States, State of Oregon, county, city, town, village or school district of the State.
Washington —In bonds of the United States, State of Washington, county, city, town, village or school district of the State.
Ohio —In bonds of the United States, State of Ohio, county, city, town, village or school district of the State.
California —As provided by law for the investment of funds of saving banks.

RESUME OF WORK FROM OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO AUGUST 31, 1916.

The total receipts, including premiums, guaranty deposits, interest, penalties, etc., are $3,529,353.34; the total administrative expense is $170,-789.61, divided as follows:

Appropriation by Legislature, Acts of 1913, from October 1, 1913, to May 20, 1915, $75,176.02; out of Compensation Fund, Acts of 1915, from May 21, 1915, to August 31, 1916, $95,613.59.

The ratio of administrative expense to total receipts is .048; the ratio of administrative expense to total premium receipts is .055. See previous table for comparison of administrative expense with cost in other states having similar laws.

There have been 55,524 accidents 1,767 of which have been fatal cases; 57,482 claims have been handled by the department, (due to more than one award being made in some cases). An average of 1,586 accidents have been reported per month. An average of 1,642 payments have been made per month, exclusive of pension cases. Including pension cases over 3,000 checks are sent out by the department per month. At the present time 643 widows, 1,142 children, 202 parents and 522 permanent disability cases are enrolled as pensioners.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SAMUEL L. JEPSON, A. M., Sc. D., M. D., Health Commissioner.

Offices: Second Floor of the State House.

The first move looking to the establishment of a State Board of Health was the introduction of the following resolutions in the State Medical Society at its annual meeting in 1875 by the present Health Commissioner, Dr. S. L. Jepson.

> "**Resolved,** That Dr. R. P. Davis, Dr. Robert W. Hazlett, Dr. G. Baird and Dr. M. S. Hall be appointed a committee to present the accompanying plan of a bill to establish a State Board of Health to the Legislature of this State at its next session and to employ all proper means to secure the passage of the bill.
>
> "**Resolved,** That a committee consisting of one physician from each county in the State be appointed by the President of this Society, in consultation with the above-named committee, whose duty it shall be to use all proper influence with the members of the Legislature from their respective counties to secure the passage of the bill.
>
> "**Resolved,** That Dr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee, be authorized to have two hundred copies of this bill printed for distribution to the county committees, the members of the Legislature and such other persons as may be able to exert an influence in favor of its passage."

But this effort to establish a State Board of Health failed, and not until March, 1881, was a successful effort made, and a law enacted largely through the efforts of the late Dr. James E. Reeves, who became its first secretary, and continued so for about four years, when ill health caused his resignation. Dr. Reeves was largely aided in the passage of the law by Dr. A. R. Barbee, a senator from Mason county, which was then in the Fifth Senatorial District.

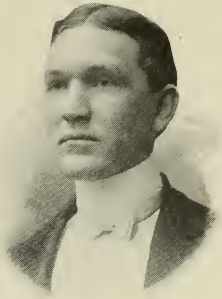
Previous to the Legislature of 1913 the State Health Department consisted of a Board of eight or ten members, with a Secretary, who was paid a very meager salary. This department represented little more than an examining board for physicians seeking license to practice in the state. The inattention to the health of the people was not due to either a lack of ability, or to unwillingness upon the part of the physicians who made up the Health Department, but was due to the inefficiency of the law, and to the fact that it carried with it the meager appropriation of $2,500.

The board has always been made up of physicians of unusual merit. The fault, therefore, was with the legislators, who were somewhat tardy in learning the value of public health work, and hence the appropriation for many years remained at $2,500, and it was impossible for the department to attend to the sanitary needs of the State, control outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases, and regulate the practice of medicine with a sum so small as was appropriated biennially for the department.

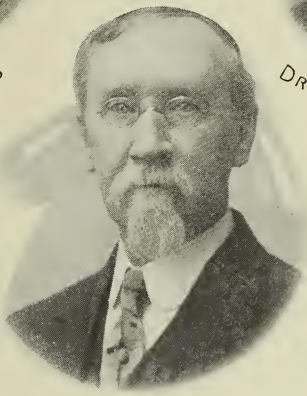
The Legislature of 1913 took up the matter of the revision of the medical law. Governor-elect Henry D. Hatfield, a physician of large experience and marked force of character, who was familiar with the sanitary needs of the state, and the great advance along the lines of

DR. W. W. GOLDEN, PRES'T.
ELKINS

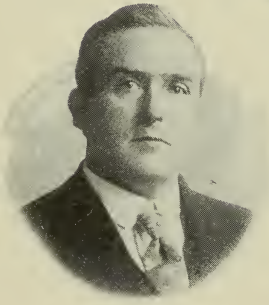
DR. J. E. ROBINS
CHARLESTON



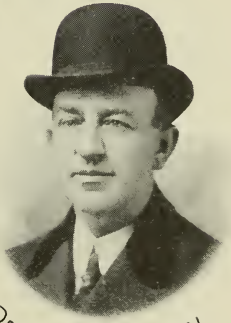
DR. W. B. STEVENS
ECKMAN



DR. S. L. JEPSON
STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER
CHARLESTON



DR. J. L. PYLE
CHESTER



DR. W. J. DAVIDSON
PARKERSBURG

DR. F. F. FARNSWORTH
FRENCHTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL.

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OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

public sanitation made by other states through their state boards of health, took up actively the effort to bring about a revision of the medical law, and with the valuable co-operation of Dr. F. F. Farnsworth, who was chairman of the House Committee on Medicine and Sanitation, a new health law was enacted with several very valuable features. It made the Secretary of the Board of Health a full time official and required him to devote his entire time to the Department, eliminating him from the general practice of his profession. It provided for the organization of a State Hygienic Laboratory and for instruction of the people in matters of hygiene and sanitation.

The efforts of the Legislature of 1913, therefore, brought about a new era in West Virginia in the way of preventive medicine, by the revision of the medical law and the appropriation of $15,000 to be annually expended by this Department.

Governor Hatfield appointed a new Board, with S. L. Jepson, M. D., of Wheeling, as Secretary and *ex officio* Commissioner of Health, the term of office beginning June 1, 1913. The new Secretary had filled the position of Health Officer in the city of Wheeling for a period of eleven year. He had been one of the guiding spirits of the State Medical Society and was responsible more than any one else for the strong effort that was put forth to bring about what has been accomplished in the developing of a substantial Department of Health, which organization in other states has done so much in the way of reducing the per centage of infectious and contagious diseases. The same result will no doubt be experienced in West Virginia, and it is to be confidently expected that the high mortality from tuberculosis and typhoid fever in this state will be materially reduced. Such improvement has been the experience in other states, and this has demonstrated to the people the possibilities obtainable in West Virginia. The most marked improvement has been especially notable in the city of New York with tuberculosis where this dreadful disease was responsible for more deaths than all of the infectious and contagious diseases combined, previous to the campaign of the distinguished Dr. Herman Biggs, who was placed in charge of the Health Department of that city a few years ago, and who has been able to reduce the mortality resulting from tuberculosis until it is less than that of pneumonia alone, in that city.

Under the law of 1913 W. W. Golden, M. D., of Elkins, was made President of the new Board, the other members being J. L. Pyle, M. D., of Hancock county, G. D. Lind, M. D., of Doddridge county, H. A. Barbee, M. D., of Mason county, W. J. Davidson, M. D., of Wood county, H. A. Brandebury, M. D., of Cabell county, J. E. Robins, M. D., of Kanawha county, H. M. Rymer, M. D., of Ritchie county, J. A. Rusmisell, M D., of Upshur county, and J. W. Shipper, M. D., of Berkeley county and S. L. Jepson, M. D., Secretary, Ohio county.

In November, 1914, a Hygienic Laboratory was established at Morgantown, in keeping with the new law, in connection with the University, with skilled chemists and bacteriologists in charge, and with Dr. John N. Simpson, Dean of the Medical Department, as Director in Chief of this department. A laboratory of this nature is indispensable in public health work. Here sputum is examined to determine the existence of tubercu-

losis, and there is given to physicians in the different sections of the state, in as short a time as possible, the findings of the bacteriologist at the laboratory in his investigations of the many infectious and contagious diseases with which the practitioner comes in contact daily, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., so that physicians may be enabled to act quickly and promptly in combatting these maladies. The water supplied to the people will hereafter be examined at stated intervals, and if any outbreak of typhoid fever occurs in the state, it is the duty of this department to have special field and laboratory investigations made of the water supply, and to require the Sanitary Engineer to make the proper examination and locate the cause of contamination and recommend a correction of the same.

That the citizenship of the State may be informed in matters of sanitation, the department has caused to be published a quarterly health bulletin, which was begun in January, 1914. This publication is sent to several thousand people throughout the different sections of the State. It is quite generally used in the schools of the State in connection with the study of hygiene, and in some schools selections from it are used as supplementary reading. That this publication has proven useful and popular is evidenced by the numerous requests received from persons desiring to have their names added to the mailing list, and this is sufficient to convince one of the great good that is being accomplished through this method of enlightening the people on the conservation of health.

Through the active interest of Governor Hatfield a greatly advanced step in sanitary legislation was made by the passage of the new law, by the Legislature of 1915, which had as its Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation in the Senate, Dr. James McClung, of Richwood, and in the House, Dr. C. A. Sinsel, of Grafton. The bill that was passed had been prepared under the direction of a committee of the State Board of Health, whose chairman was W. W. Golden, of Elkins. The law created a State Department of Health, with a commissioner of Health as its executive officer, who is required to live at the capital and maintain his office therein. This is an improvement over the law passed by the Legislature of 1913. Not only in this respect but in many others are there marked improvements which place the State health law of West Virginia upon a favorable comparative basis with any other states in the union. A Public Health Council of seven was substituted for the board of twelve members created in 1913. The Health Commissioner is ex-officio a member of the Council and its Secretary and executive officer. A division of preventable diseases and one of sanitary engineering were provided for. At the head of the former, Dr. C. R. Weirich, formerly Health Officer of Brooke county, was appointed. It is his duty to have charge of epidemic diseases wherever they occur throughout the State, study their causes and aid the local officials in their control, all at the expense of the State. At the head of the division of sanitary engineering the services of Mayo Tolman have been secured. He is a graduate in sanitary engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has had practical experience in Massachusetts and Maryland in connection with the efficient departments of health that are

found in those two states. It is the duty of the sanitary engineer to cause to be examined all water supplies in the state, and when found unsafe to require such changes or additions as will insure to the people a safe supply of wholesome water for drinking and domestic purposes. This department will aid cities, towns or municipalities in their efforts to install a proper water system, as well as investigate all sewerage systems and sewage disposal plants and give advice in the introduction of new systems, when requests are made of the State Health Department for such information.

It is also the duty of the head of the division of sanitary engineering, under the present law, to cause the flow of streams through the State to be investigated from time to time and the amount of pollution determined and reported to the Commissioner of Health, which information will appear in the printed annual report of the Health Council. The problem of garbage disposal will also receive attention of this department. Efforts are being made to improve the sanitary conditions in general of the State.

The Public Health Council has the authority under the new law to adopt regulations controlling the production and sale of milk, the sanitation of public halls, schools, railroads, street cars, barber shops, etc. A number of rules have been adopted which went into effect April 1, 1916, and have the force of law.

The increasing work in the commissioner's office has rendered it necessary to secure additional aid, and in April, 1916, the services of Dr. Harold B. Wood were secured. In addition to being an M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Wood is also a Doctor of Public Health, graduated from the same institution, and has had a number of years' experience in public health work in several states.

An outline of the work done is briefly presented below.

Dr Weirich has investigated outbreaks of smallpox, diphtheria and other infectious diseases in different parts of the state. He has visited nearly fifty health officers and given them such aid as was needed in the discharge of their duties He has visited many schools, and given talks on health subjects to nearly four thousand children; has also lectured to civic clubs and public audiences reaching nearly twenty-five hundred people with lantern slide demonstrations, and giving instruction as to the conservation of health. He has also aided in the organization of anti-tuberculosis leagues. He has examined the records in the offices of many county clerks with a view of securing better reports of diseases, births, and deaths; and to the same end has tried to show to physicians the value of vital statistics. He has interviewed many editors and visited a number of medical societies in an endeavor to secure their hearty co-operation with the State Department of Health in its efforts to control disease.

The Department of Sanitary Engineering is presided over by Mayo Tolman, B. S., as Director. Through his efforts over one hundred and forty sanitary investigations have been made in various West Virginia cities and towns. This includes the investigation and betterment of a considerable number of water supplies; also preliminary studies for proposed

new supplies, several of which are under construction at the present time.

During the past year thirteen outbreaks of typhoid fever have been studied, the cause found and the epidemic checked. The investigations also cover a number of nuisances, and two proposed sewage disposal plants, both of which have been constructed.

A number of talks and lectures on health subjects have been given by Mr. Tolman, it is estimated to 1500 people.

Several conditions that have long been known as sources of danger to the health of certain communities of the state have been remedied.

Fourteen water supplies that formerly were dangerous for drinking purposes have already been rendered safe by the introduction of chlorinating apparatus, and three other communities have signified that they intend to instal such plants. Partially through the efforts of Mr. Tolman two towns that never had water supplies are erecting plants, and several towns are putting in filters where none formerly eristed It is estimated that the Division has been responsible for sanitary improvements costing upwards of $50,000.00.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering has taken charge of the sampling of all impure water supplies in the State of West Virginia, as required by Rule 19 of the Public Service Commission. In order to facilitate this work special containers were designed.

Under the direction of the Division of Sanitary Engineering a new type of chlorinating apparatus, which is thoroughly portable, has been designed. This apparatus can be used in case of water-borne outbreaks of typhoid fever, and can be erected within half an hour's time. The state now owns two of these, and keeps them in readiness to meet an emergency.

Owing to the great pressure of work two assistant engineers, Mr. Ellis S. Tisdale and Mr. Andrew N. Wardle, both graduates in Sanitary Engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were added to the Division in July, 1916. A great deal has already been accomplished by both of these men. Numerous investigations have been made and a number of improvements, such as the installation of the chlorinating plants for disinfection of drinking water supplies, and the cleaning up and general improvement of the sanitary conditions of cities and towns, have been accomplished through their efforts.

The greatest single piece of work that has been accomplished is undoubtedly the flood relief work which was carried on by the Division of Sanitary Engineering on Cabin Creek and Coal River during August, 1916. The entire Division spent more than ten days in the flood district and directed the removal and burning of dead animals, cleaning of houses and the liming of the ground about the houses. Under the direction of the Division three full carloads of lime were sent into the Cabin Creek district alone, that the soil might be sweetened and sanitary conditions generally improved.

The co-operation of the mine doctors and hospital corps of the National Guard with the sanitary engineers was so hearty, that over four thousand persons received the anti-typhoid inoculation, which is a record for civilian vaccination, and may be considered as especially remarkable when the character of the people encountered and their prejudice to the treatment

are considered. All wells in the flood district were at once disinfected with chloride of lime and made safe for drinking, thus eliminating a great source of danger.

This Division plans to make complete examinations of all water supplies in the state and cause improvements to be made where necessary. Streams are to be examined that their progressive pollution may be recorded. Much other work, as the abatement of nuisances, investigation of tunnel air, and the studying of the character and amount of manufacturing waste, should be undertaken.

A multiplicity of activities have devolved upon the Assistant Commissioner of Health. Harold B. Wood, M. D., Dr. P. H., was appointed to and joined the department August 14, 1916, and was elected Assistant Commissioner of Health July 26, 1916. Dr. Wood's work has been collecting evidence of the existing health conditions of the state and taking immediate steps to safeguard and protect the health of the public. In collecting health records the past reports have been summarized, tabulated and compared to devise means for obtaining better reports from physicians and others. The county court records of births and deaths were checked over in nine counties and found to be very incomplete and defective, due to the existing methods of reporting births and deaths. The several systems used to collect from physicians reports of contagious diseases have been improved, and more complete reports are being received. For the purpose of aiding in the suppression of disease a system of obtaining weekly reports of the diseases in one hundred and fifty-one incorporated cities and towns was designed, and within three months was being adopted and followed by forty-one cities.

Education work, forming the basis for improving health standards, has been undertaken by illustrated lectures, health exhibits, newspaper notices, posters, and personal interviews. Dr. Wood gave eighteen lectures in sixteen towns before audiences totalling 3070; prepared and displayed a health exhibit in six localities, reaching a total counted audience of 6,580, and supplied 477 newspapers with educational news articles upon public health subjects. Two posters were prepared by Dr. Wood upon typhoid fever and consumption. Of these 4,378 were mailed to rural post offices and country stores to be permanently displayed and 334 were supplied to health officers and others . Besides this educational work which was carried on during the first four months after establishing the office of Assistant Commissioner, investigations were made by Dr. Wood of the presence of outbreaks of diseases in twelve towns, with an immediate checking of the outbreaks. The condition of the food supplies was investigated in thirty-four cities and towns, inspections being made in 275 stores where foods were handled and sold. Three hundred and forty-three articles of spoiled food, including 24¼ pounds of decomposed meat, were found being offered for sale. Other activities of the Assistant Commissioner included investigations of the condition of health and occupational diseases in eight large manufacturing plants, and a sanitary survey of Pennsboro, requirng visits to 227 houses, was made.

In addition to exercising general supervision of the work of the State Health Department, the Commissioner has had the entire work of editing the quarterly bulletin which goes to ten thousand addresses, and has issued

special bulletins as occasion demanded, and brief newspaper articles on health subjects. He has conducted the very voluminous correspondence of his office, much of it with local health officers in efforts to aid in the correction of sanitary defects. He prepared for submission to the Public Health Council the hundred or more health regulations adopted by that body. He has also on several occasions gone to different communities to aid in the abatement of grave nuisances and the suppression of outbreaks of infectious disease. He has addressed a number of public health meetings and teachers' institutes, reaching at least 2000 people. By his direction, one of the sanitary engineers was sent on his way to the Cabin Creek District at seven o'clock in the morning after the flood, two others following as soon as possible performing the most valuable work described above. The Commissioner also himself made two visits of inspection to the stricken district.

The results that have already been accomplished by the State Health Department assure us an evolution in the methods of the regulation and prevention of diseases, and these will impress the citizenship in the future as a positive force for good which will insure a reduction in the number of cases of illness, and as a result a decrease in the mortality in the state, and a tremendous saving in the expenditure of money by our people, if the legislatures in the future will give to this Department a sufficient appropriation for the administration of the law which now appears upon the statute books. The health department during the past year has cost the people of the State but two cents per capita—certainly not an extravagant amount; to be exact, 1.8 cents.

The plans and purposes of the State Health Department may be thus briefly summarized:

What the State Health Department Does Through its Public Health Council.

If an epidemic occurs in any community, on request of the local authorities it sends an expert to investigate the cause and institute means for its suppression.

It furnishes free vaccine virus for the indigent in small pox outbreaks, and in emergencies other vaccines for the prevention of diseases.

It furnishes to county and town boards of health expert advice and assistance at any time without cost.

It issues a quarterly bulletin containing information of value touching matters of sanitation, sending this without cost to all who apply for it

Through its Hygienic Laboratory it makes examinations to aid physicians in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and other diseases, and swabs from the nose and throat to determine the proper time for release from quarantine of diphtheritic patients.

If any institution or community is contemplating the installation of a water or sewer system, it furnishes the free services of an expert sanitary engineer to advise as to the best methods, and to pass upon any proposed plans.

It examines public water supplies, making an inspection when necessary in addition to the chemical and bacteriological examination of the water.

It inspects, upon request, and when practicable, any public or private institution, or any city, town or village, and recommends the things necesary for sanitary improvement.

When practicable, and upon request of any community, it sends a lecturer to address public health meetings, and give advice on questions of public sanitation.

Through the Hotel Inspector it inspects every hotel in the State at least once every year, and endeavors to have the sanitary requirements of the law complied with.

It regularly examines the water furnished for drinking purposes on the railroads of the State.

It endeavors to collect reports of all preventable diseases, but on account of the failure of physicians promptly to report such cases, its efforts in this direction have not, thus far, been very successful.

It endeavors to protect the health and save the money of the people by instituting prosecutions against persons not legally qualified to practice medicine, and yet who, under various names, are posing as healers of the sick.

In short, it seeks by every means within its control to guard the people of the State against disease, and to increase, through better health, the happiness and prosperity of our people.

A List of the Officers and Members of the Different Boards of Health.

Below is a list of the different State Boards of Health, as nearly correct as they can be gathered from the minutes, which were not always clearly written, and doubtless there are some errors:

1881-2.—Geo. B. Moffett, President, Jas. E. Reeves, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Isaiah Bee, Geo. H. Carpenter, C. T. Richardson.

1883-4.—Geo. B. Moffett, President, Jas. E. Reeves, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Lawrence Carr, Geo. H. Carpenter, Wm. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, C. T. Richardson.

1885-6.—C. T. Richardson, President; T. A. Harris, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, B. D. Baker, Lawrence Carr, Wm. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, L. D. Wilson.

1887-8.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Geo. I. Garrison, B. H. Hoyt, W. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, C. T. Richardson.

1889-90.—Same as above.

1891-2.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, L. S. Brock, A. R. Barbee, T. P. Carpenter, B. H. Hoyt, B. F. Irons, W. M. Late.

1893-4.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, W. C. Beard, T. P. Carpenter, G. T. Dailey, B. H. Hoyt, W. M. Late, L. D. Wilson.

1895-6.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, W. C. Beard, G. T. Dailey, C. R. Enslow, W. M. Late, J. B. Walkinshaw.

1897-8.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, J. J. Haptenstall, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, Jno. H. Pipes, C. W. Spangier.

1899-1900.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, John H. Pipes, J. E. Robins, T. W. Spangler.

1901-02.—S. N. Myers, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, A. G. Staunton, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1903-4.—S. N. Myers, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, C. W. Spangler, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1905-6.—D. P. Morgan, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, N. H. Proudfoot, J. E. Robins, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1907-8—J. E. Robins, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, N. H. Proudfoot, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1909-10.—John L Dickey, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godbey, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1911-2.—John L. Dickey, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godbey, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1913-4.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Secretary, H. A. Barbee, H. A. Brandebury, W. J. Davidson, G. D. Lind, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, J. A. Rusmissell, J. L. Pyle, W. B. Stevens.

1915-16.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Health Commissioner and Secretary, W. J. Davidson, F. F. Farnsworth, J. L. Pyle, J. E. Robins, W. B. Stevens.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Hon. Henry D. Hatfield, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Charleston.
Brigadier General John C. Bond, The Adjutant General, Charleston.
Major Cuthbert A. Osborn, Inspector General's Department, Clarksburg.
Major Charles A. Wood, Ordnance Department, Charleston.
Captain Gustavus H. Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, Kingwood.

Medical Corps.

Major Zadoc T. Kalbaugh, Piedmont.
Major Harry W. Keatley, Huntington.
Captain William A. Wykel, Hinton.
Captain James A. Rusmisel, Buchanan.

First Infantry.

Colonel Clarence F. Joliffee, Knob Fork.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Osborn, Clarksburg.
Major Jackson Arnold, Weston.
Major John W. L. Stewart, Littleton.
Major Edward B. Carskadon, Fairmont.
Captain Claude H. Layman, Adjutant, Fairmont.
Captain Rollo J. Conley, Commissary, Fairmont.
Captain Leonard H. Jones, Quartermaster, Sabraton.
Captain Aaron M. Buchanan, Chaplain, Morgantown.
First Lieutenant Claude W. Gore, Battalion Adjutant, Clarksburg.
First Lieutenant Thomas J. Blair, Jr., Battalion Adjutant, Charleston.
First Lieutenant Richard E. Carskadon, Battalion Adjutant, Headsville.
Second Lieutenant Howard O. Charnock, Battalion Quartermaster, Wellsburg.
Second Lieutenant Ercil F. Casseday, Battalion Quartermaster. Terra Alta.
Second Lieutenant Paul M. Kyle, Battalion Quartermaster, Clarksburg.

COMPANY A, CLARKSBURG.

Captain Alfred B. Powell.
First Lieutenant James C. McManaway.
Second Lieutenant Richard M. Winfield.

COMPANY B, SUTTON.

Captain Robert T. Colebank.
First Lieutenant Daniel G. Simmons.
Second Lieutenant Clyde Heater.

COMPANY C, BUCKHANNON.

Second Lieutenant

COMPANY F, MARTINSBURG.

Captain George L. Wever.
First Lieutenant George F. Whitmore.
Second Lieutenant Ambrose L. Anderson.

1893-4.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, W. C. Beard, T. P. Carpenter, G. T. Dailey, B. H. Hoyt, W. M. Late, L. D. Wilson.

1895-6.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, W. C. Beard, G. T. Dailey, C. R. Enslow, W. M. Late, J. B. Walkinshaw.

1897-8.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, J. J. Haptenstall, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, Jno. H. Pipes, C. W. Spangier.

1899-1900.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, John H. Pipes, J. E. Robins, T. W. Spangler.

1901-02.—S. N. Myers, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, A. G. Staunton, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1903-4.—S. N. Myers, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, C. W. Spangler, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1905-6.—D. P. Morgan, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, N. H. Proudfoot, J. E. Robins, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1907-8—J. E. Robins, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, N. H. Proudfoot, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1909-10.—John L Dickey, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godbey, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1911-2.—John L. Dickey, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godbey, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1913-4.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Secretary, H. A. Barbee, H. A. Brandebury, W. J. Davidson, G. D. Lind, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, J. A. Rusmissell, J. L. Pyle, W. B. Stevens.

1915-16.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Health Commissioner and Secretary, W. J. Davidson, F. F. Farnsworth, J. L. Pyle, J. E. Robins, W. B. Stevens.

ERRATA.

In 1903-4 Dr. A. N. Frame was President; not Dr. S. A. Myers.

In 1911-12 Dr. R. E. Vickers was President; not Dr. John L. Dickey; and for that period the name of Dr. C. A. Wingerter should be substituted for that of Dr. Dickey.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Hon. Henry D. Hatfield, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Charleston.
Brigadier General John C. Bond, The Adjutant General, Charleston.
Major Cuthbert A. Osborn, Inspector General's Department, Clarksburg.
Major Charles A. Wood, Ordnance Department, Charleston.
Captain Gustavus H. Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, Kingwood.

Medical Corps.

Major Zadoc T. Kalbaugh, Piedmont.
Major Harry W. Keatley, Huntington.
Captain William A. Wykel, Hinton.
Captain James A. Rusmisel, Buchanan.

First Infantry.

Colonel Clarence F. Joliffee, Knob Fork.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Osborn, Clarksburg.
Major Jackson Arnold, Weston.
Major John W. L. Stewart, Littleton.
Major Edward B. Carskadon, Fairmont.
Captain Claude H. Layman, Adjutant, Fairmont.
Captain Rollo J. Conley, Commissary, Fairmont.
Captain Leonard H. Jones, Quartermaster, Sabraton.
Captain Aaron M. Buchanan, Chaplain, Morgantown.
First Lieutenant Claude W. Gore, Battalion Adjutant, Clarksburg.
First Lieutenant Thomas J. Blair, Jr., Battalion Adjutant, Charleston.
First Lieutenant Richard E. Carskadon, Battalion Adjutant, Headsville.
Second Lieutenant Howard O. Charnock, Battalion Quartermaster, Wellsburg.
Second Lieutenant Ercil F. Casseday, Battalion Quartermaster, Terra Alta.
Second Lieutenant Paul M. Kyle, Battalion Quartermaster, Clarksburg.

COMPANY A, CLARKSBURG.

Captain Alfred B. Powell.
First Lieutenant James C. McManaway.
Second Lieutenant Richard M. Winfield.

COMPANY B, SUTTON.

Captain Robert T. Colebank.
First Lieutenant Daniel G. Simmons.
Second Lieutenant Clyde Heater.

COMPANY C, BUCKHANNON.

Captain Joseph C. Berry.
First Lieutenant Russell Rollins.
Second Lieutenant James L. Harvey.

COMPANY D, LITTLETON.

Captain Hamilton Bogard.
First Lieutenant Lawrence G. Thomas.
Second Lieutenant Earl Null.

COMPANY E, GRAFTON.

Captain Charles E,. Burke.
First Lieutenant Smith Ringer.
Second Lieutenant

COMPANY F, MARTINSBURG.

Captain George L. Wever.
First Lieutenant George F. Whitmore.
Second Lieutenant Ambrose L. Anderson.

COMPANY G, KINGWOOD.

Captain Marshall E. Martin.
First Lieutenant Kenneth F. Hanst.
Second Lieutenant Arnold J. McGinnis.

COMPANY H, FAIRMONT.

Captain Francis Thralls.
First Lieutenant Clemens J. Straight.
Second Lieutenant Leonidas B. Linger.

COMPANY I, FAIRMONT.

Captain A. D. Bell.
First Lieutenant Nathan G. Matthews.
Second Lieutenant Odar A. Watson.

COMPANY K, CLARKSBURG.

Captain Glenn F. Williams.
First Lieutenant Charles P. Boughner.
Second Lieutenant Clarence W. Vannort.

COMPANY L, MORGANTOWN.

Captain Charles C. Robison.
First Lieutenant Francis G. Ash.
Second Lieutenant Eugene E. Evans.

COMPANY M, TERRA ALTA.

Captain Charles H. Freeland.
First Lieutenant David W. McVicker.
Second Lieutenant William L. Freeland.

HOSPITAL CORPS, PIEDMONT.

Major Z. T. Kalbaugh.

BAND, CLARKSBURG.

Chief Musician Harvey L. Gregory.

Second West Virginia Infantry United States National Guard.

(In Federal Service.)

Colonel Charles E. Morrison.
Lieutenant Colonel John H. Charnock.
Major, First Battalion, Lester Ridenour.
Major, Second Battalion, Herbert C. McMillen.
Major, Third Battalion, Heber H. Rice.
Adjutant, Captain James A. Watson.
Quartermaster, Captain Charles H. Bell.
Commissary, Captain Roy H. Evans.
Surgeon, Captain Walter W. Point.
Assistant Surgeon, First Lieutenant Joseph W. Lyons.
Assistant Surgeon, First Lieutenant Frank M. Kearns.
Assistant Surgeon, First Lieutenant William M. Dickerson.
Chaplain, William T. Willis.

Adjutant, First Battalion, First Lieutenant Charles F. Templeton.
Adjutant, Second Battalion, First Lieutenant Gustavus A. Northcott.
Adjutant, Third Battalion, First Lieutenant Halleck M. Scott.
Quartermaster and Commissary, First Battalion, Second Lieutenant Everett F. Brooks.
Quartermaster and Commissary, Second Battalion, Second Lieutenant Bruce S. Cook.
Quartermaster and Commissary, Third Battalion, Second Lieutenant Harry C. Casper.

COMPANY A.

Captain Antoine A. Gaujot.
First Lietuenant Charles R. Johnson.
Second Lieutenant Levin Smith, Jr.

COMPANY B,

Captain William L. McCowan.
First Lieutenant Wilmer Blackburn.
Second Lieutenant John R. Carmichael.

COMPANY C.

Captain Tom C. Davis.
First Lieutenant Harold B. Cornwell.
Second Lieutenant Cameron C. Lewis, III.

COMPANY D.

Captain Harry Holswade.
First Lieutenant Charles D. Riley.
Second Lieutenant Wilbert J. Cunningham.

COMPANY E.

Captain Walter W. White.
First Lieutenant Howard E. DeVaughn.
Second Lieutenant Fred M. Cochrane.

COMPANY F.

Captain Alfred D. Roberts.
First Lieutenant Norman W. Curry.
Second Lieutenant James O. Lakin.

COMPANY G.

Captain Valkey W. Midkiff.
First Lieutenant August C. Reinwald.
Second Lieutenant John Esque.

COMPANY H.

Captain Austin M. Sikes.
First Lieutenant Delbert Fisher.
Second Lieutenant Clyde E. Braden.

COMPANY I.

Captain Ira J. Barbour.
First Lieutenant Howard F. Wehrle.
Second Lieutenant Albert H. Peyton.

COMPANY K.

Captain William E. Eubank.
First Lieutenant Charles E. Chapman.
Second Lieutenant George G. Bratt.

COMPANY L.

Captain Clifton L. Bailey.
First Lieutenant Douglas Bailey.
Second Lieutenant William E. McCray.

COMPANY M.

Captain George M. Ford.
First Lieutenant Augustus S. Guthrie.
Second Lieutenant Davis H. Estill.

FOR CAMP ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL SERVICE.

Major Charles R. Morgan, Quartermaster Corps.
Captain Benjamin F,. Cole, Ordnance Officer.
Captain Elwood C,. Charnock, Quartermaster Corps.
Captain John W. Mason, Jr., Quartermaster Corps.

Governor's Staff.

With rank of Brigadier General:
Paymaster General, H. M. Kimberland, Wheeling; Chief of Ordnance, Clark Hamilton, Wheeling; Commissary General, S. W. Patterson, Vivian; Judge Advocate General, George C. Baker, Morgantown; Quartermaster General, W. F. Hite, Huntington; Inspector General, F. P. Grosscup, Charleston; Surgeon General, J. Howard Anderson, Marytown; Chief of Engineers, W. D. Ord, Landgraff; Chief Signal Office, Noyes S. Burlew, Charleston.

Aide-de-camp with rank of Colonel:
Berkeley County—Nat T. Frame, Martinsburg; Gray Silver, Martinsburg; Max von Schlegell, Martinsburg.

Braxton County—Amos Bright, Sutton.

Brooke County—Walter G. Banfield, Follansbee; Thomas J. Sherrard, Wellsburg.

Cabell County—J. E. Pedigo, Huntington; F. H. Tyree, Huntington.

Fayette County—S. A. Scott, Macdonald; J. A. Boone, Nuttall.

Grant County—D. P. Hendrickson, Petersburg.

Hampshire County—A. M. McKeever, Romney.

Harrison County—H. B. Curtin, Clarksburg; A. K. Thorn, Clarksburg; S. S. Farris, Bridgeport.

Jefferson County—George H. Childs, Harpers Ferry.

Kanawha County—John Laing, W. T. Williamson, Grant P. Hall, Dr. V. T. Churchman, H. M. Bertolet, J. W. Dawson, Dr. G. A. McQueen, W. M. Puckett, P. A. Simpson, M. T. Roach, C. A. Cabell, H. P. Brightwell, Wm. Freudenberger, Leigh Harrison, Samuel E. Bowen, Charleston.

Lewis County—W. S. Woodell, Weston.

Logan County—Naaman Jackson, Logan.

Marion County—Smith Hood, Fairmont; Dr. J. O. McNeeley, Fairmont; M. L. Hutchinson, Fairmont; H. L. Heintzelman, Fairmont.

Marshall County—James Burley, S. W. Meals, Moundsville; W. H. Harris, Glen Easton.

Mercer County—W. H. Thomas, Philip Goodwell, Bramwell.

Mineral County—Geo. D. Carskadon, W. E. Crooks, Keyser.

Mingo County—F. L. Schoew, Chattaroy.

Monongalia County—Louis P. Krebs, H. L. Carspecken, Leopold Sigwart, Joseph H. McDermott, Morgantown.

Morgan County—V. E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs.

McDowell County—William Leckie, Welch; C. H. Boardman, Vivian; James Elwood Jones, Switchback; Floyd E. Cunningham, Eckman; W. M. Ritter, Welch; H. Banks, Keystone; W. J. McClaren, Welch; W. Burbridge Payne, Welch.

Ohio County—H. F. Behrens, E. B. Horkheimer, Ben L. Rosenbloom, William K. Bodley, John Cummins, H. L. Kirk, A. F. Schenk, S. O. Laughlin, Charles H. Patterson, Wheeling.

Pocahontas County—Dr. O. H. McKee, Marlinton.

Preston County—A. A. Pickering, Rowlesburg; Charles T. Kelly, Terra Alta; A. G. Hughes, Kingwood.

Raleigh County—Dr. W. J. Walker, Mabscott.

Randolph County—W. E. Baker, Elkins; Chas. R. Head, Horton.

Ritchie County—Dr. W. E. Talbott, Harrisville.

Taylor County—O. J. Fleming, Grafton.

Tucker County—J. B. Jenkins, Parsons.

Tyler County—W. J. Neunschwander, S. G. Pyle, C. N. Kimball, Arlen G. Swiger, Sistersville.

Upshur County—Charles E. Hiner, E. W. Martin, Buckhannon.

Wood County—T. A. Brown, W. A. Hersch, William Kirk, Charles S. Smoot, Lyle Jones, Richard Mumaugh, Frank H. Markey, Frank S. Smith, Charles Brooks Smith, Harry Woodyard, William L. Mengert, Parkersburg.

Wyoming County—A. L. Wittenburg, Pineville.

Colin H. Livingston, Washington, D. C.

George F. Snyder, Washington, D. C.

J. M. King, Wellsville, Ohio.

Stuart Hirshman, New York, N. Y.

Fred Starek, Washington, D. C.

Aide-de-Camp with rank of Major:
Alfred Charles Cramp, Wheeling.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

EARL A. HENRY, *Chief of Department.*

J. L. HEIZER, *Chief Clerk.*

The first law governing the mining industry of this state was enacted by the legislature of 1883, creating the office of State Mine Inspector with one inspector for the entire state. At the session of the legislature of 1887, the act was amended providing for two inspectors and in 1893 was again amended, increasing the number of inspectors to three. At the session of the legislature of 1897, the original act was further amended by providing for a Chief Inspector and four District Inspectors and this number was increased by act of the legislature of 1901 to five District Inspectors and in 1905 to seven District Inspectors.

At the legislative session of 1907, the Department of Mines was created, the head of the department being given the title of "Chief of the Department of Mines," with twelve District Inspectors. This act was further amended at the session of the Legislature of 1915 by a provision for three additional District Inspectors, making fifteen in all.

The first records of the coal industry of the state are for the year 1880. and show a coal production of 1,404,008 gross tons and 121,715 net tons of coke, giving employment to 3,726 men. This has been steadily increased until the year 1914 finds a total production for the state of 65,783,088 gross tons of coal, and 1,957,401 net tons of coke, giving employment to 78,041 persons, which shows an increase during the thirty-five years in which statistics of the production has been kept of 64,379,080 tons of coal, 1,835,686 tons of coke and 74,315 persons employed. Owing to a general depression in business during the year ending June 30, 1915, the coal production of the state decreased to 64,118,677 gross tons and the coke production to 1,103,007 net tons, while the persons employed increased to 81,328. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, however, the production was again increased to 79,252,601 gross tons of coal, and 1,957,632 net tons of coke, while the employees decreased to 79,814.

THE COAL AND COKE INDUSTRY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Comparative Statement Showing the Production in Tons, by Counties, from July 1, 1910, to July 1, 1916.

(Coal is based on long ton of 2240 pounds; Coke on short ton of 2000 pounds.)

Compiled by Earl A. Henry, Chief of the Mine Department.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

	COAL—TONS	COKE—TONS
July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	792,268	19,776
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	756,395	1,475
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	964,627	16,005
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	1,098,495	25,352
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	962,228	16,128
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	1,096,358	36,984

BOONE COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	69,305	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	329,179	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	324,594	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	472,993	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	575,835	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	631,664	.....

BRAXTON COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	175,846	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	203,430	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	233,712	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	265,101	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	294,206	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	316,445	.....

BROOKE COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	608,987	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	680,192	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	575,884	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	564,337	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	727,326	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	594,909	.....

CLAY COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	92,205	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	181,963	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	266,388	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	396,411	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	531,645	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	479,320	.....

FAYETTE COUNTY.

	COAL—TONS	COKE—TONS
July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	9,019,395	474,481
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	8,812,058	370,517
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	9,079,857	568,418
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	8,686,988	406,455
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	7,881,872	128,770
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	10,325,947	253,074

GILMER COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	35,029	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	57,641	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	90,150	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	88,369	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	137,971	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	121,036	.....

GRANT COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	221,462	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	188,907	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	178,378	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	189,746	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	165,121	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	178,420	.....

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	48,819	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	52,358	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	42,853	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	22,633	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	24,128	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	35,692	.....

HANCOCK COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	65,207	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	.....	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	.....	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	.....	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	.....	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	.....	.....

HARRISON COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	3,974,058	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	4,529,344	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	4,812,472	13,107
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	5,097,644	17,649
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	4,533,032	17,254
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	4,829,870	32,282

KANAWHA COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	5,753,470	5,466
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	5,606,522	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	3,846,288	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	5,108,783	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	5,142,586	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	5,634,368	.....

LEWIS COUNTY.

	COAL—TONS	COKE—TONS
July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	3,684	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	40,057	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	47,024	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	28,956	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	300	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	23,982	.....

LINCOLN COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	65,045	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	.....	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	54,851	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	61,588	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	41,966	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	122,678	.....

LOGAN COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	2,663,155	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	3,243,033	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	4,119,577	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	5,333,943	1,322
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	6,307,286	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	8,234,843	.....

MARION COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	4,084,822	45,628
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	4,833,652	81,147
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	5,271,441	116,413
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	5,830,070	57,491
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	5,988,879	51,490
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	6,087,674	88,441

MARSHALL COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	509,850	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	664,393	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	711,390	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	929,425	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	963,173	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	1,018,842	.....

MASON COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	209,807	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	139,377	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	112,826	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	123,630	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	125,135	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	109,655	.....

McDOWELL COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	11,945,763	1,358,800
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	13,768,077	928,545
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	14,913,342	984,312
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	14,055,157	769,433
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	13,007,674	552,363
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	18,999,079	996,400

MERCER COUNTY.

	COAL—TONS	COKE—TONS
July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	2,533,728	248,104
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	2,783,866	189,200
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	2,829,810	247,396
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	2,850,499	196,650
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	2,717,510	133,069
July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916	3,519,952	155,198

MINERAL COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	615,059	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	655,941	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	703,550	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	688,172	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	556,350	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	622,715	.....

MINGO COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	2,036,223	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	2,374,563	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	2,271,591	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	2,510,568	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	2,538,174	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	2,938,443	.....

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	464,319	130,935
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	382,164	55,994
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	426,137	115,273
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	400,046	102,728
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	319,947	50,459
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	501,101	92,792

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	98,257	2,603
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	46,135	3,113
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	88,342	7,322
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	96,440	3,967
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	122,264	1,508
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	182,854	.....

OHIO COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	301,811	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	374,595	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	374,034	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	482,844	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	540,333	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	643,840	.....

PRESTON COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	888,202	198,231
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	841,801	196,031
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	999,141	226,774
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	1,281,181	165,053
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	980,322	59,526
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	1,246,189	142,219

PUTNAM COUNTY.

	COAL—TONS	COKE—TONS
July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	529,588	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	506,470	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	565,028	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	554,923	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	479,045	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	531,589	.....

RALEIGH COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	3,335,417	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	4,581,776	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	4,690,744	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	5,066,221	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	4,957,567	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	6,099,519	.....

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	788,662	130,694
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	716,632	119,513
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	741,567	171,919
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	737,718	152,280
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	550,108	67,381
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	684,556	114,415

TAYLOR COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	634,462	2,893
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	731,300	6,452
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	893,601	14,301
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	1,068,772	34,100
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	946,814	15,019
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	1,192,552	14,101

TUCKER COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	1,083,881	76,436
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	1,114,732	40,710
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	1,100,160	29,934
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	1,119,113	14,361
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	1,453,752	7,763
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	1,313,348	13,097

UPSHUR COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	56,189	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	37,091	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	59,077	10,626
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	97,473	10,560
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	98,504	2,274
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	140,013	18,629

WAYNE COUNTY.

July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	30,111	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	48,130	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	80,266	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	55,060	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	51,458	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	63,451	

WYOMING COUNTY.

	COAL—TONS	COKE—TONS
July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	.....	.....
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	.....	.....
July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	1,650	.....
July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	39,789	.....
July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	96,166	.....
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	432,177	.....

Total Coal and Coke Production of the State for Six Years from July 1, 1910.

	COAL—TONS	COKE—TONS
From July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1911	54,003,186	2,694,047
From July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912	59,581,774	1,992,697
From July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913	61,770,352	2,521,800
From July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914	65,783,008	1,957,401
From July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915	64,118,677	1,103,004
From July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916	79,252,601	1,957,632
Grand total from July 1, 1910 to July 1, 1916	384,509,598	12,226,581
Coal reduced to short tons	430,650,750	

NOTE.—The official production for the year 1916 may vary a small amount in some counties but it is approximately correct,.

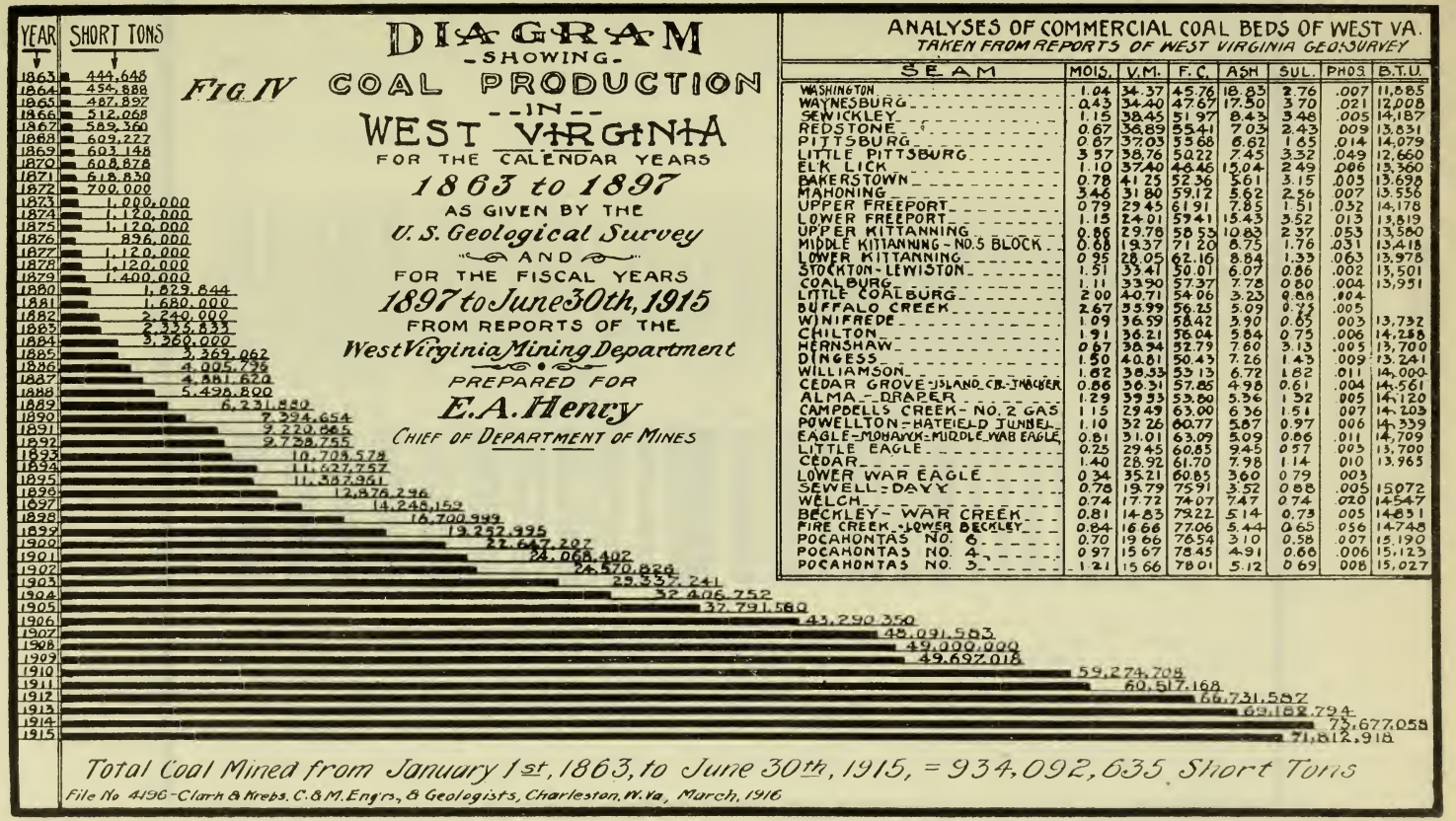

Fig IV

ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL COAL BEDS OF WEST VA.

TAKEN FROM REPORTS OF WEST VIRGINIA GEOL. SURVEY

SEAM	MOIS.	V.M.	F.C.	ASH	SUL.	PHOS	B.T.U.
WASHINGTON	1.04	34.37	45.76	18.83	2.76	.007	11,885
WAYNESBURG	0.43	34.40	47.67	17.50	3.70	.021	12,008
SEWICKLEY	1.15	38.45	51.97	8.43	3.48	.005	14,157
REDSTONE	0.67	36.89	55.41	7.03	2.43	.009	13,831
PITTSBURG	0.67	37.03	53.68	8.62	1.65	.014	14,079
LITTLE PITTSBURG	3.57	38.76	50.22	7.45	3.32	.049	12,660
ELK LICK	1.10	37.40	46.46	15.04	2.49	.006	13,360
BAKERSTOWN	0.78	41.25	52.36	5.61	3.15	.005	13,698
MAHONING	3.46	31.80	59.12	5.62	2.56	.007	13,556
UPPER FREEPORT	0.79	29.45	61.91	7.85	1.51	.032	14,178
LOWER FREEPORT	1.15	24.01	59.41	15.43	3.52	.013	13,819
UPPER KITTANNING	0.86	29.78	58.53	10.83	2.37	.053	13,580
MIDDLE KITTANNING - NO.5 BLOCK	0.68	19.37	71.20	8.75	1.76	.031	13,418
LOWER KITTANNING	0.95	28.05	62.16	8.84	1.33	.063	13,978
STOCKTON - LEWISTON	1.51	33.41	50.01	6.07	0.86	.002	13,501
COALBURG	1.11	33.90	57.37	7.78	0.80	.004	13,951
LITTLE COALBURG	2.10	40.71	54.06	3.23	0.88	.004	
BUFFALO CREEK	2.67	35.99	56.25	5.09	0.75	.005	
WINIFREDE	1.09	36.59	58.42	3.90	0.65	.003	13,732
CHILTON	1.91	36.21	56.04	5.84	0.75	.006	14,258
HERNSHAW	0.67	38.34	52.79	7.60	3.13	.005	13,700
DINGESS	1.50	40.81	50.43	7.26	1.43	.009	13,241
WILLIAMSON	1.62	38.33	53.13	6.72	1.82	.011	14,000
CEDAR GROVE - ISLAND CR. - THACKER	0.86	36.31	57.85	4.98	0.61	.004	14,561
ALMA - DRAPER	1.29	39.93	53.80	5.36	1.32	.005	14,120
CAMPBELLS CREEK - NO. 2 GAS	1.15	29.49	63.00	6.36	1.51	.007	14,203
POWELLTON - HATFIELD TUNNEL	1.10	32.26	60.77	5.87	0.97	.006	14,339
EAGLE - MOHAWK - MIDDLE WAR EAGLE	0.81	31.01	63.09	5.09	0.86	.011	14,709
LITTLE EAGLE	0.25	29.45	60.85	9.45	0.57	.005	13,700
CEDAR	1.40	28.92	61.70	7.98	1.14	.010	13,965
LOWER WAR EAGLE	0.34	35.21	60.85	3.60	0.79	.003	
SEWELL - DAVY	0.78	19.79	75.91	3.52	0.88	.005	15072
WELCH	0.74	17.72	74.07	7.47	0.74	.020	14547
BECKLEY - WAR CREEK	0.81	14.83	73.22	5.14	0.73	.005	14851
FIRE CREEK - LOWER BECKLEY	0.84	16.66	77.06	5.44	0.65	.056	14748
POCAHONTAS NO. 6	0.70	19.66	76.54	3.10	0.58	.007	15,190
POCAHONTAS NO. 4	0.97	15.67	78.45	4.91	0.66	.006	15,123
POCAHONTAS NO. 3	1.21	15.66	78.01	5.12	0.69	.008	15,027

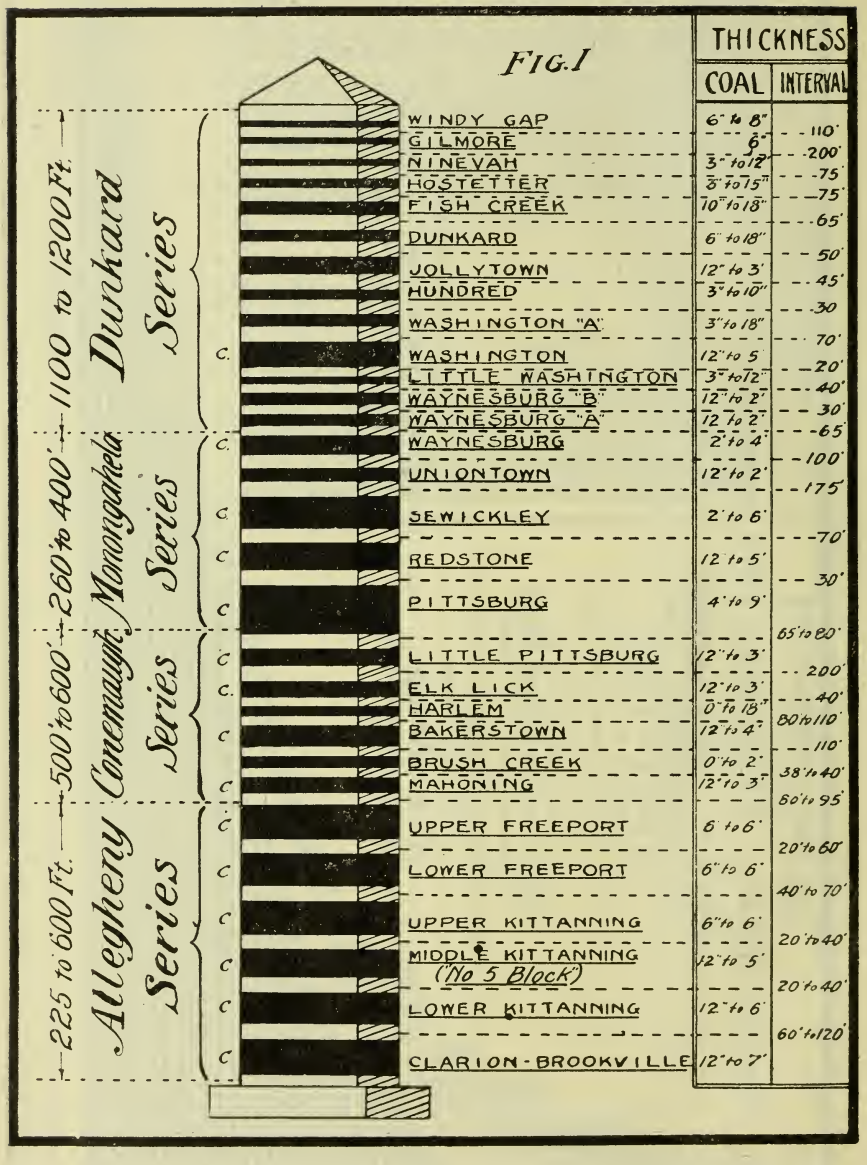
FIG. 1
THICKNESS
COAL
INTERVAL
1100 to 1200 Ft.
Dunkard Series
260 to 400'
Monongahela Series
500 to 600'
Conemaugh Series
225 to 600 Ft.
Allegheny Series
WINDY GAP 6" to 8" 110'
GILMORE 6" 200'
NINEVAH 3" to 12" 75'
HOSTETTER 3" to 15" 75'
FISH CREEK 10" to 18" 65'
DUNKARD 6" to 18" 50'
JOLLYTOWN 12" to 3' 45'
HUNDRED 3" to 10" 30'
WASHINGTON "A" 3" to 18" 70'
WASHINGTON 12" to 5' 20'
LITTLE WASHINGTON 3" to 12" 40'
WAYNESBURG "B" 12" to 2' 30'
WAYNESBURG "A" 12" to 2' 65'
WAYNESBURG 2' to 4' 100'
UNIONTOWN 12" to 2' 175'
SEWICKLEY 2' to 6' 70'
REDSTONE 12" to 5' 30'
PITTSBURG 4' to 9' 65' to 80'
LITTLE PITTSBURG 12" to 3' 200'
ELK LICK 12" to 3' 40'
HARLEM 0" to 18" 80' to 110'
BAKERSTOWN 12" to 4' 110'
BRUSH CREEK 0" to 2' 38' to 40'
MAHONING 12" to 3' 60' to 95'
UPPER FREEPORT 6' to 6' 20' to 60'
LOWER FREEPORT 6" to 6' 40' to 70'
UPPER KITTANNING 6" to 6' 20' to 40'
MIDDLE KITTANNING ("No 5 Block") 12" to 5' 20' to 40'
LOWER KITTANNING 12" to 6' 60' to 120'
CLARION-BROOKVILLE 12" to 7'

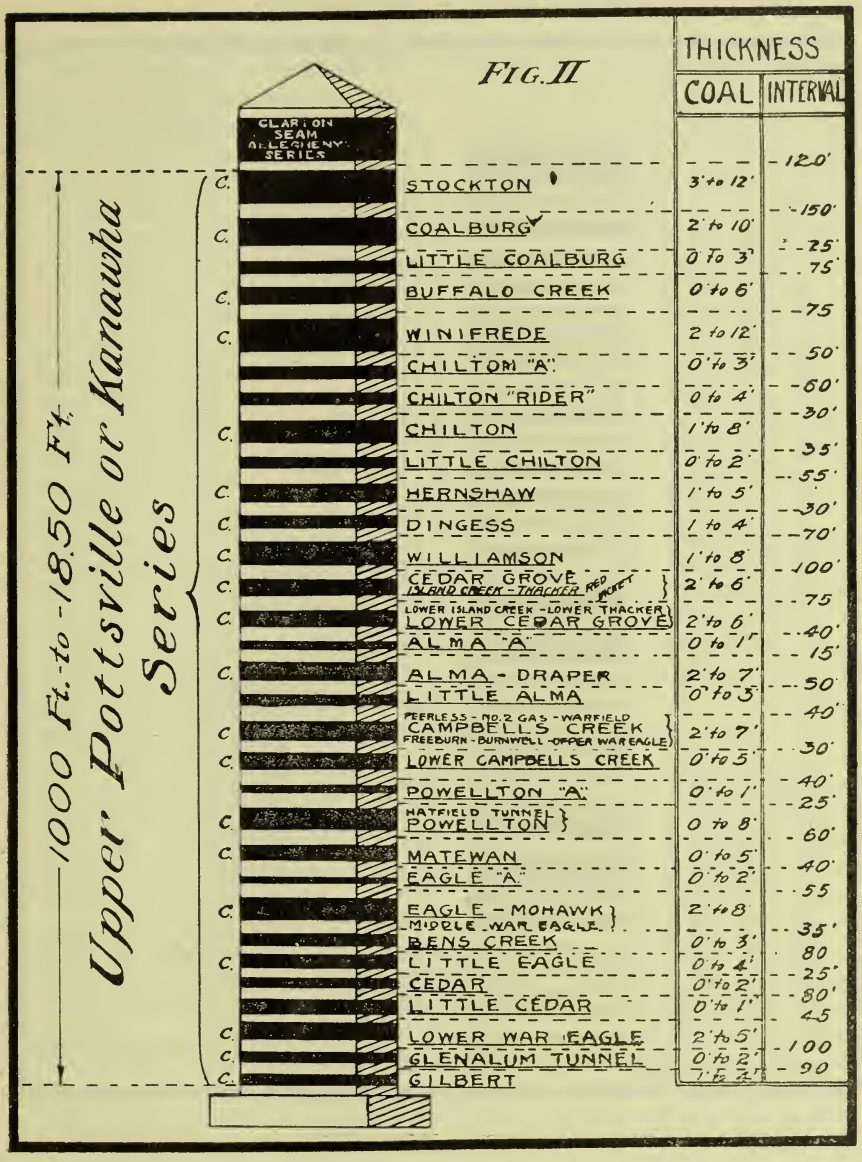
FIG. II
THICKNESS
COAL
INTERVAL
1000 Ft. to 1850 Ft.
Upper Pottsville or Kanawha Series
CLARION SEAM ALLEGHENY SERIES
C.
STOCKTON 3' to 12' 120'
COALBURG 2' to 10' 150'
LITTLE COALBURG 0' to 3' 25'
BUFFALO CREEK 0' to 6' 75'
WINIFREDE 2' to 12' 75'
CHILTON "A" 0' to 3' 50'
CHILTON "RIDER" 0' to 4' 60'
CHILTON 1' to 8' 30'
LITTLE CHILTON 0' to 2' 35'
HERNSHAW 1' to 5' 55'
DINGESS 1' to 4' 30'
WILLIAMSON 1' to 8' 70'
CEDAR GROVE 2' to 6' 100'
ISLAND CREEK - THACKER - RED ASH
LOWER ISLAND CREEK - LOWER THACKER
LOWER CEDAR GROVE 2' to 6' 75'
ALMA "A" 0' to 1' 40'
ALMA - DRAPER 2' to 7' 15'
LITTLE ALMA 0' to 3' 50'
PEERLESS - NO. 2 GAS - WARFIELD
CAMPBELLS CREEK 2' to 7' 40'
FREEBURN - BURNWELL - UPPER WAR EAGLE
LOWER CAMPBELLS CREEK 0' to 5' 30'
POWELLTON "A" 0' to 1' 40'
HATFIELD TUNNEL
POWELLTON 0 to 8' 25'
MATEWAN 0' to 5' 60'
EAGLE "A" 0' to 2' 40'
EAGLE - MOHAWK 2' to 8' 55'
MIDDLE WAR EAGLE
BENS CREEK 0' to 3' 35'
LITTLE EAGLE 0' to 4' 80'
CEDAR 0' to 2' 25'
LITTLE CEDAR 0' to 1' 80'
LOWER WAR EAGLE 2' to 5' 45'
GLENALUM TUNNEL 0' to 2' 100'
GILBERT 1' to 2' 90'

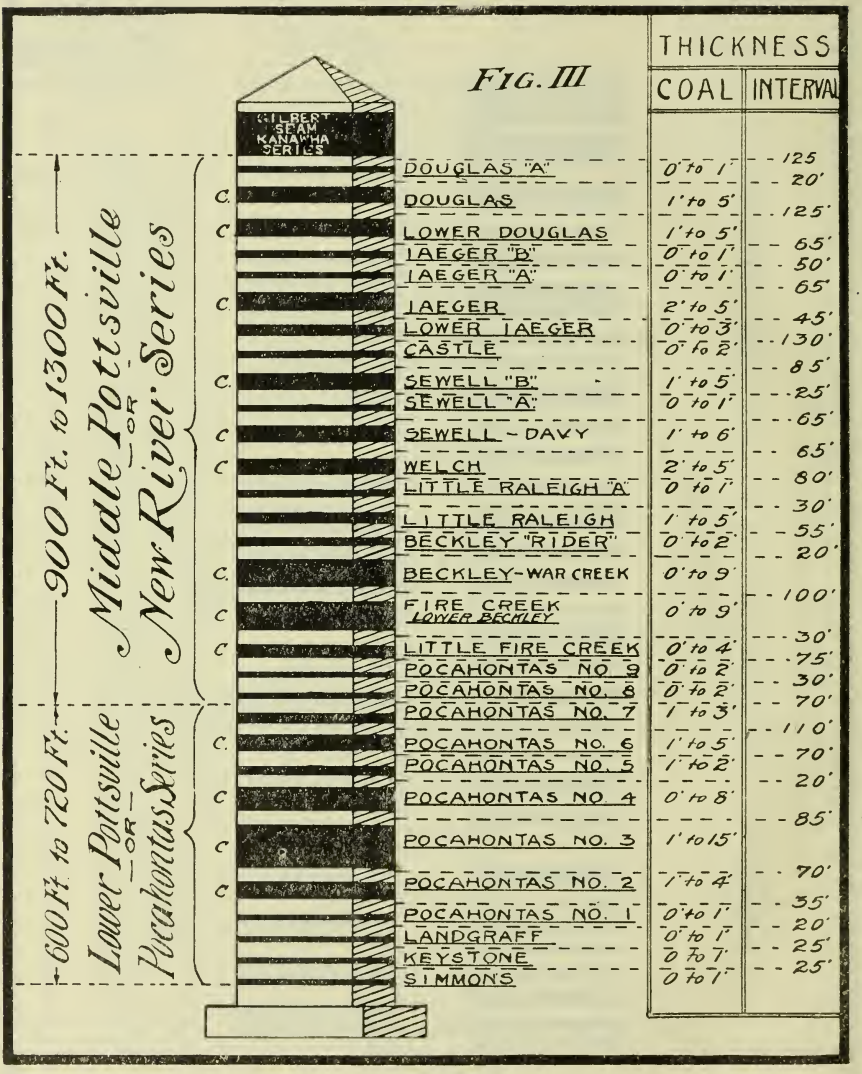
FIG. III
GILBERT SEAM KANAWHA SERIES
900 Ft. to 1300 Ft.
Middle Pottsville OR New River Series
600 Ft. to 720 Ft.
Lower Pottsville OR Pocahontas Series
THICKNESS
COAL
INTERVAL
DOUGLAS "A" 0' to 1' 125'
DOUGLAS C. 1' to 5' 20'
LOWER DOUGLAS C 1' to 5' 125'
IAEGER "B" 0' to 1' 65'
IAEGER "A" 0' to 1' 50'
IAEGER C. 2' to 5' 65'
LOWER IAEGER 0' to 3' 45'
CASTLE 0' to 2' 130'
SEWELL "B" C. 1' to 5' 85'
SEWELL "A" 0' to 1' 25'
SEWELL - DAVY C 1' to 6' 65'
WELCH C 2' to 5' 65'
LITTLE RALEIGH "A" 0' to 1' 80'
LITTLE RALEIGH 1' to 5' 30'
BECKLEY "RIDER" 0' to 2' 55'
BECKLEY - WAR CREEK C. 0' to 9' 20'
FIRE CREEK LOWER BECKLEY C 0' to 9' 100'
LITTLE FIRE CREEK C 0' to 4' 30'
POCAHONTAS NO. 9 0' to 2' 75'
POCAHONTAS NO. 8 0' to 2' 30'
POCAHONTAS NO. 7 1' to 3' 70'
POCAHONTAS NO. 6 C. 1' to 5' 110'
POCAHONTAS NO. 5 1' to 2' 70'
POCAHONTAS NO. 4 C 0' to 8' 20'
POCAHONTAS NO. 3 C 1' to 15' 85'
POCAHONTAS NO. 2 C 1' to 4' 70'
POCAHONTAS NO. 1 0' to 1' 35'
LANDGRAFF 0' to 1' 20'
KEYSTONE 0 to 1' 25'
SIMMONS 0 to 1' 25'

HISTORY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA, AND STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

By I. C. White, State Geologist.

The date of the first use of petroleum or its residual products, pitch and asphaltum, precedes history. Probably the first recorded utilization is that in the eleventh chapter of Genesis in which it is stated that the soft or semi-fluid bitumen found in the valley of the Euphrates and translated "slime," was used as a mortar in the building of Babylon, more than forty centuries ago. Erastosthenes, a celebrated Grecian writer who lived in the third century B. C., has described this bitumen from the Springs of Hit, on the Euphrates, and has also told of its use in the construction of mosaics, pavements, etc., in the beautiful palaces and temples of ancient Ninevah and Babylon.

Herodotus, the Father of History, who lived in the fifth century B. C., or nearly twenty-four hundred years ago, has told us in his inimitable style how asphaltic oil was procured in his day from a lake on the Island of Zante, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Greece, by swabbing it up with a branch of myrtle, very much like the early settlers of the Allegheny and Little Kanawha valleys of Pennsylvania and West Virginia collected petroleum from the surface of water with woolen cloths, so that in the primitive methods of procuring mineral oil there is apparently "nothing new under the sun." Artistotle, who lived in the fourth century B. C., describes the deposits of bitumen in Albania, along the eastern shores of the Adriatic sea, while Pliny and Dioscorides, who lived in the first century of the Christian era, have given an account of the oil springs of the island of Sicily, and the use of petroleum in lamps under the name of "Sicilian oil." Many ancient writers and travelers like Plutarch, Strabo, Marco Polo, and others, have recorded the use of "rock oil" and pitch in Arabia, Persia, India and elsewhere from the earliest historic periods.

One of the nearly extinct religious cults, that of the Fire Worshipers, or Parsees, was founded upon the mystery which the priesthood of that religion threw around the perpetual fire maintained on the altars of their temples with natural gas. When the writer visited Baku on the shores of the Caspian Sea in 1897, he saw the ruins of one of these mystic shrines the last of whose priests had disappeared only twenty odd years before. In dismantling the altar of this ancient structure, it was discovered that it had been built over a fissure in the earth from which natural gas issued, and that a secret pipe conducted the gas from the fissure to the altar, where its lambent flames had inspired the Fire Worshipers with a belief in the supernatural powers of the priests of Zoroaster. It is possible that similar tricks or deception have imposed upon the credulity of mankind during the childhood of the race in the establishment of other primitive religious beliefs. In China—that great empire whose civilization has remained practically unchanged for so many centuries—crude methods of using natural gas were practiced more than two thousand years ago, while the Japanese have also collected and utilized mineral oil for many hundreds of years.

Hence we find that the oil and gas seepings welling up through fissures in the earth's stratified crust were both observed and used by primitive peoples of most every country. The earliest written account of the occurrence of petroleum in America is apparently that of a Jesuit missionary who came from Canada into New York in 1629, and wrote a letter concerning it which was published in Sagard's "History of Canada" in 1632.

The petroleum seepings on Oil Creek in Pennsylvania, and on Hughes and Little Kanawha rivers, in what is now West Virginia, were doubtless known and used by the Indians long before white men visited the regions or Columbus landed in America. The earliest published account of the oil springs near Titusville, Pennsylvania, appears to be that of a Swedish traveler, one Peter Kalm, about 1750, while those of Wirt and Ritchie counties of West Virginia, as well as of similar seepings on the Big and Little Muskingum rivers of Ohio, were first described by Dr. S. P. Hildreth of Marietta, Ohio, in an article published in "The American Journal of Science and Arts," New Haven, Connecticut, for February, 1826.

In discovering and utilizing natural gas, West Virginia clearly has precedence over Pennsylvania, for probably the first recorded reference to this valuable fluid in the United States was made as early as 1775, by General Washington, who preempted the land around the "burning spring," nine miles above Charleston, in the Great Kanawha Valley, which he described as "a bituminous spring of so inflammable a nature as to burst forth" [take fire] "as freely as spirits and is nearly as difficult to extinguish." It is also well known that the first use of natural gas for manufacturing purposes in America was by Mr. William Tompkins, in the same Kanawha Valley, who in 1841 struck a large flow of gas in boring a salt well only a few hundred feet distant from the "burning spring" that Washington had noted sixty-six years before, and piping the gas to his salt works, using it instead of coal in boiling down the brines and displacing several hundred bushels of coal daily.

Modesty forbids any extended comment on the part which West Virginia has taken in developing and making known to the oil and gas world a scientific method of locating oil and gas territory, for although the "anticlinal theory" had been discovered and announced by Hunt, Andrews, Hoefer and others, a quarter of a century before the writer, in connection with Mr. Earseman, of the Forest Oil Company, rediscovered its truths, it remained in the "dead letter" office of untested theories until it was taken up and vitalized for all time through the efforts of the writer in its successful application to the discovery of new gas and oil pools. Indeed, to such a low estate had the efforts of scientific men to aid the drill in finding petroleum and natural gas fallen, previous to the reannouncement of the "Anticlinal Theory" in the issue of "Science" for June 26, 1885, and the successful demonstration of its great value as an aid to the oil and gas industries, that one prominent operator—disgusted at frequent failures of geologists to locate productive oil pools for him—was led to remark that if he desired to be absolutely sure of getting a dry hole he would hire a geologist to make his location. Now, however, the

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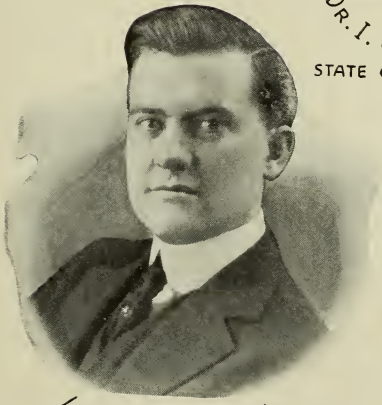

WALTER S. HALLANAN
SECT. to the GOVERNOR

BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BOND
ADJUTANT GENERAL

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only unfortunate ones are those operators who neglect to study rock structure or the dip and strike of the stratified measures as taught by the anticlinal theory.

In the year 1893—just after the oil and gas fields of West Virginia had developed in the northern end of the State—the writer made the prediction, in a talk before the members of the West Virginia legislature, that the petroleum and natural gas fields of the State would extend entirely across it from Hancock County on the north to the Kentucky line on the southwest. The West Virginia Coal, Oil and Gas Map, as well as the State Survey's Detailed County Maps, show how closely that prediction has been fulfilled, and also how the structural theory of oil and gas has been verified by every pool of either gas or oil found along this great petroliferous belt.

In passing southwestward from Pennsylvania into and across West Virginia, practically all of the oil and gas sands of Allegheny, Washington and Greene counties have been found and identified in northern West Virginia, down to and including the Sixth or Bayard Sand of Greene County, which so far remains the lowest productive horizon for oil and gas within the boundaries of our State, although a slight showing of oil has been noted in the Boggs Run deep (4,500 feet) well at 2,631 feet below the Pittsburg Coal, and in one (J. F. Bobbs') three miles south of Glen Easton, Marshall County, at 2,659 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, or 673 feet below the top of the Gordon Sand, and which Mr. Hennen, my assistant, thinks would correlate with the Speechley horizon of Pennsylvania. But as we pass to the southwest all of the sands below the Big Injun horizon appear to fade out into shales and fine sandy beds too close of grain to hold commercial quantities of either oil or gas, after we pass to the south of the Little Kanawha River, excepting the **Berea Grit**, which remains productive on into Kentucky.

The latest detailed studies of the West Virginia Geological Survey, carried on from the Pennsylvania line southwestward to and including Roane county, principally by one of my assistants on the Survey, Mr. Ray V. Hennen, has resulted in some revision of the column of geological horizons at which oil and gas have been developed within the State. Mr. Hennen finds that much confusion has arisen in connection with the identification by oil well drillers, as also by engineers and geologists, of the First and Second Cow Run Sands, as originally named from their type localities on Cow Run, Washington county, Ohio. He identifies the "First Cow Run Sand" of the type locality with the **Buffalo sandstone** of the Conemaugh Series, and he identifies the Second Cow Run Sand, which comes four hundred feet lower, with the Homewood Sandstone, or uppermost member of the Pottsville Series. Accepting this revision as correct, the table of oil sand formations with their geologic equivalents as grouped by Mr. Hennen, reads as follows:

The Oil and Gas Horizons of West Virginia.

CARBONIFEROUS.

Monongahela Series	Carroll Sand (Uniontown).
	Minshall (Connellsville).
	Murphy (Morgantown).
Conemaugh Series	Moundsville (Saltsburg).
	First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) Sand (Buffalo).
	Big Dunkard Sand (Mahoning).
Allegheny Series	Burning Springs (Upper Freeport) Sand.
	Gas Sand (Lower Freeport).
	Gas Sand of Marion and Monongalia Counties (Homewood), Second Cow Run of Ohio.
Pottsville Series	Gas Sand of Cairo.
	Salt Sand of Cairo.
	Cairo.
Mauch Chunk Red Shale..	Maxton, Dawson, Cairo.
Greenbrier Limestone.....	"Big Lime", not generally productive.
	Keener Sand and Beckett Sand of Milton.
	Big Injun Sand.
Pocono Sandstones	Squaw Sand.
	Weir Sand.
	Berea Grit.

DEVONIAN.

	Gantz Sand.
	Fifty-foot Sand.
	Thirty-foot Sand.
	Gordon Stray Sand.
Catskill Red Beds.....	Gordon Sand.
	Fourth Sand.
	McDonald or Fifth Sand.
	Bayard or Sixth Sand.
Chemung & Portage Beds.	Warren First, or Second, Tiona, Speechley Sand. No well defined oil or gas horizons yet discovered in West Virginia.

The following table gives the approximate intervals of the several oil and gas sands below the Pittsburgh Coal in the northern end of the State, though, of course, these intervals may vary many hundred feet in different portions of the same; for instance, the interval from the Pittsburg Coal to the Berea Grit near Chester, Hancock county, is only about

1500 feet, but this increases to 1650 feet at Wellsburg, 1700 at Wheeling, 2050 at Huntington, and 2800 feet at Griffithsville, Lincoln county, and 3400 feet in the Edwards deep well on Slaughter Creek, Kanawha county, through the thickening of intervening formations; hence the figures given in the table must be understood as applying only to the northern central region of the oil and gas belt of the State:

Approximate Distance from Pittsburgh Coal to Top of Oil and Gas Sands.

Sand.	Distance, Feet.
Minshall (Connellsville) Sand	110
Murphy (Morgantown) Sand	200
First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) (Buffalo) Sand	420
Big Dunkard (Mahoning) Sand	500
Burning Springs (Upper Freeport) Sand	590
Gas (Lower Freeport) Sand	720
Second Cow Run (Homewood) Sand	800
Salt Sand	900
Maxton Sand	1,125
Big Lime	1,300
Keener Sand	1,375
Big Injun Sand	1,400
Berea Grit Sand	1,800
Gantz—Fifty-foot Sand	2,000
"Gordon Stray" Sand (Nineveh?)	2,050
Gordon Sand	2,100
Fourth Sand	2,200
Fifth Sand (McDonald)	2,300
Sixth, or Bayard Sand	2,400
Speechley (?) Sand	2,650
Corniferous Limestone	3,500
Clinton Sand	5,000

The Corniferous Limestone, or top of the lower "Big Lime" of the Ohio Geological Survey, has been certainly penetrated at only two localities in West Virginia; viz., in the Central City deep boring at Huntington, Cabell county, where it was encountered at 1,005 feet below the Berea Grit or at a depth of 2,700 feet below the Ohio River, and 3,100 feet below the Pittsburg Coal, and in the Slaughter Creek well (Edwards), at a depth of 4,945 feet and about 6,235 feet below the horizon of the Pittsburgh Coal. This important horizon is evidently nearer the surface in the Huntington-Kenova region than anywhere else along the Ohio Valley, since a boring (No. 16 Mount farm) in Wood county, penetrated the measures to a depth of 1,924 feet below the Berea Grit without reaching the Corniferous horizon, and in the Boggs Run deep well, near Wheeling, the drill did not reach the Corniferous at a depth of 2,500 feet below the same stratum, and 4,200 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, while in the

deepest (7,181 feet) well in the United States, drilled on the R. A. Geary farm, five miles northwest from McDonald, Pennsylvania, and about twenty miles west of Pittsburg, by the Peoples Natural Gas Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, of which John G. Pew is President, the top of the Corniferous Limestone was struck at 6,008 feet, or 6,130 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, and 4,386 feet below the Berea Grit horizon. Hence it will be observed that there is a rapid thickening of the measures both eastward and southward between the Berea Grit and Corniferous Limestone from the Huntington region where this interval is only 1,005 feet thick, to Slaughter Creek, where this same interval is 2,860 feet, and eastward to McDonald, Pennsylvania where the Berea-Corniferous interval is 4,386 feet, or an increase or thickening of (4,386—1005) 3,381 feet in the Devonian measures northeastward in the one hundred and eighty-four miles between Huntington, West Virginia, and the Geary well, near McDonald, Pennsylvania. If we assume that this thickening increases at a uniform rate per mile between these two widely separted drill holes (which can not be very far from the truth), then we get a figure of 18.32 feet per mile as the average rate of this increase between the two points, and thus we get a valuable measuring rod for estimating the depth to the top of the Corniferous Limestone, and the underlying (Clinton, Medina, etc.) oil and gas horizons, 1,200 to 1,500 feet below the top of the Corniferous Limestone along the Ohio River district of West Virginia, the only region of the State where it is commercially feasible to drill test borings to these deeper oil and gas horizons which have proved so prolific in our sister State of Ohio from Scioto county northeastward to Lake Erie.

Early Drilling Operations in West Virginia.

It is not generally known that all of the essential elements of the petroleum industry of the United States really originated in what is now West Virginia, but such is the truth of history. It was in the Great Kanawha Valley at the Salt, or Buffalo Lick, near Charleston, where, under the intelligent and successful attempts of the Ruffner Bros. (David and Joseph) to bore down through the rocks and ascertain the source of the famous salt spring, that modern **drilling tools, jars, casing,** and practically all of the oil well machinery in use at the present day were invented. These boring operations were begun by the Ruffner Brothers (David and Joseph) in 1806, and their efforts were crowned with success on the 15th day of January, 1808. The story of these early drilling operations and inventions has been given in a detailed and interesting sketch by the late Dr. J. P. Hale, one of the Presidents of the West Virginia Historical Society, Charleston, W. Va., in the "Resources of West Virginia," 1876, by M. F. Maury and Wm. M. Fontaine, Chapter XII, pages 274-305, and republished in Volumes I and I(A), West Virginia Geological Survey.

From these facts as given by Dr. Hale, it will be perceived that the claim of priority for West Virginia in all of the essential elements of the petroleum industry of the United States is fully sustained, for here were

invented practically all of those tools and appliances without which the deep drilling of the present day would be impossible. This record also shows that the use of natural gas for manufacturing purposes was first begun within the United States by Mr. Tompkins of the Kanawha Valley, in 1841, a utilization which now plays such an important part in industrial affairs, and which is destined to continue until the age of gas is fully inaugurated, and the general use of coal in its crude or unmanufactured condition is abandoned in all populous communities. The extravagant methods which have characterized the first few decades of the greatly increased use of natural gas, will have been largely compensated for, should they finally lead to the use of coke instead of coal, and to the saving of the gas for fuel and general heating purposes which is now lost in our wasteful and unscientific coke ovens of the bee-hive pattern.

Petroleum Discovered in the Early Salt Borings.

In these early salt borings on the Great Kanawha, considerable quantities of petroleum were often found in the sands of the Coal measures (Allegheny and Pottsville Series) and much of it was utilized in oiling machinery and for torch lights, while many barrels of it were transported and sold to other regions.

The methods of boring invented on the Kanawha soon spread to adjoining States, especially to Ohio, where in the Muskingum region, efforts to secure brine for salt manufacture led to discoveries of petroleum and natural gas, just as they had previously done on the Great Kanawha.

Dr. Hildreth's Account of the Early Petroleum Industry.

Very fortunately for science, a learned and accomplished physician, who was also one of the pioneer geologists of Ohio, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, resided at Marietta, during the early period in petroleum history, and he has left a carefully written account of these drilling operations and their results from which we get a glimpse of the beginning of the petroleum industry in Ohio, and by inference therefrom, its previous history in what is now West Virginia. This article was published in the American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. X, New Haven, Connecticut, February, 1826, pages 1-8, inclusive, under the title of "Facts relating to certain parts of the State of Ohio", by S. P. Hildreth, M. D. After speaking of limestone that is thick and abundant, he continues on page 4 as follows:

"Below these beds of limestone you pass through a stratum of clay, sometimes of fossil coal; this is of various depths in different parts of the county*; after which you come to that vast and extensive bed of rock, which underlies the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River, for aught I have heard. The thickness of this rock has never been ascertained, but at the depth of from 150 to 400 feet, this rock (Salt Sand) is strongly impregnated with salt and if on boring to that depth you are so fortunate as to find water, I believe that water

*Washington County.

invariably holds in solution a greater or less quantity of muriate of soda. Two attempts at boring for salt water have been made in this county. The first was made two or three years since, about forty miles from Marietta, near the Muskingum River; they proceeded to the depth of about 200 feet, and their prospects of obtaining water rather diminishing than increasing, they gave up the work. The other trial is now making, on the waters of Little Muskingum Creek, about twelve miles from Marietta. It is two years since they began to bore, working at it only in the summer and autumnal months. They have penetrated the rock to the depth of 300 feet, and have as yet found no salt water; but the cattle are very fond of licking the fine dust of the rock, which comes up on the drills in the form of mud, which is an evidence that it contains salt. There is a continual discharge of carbonated hydrogen gas from the well and also from the bed of the creek on which the well is situated, at various places for the distance of half a mile. This gas is highly inflammable, and where there is a free discharge of it, it will take fire on the surface of the water, on the application of a lighted stick, or the flash of a gun, and continue burning for days, unless put out by a heavy shower or a high wind. It was this discharge of gas that induced the present proprietors to search for salt water, it being invariably found to accompany all the salt water of any consequence, that has been discovered in the western country.†

"It is this discharge of gas that brings the salt water from such vast depths in the bowels of the earth to the surface. And where water has been discovered, and the supply of gas has failed, the water has immediately sunk in the well, and could not, by any means used, be brought again to the top of the well.

"They commonly bore, at the wells of Little Muskingum, to the depth of 400 to 500 feet, unless salt water is found before they reach that distance. They are encouraged then to continue, from their knowledge of the depth at which others obtained very good water, on the west branch of Duck Creek, four or five miles above the line of Washington, in Guernsey county. They have sunk two wells which are now more than 400 feet in depth. One of them affords a very strong and pure water, but not in great quantity. The other discharges such vast quantities of petroleum, or as it is vulgarly called, "Seneka Oil", and besides is subject to such tremendous explosions of gas, as to force out all the water, and afford nothing but gas for several days, that they make but little or no salt. Nevertheless the petroleum affords considerable profit, and is beginning to be in demand for lamps, in workshops and manufactories. It affords a clear, brisk light when burnt this way, and will be a valuable article for lighting the street lamps in the future cities of Ohio.

"The rock in which these wells are sunk is of various density and composition. In some places for one or two feet the workmen can gain only an inch or perhaps half an inch in a day, and then they have their drills to sharpen every few minutes; the rock is so much harder than the hardest steel that it is very difficult to get a drill to stand it at all.

†(Evidently referring to the Great Kanawha Valley.—I. C. W.)

"At other places in the rock they penetrate from one to two feet in a day. In this course of drilling they often pass through as many as three or four layers of fossil coal, at various depths in the rock; and it is generally the fact that immediately after the salt water appears, they pass a stratum of stone coal of considerable thickness, perhaps six or eight inches."

Early Use of Petroleum Shown by Dr. Hildreth.

This interesting account, it must be remembered, was published in 1826, and as may be seen from the same, petroleum was then coming into general use for illuminating purposes in the region. Now, as it is well known that the well borers of Ohio learned their art in the Great Kanawha Valley many years before (1808-1820) where much petroleum had been found in boring for salt, and utilized in the same manner as on the Muskingum, it can readily be seen that the Great Kanawha Valley region of West Virginia (then a part of Virginia) was the real pioneer in the discovery of petroleum by boring, and that it, as well as natural gas, was first utilized on a commercial scale in the Kanawha Valley; so that the account which Dr. Hildreth has left concerning the discovery and use of petroleum on the Muskingum might have been written fifteen years earlier for the Great Kanawha, had the geologist lived at Charleston instead of Marietta. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hildreth did visit the Great Kanawha, as well as the Little Kanawha region soon after 1826, for in 1836 he published a long paper in the American Journal of Science, Vol. 29, entitled "Observations on the Bituminous Coal Deposits of the Valley of the Ohio", in which, on page 121, he describes the petroleum found in the salt wells near Charleston, the oil and gas on the Big Sandy (page 129), and the oil pits on Hughes River (page 86).

In another paper published in Vol. 24 of the same journal, in 1833, "On the Saliferous Rock Formations in the Valley of the Ohio", page 46, he describes one of the earliest oil wells in the country, drilled in 1814, and located on the land of Mr. McKee, on Duck Creek. This well had been bored for salt water, and at a depth of 475 feet (evidently in the Dunkard or Cow Run Sand) had struck a flowing oil well, which at first produced a large quantity of oil, "flowing thirty to sixty gallons at each eruption, but now (1833) only one barrel weekly."

Little Kanawha, Hughes River, etc.

The Little Kanawha River and its principal tributary, the Hughes, have also played very important parts in the early petroleum history of the country.

A prominent anticlinal axis crosses the Great Kanawha near the "burning spring", and the same uplift, extending to the north across the Little Kanawha, the Hughes, the Ohio, and up into the Muskingum region, develops a line of "burning" and petroleum "springs" throughout its course, so that the Little Kanawha also had its "burning springs" as well as the Great Kanawha. Where this arch crosses Hughes River near the California House, two miles below the junction of the North

and South Forks, it brings one of the "shallow sand" oil rocks (Dunkard, Cow Run, etc.) above drainage level and the oil seepage from this and the underlying beds had long ago filled the flood plain sands and clays with oil. Just when this surface deposit of oil was first observed, and collected, we have no authentic account, but probably from the earliest settlement of the region by the whites, and possibly earlier still by the aborigines. As related above, it was first described by Dr. Hildreth in 1836, who states that fifty to one hundred barrels were collected and sold during each season, even at that early day, and hence the industry must have existed for many years before.

Early Oil Operations of Mr. George S. Lemon, on Hughes River.

The flood plain deposits or river sands which held the oil were situated on the right bank of the stream, and the first settlers dug pits into them, washed out the oil, and collected it with cloths and in other primitive ways for the markets at Parkersburg, Marietta, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. One of the early operators engaged in the business of collecting and marketing this "mud oil" as it was called, of whom we have an authentic account, was George S. Lemon, who came from eastern Virginia in 1835 and settled at the forks of the Hughes River. The oil deposits two miles below were well known at that time, and Mr. Lemon soon began the business of collecting and selling the oil. In his employ was an intelligent mulatto, named Hugill, or Hugle, who had learned the well-borer's art on the Great Kanawha, and being in need of salt, Mr. Lemon concluded to sink a well for brine on the left bank of Hughes River, and three hundred yards above the oil pit diggings, at a locality where he had noticed cattle licking the rocks. Aided by the inventive genius of Hugill, Mr. Lemon rigged up an arrangement for drilling the well by water power (probably the first of its kind in the country), and thus the hole was soon drilled to a considerable depth, or to something over one hundred feet, as remembered by Mr. Albert Lemon (son of George S.), where a flow of salt water, oil and gas was struck. This was in 1844, according to Mr. Albert Lemon, and the oil rendering the salt water useless, the inventive talent of Hugill was again drawn upon. Through his assistance, Mr. Lemon perfected a siphon arrangement for automatically removing the water from the trough into which the well flowed, and in this manner about one barrel of oil was daily saved from the well, and added to the supply from the sand pits. This was termed "sand oil", and was found to command a price higher in the markets, by five cents per gallon, than the "mud oil" from the sand diggings. The well continued to flow about once daily for a considerable time, but whether it was ever pumped for oil or not, after it ceased to flow, the accounts are conflicting. It was located about one hundred and fifty yards from the mouth of Flint Run, and the old timbers of the dam for water power, and the rocks between which the water turned the wheel may still be seen *in situ*, just under a modern well which now obtains its supply of oil from the upper portion of the "Salt Sand" at a depth of 600 feet.

Soon after Mr. Lemon had begun to market the oil from the pits and

profits were accumulating therefrom, a question arose between him and Mr. Bushrod W. Creel concerning the title to the land on which the oil pits were situated. It appears to have been settled in favor of Mr. Creel, since we find his name on the books and records of the firm of Bosworth, Wells & Co., of Marietta, Ohio, as a seller of petroleum. A transcript from these old books, which are in the possession of Mr. Tasker W. Bosworth, has been kindly furnished by the late Mr. F. M. Minshall, of Marietta, and as it possesses much historic interest is given herewith as follows:

Transactions in Petroleum of Bosworth, Wells & Co., Marietta, Ohio, with Bushrod W. Creel, Hughes River, West Va.

SALES OF PETROLEUM.

	J. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
October,	1848, Seneca oil	$ 149.00
	H. G. Ferrell & Co., Peoria, Ill.	
October,	1848, Seneca oil	89.95
July,	1849, Seneca oil	168.00
September,	1850, Seneca oil	230.00
December,	1855, Seneca oil	1,231.00
	Canby & Hatch, Baltimore, Md.	
1851,	Seneca oil	78.05
	E. H. Stabler & Co., Baltimore, Md.	
1851,	Seneca oil	161.00
December,	1857, Seneca oil	3,080.13
	B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
May,	1849, Seneca oil	120.00
	Philadelphia, Pa., Sales:	
1851,	D. Jayne & Son	36.22
	Geo. D. Wetherell	155.00
	J. Gilbert & Co.	70.00
	Samuel F. Troth & Co.	15.00
	E. & C. Yarnell & Co.	25.00
	Lynn, Smith & Co.	167.36
1860,	French, Richard & Co.	1,000.00
	New York Sales:	
1851,	Haviland, Harrel & Risley	190.00
	Joseph E. Trippe	71.00
	M. Ward & Co.	350.00
1852,	Olcott, McKesson & Robins	55.35
	A. G. Bragg & Co.	1,804.00
	Haskill, Merrick & Bull	50.00
1854,	McKesson & Robins	394.00
1856,	Hall, Dixon & Co.	731.00
	Thomas W. Clark	357.00
1857,	Scheiffelm Bros. & Co.	130.00
	Barnes & Park	82.65
	G. W. Westbrook	136.35
	Babcock & Co.	60.00
	St. Louis, Mo., Sales:	
April,	1852, Charles, Blow & Co.	306.80

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sales:
1853, Burdsall & Bros. 1,507.00

Chicago Sales:
1855, E. M. Wells 239.00
1856, E. M. Wells 132.00

"The purchases from Bushrod W. Creel, of Hughes River, W. Va., began in 1847 and continued regularly up to 1860. The price paid Creel from the beginning of the trade up to 1857 was 33 cents per gallon, delivered at Marietta, O. From 1857 to 1860, he was paid 40 cents per gallon.

"The following entries taken from the credit side of the account with Mr. Creel show the quantity purchased and the price at times named:

January, 1855..... 24 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
May, 1855..... 9 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
June, 1855..... 29 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
July, 1855..... 22 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
August, 1855..... 32 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
September, 1855..... 27 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
October, 1855..... 29 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
November, 1857..... 72 barrels, at 40 cents per gallon.
December, 1857.....153 barrels at 40 cents per gallon."

There were, of course, petroleum sales from the Hughes River region, as well as from the Great Kanawha to many other parties, but the transactions with Bosworth, Wells & Co. are the only ones yet discovered, of which a written record has been preserved. These records are of much historic interest, since, taken in connection with the petroleum discoveries in the salt borings on the Great Kanawha as early as 1808, as given by Dr. Hale, and those on the Muskingum, described by Dr. Hildreth in 1826, they show conclusively that a large (for the time) commercial business in petroleum was already in existence in Virginia and Ohio both from drilled wells and sand pits, long before Col. Drake had completed (29th of August, 1859), near Titusville, Pa., the first well bored specially for petroleum, and that, therefore, West Virginia should at least share with Pennsylvania the honor and credit of originating the great petroleum industries, and especially so in view of the fact that practically all well boring tools, methods of casing, drilling and pumping wells, were invented by citizens of what is now West Virginia.

Method of Pumping Several Wells from a Central Power Station, Invented by W. C. Stiles, Jr., of Volcano, W. Va.

The method of coupling several wells together and pumping all from one central power plant, thus enabling the producer to operate very small wells at a profit, was invented by the late William C. Stiles, Jr., of Volcano, Wood county, W. Va., in 1874, and first applied in the Volcano field, where as many as forty wells were successfully operated by one engine under the superintendence of only one man. Mr. Stiles got the idea

from seeing power transmitted by wire cables in Philadelphia, his former home, and his inventive genius successfully applied the same principle to the pumping of oil wells.

Drilling Operations of the Brothers Rathbone, at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha.

A small stream known as Burning Springs Run enters the right bank of the Little Kanawha River, 41 miles above the latter's mouth. The run was so named by the first settlers from the fact that natural gas came up in a sulphur or chalybeate spring, about one-half mile up the stream from its mouth, in such quantity that it could be set on fire over a space of several feet square. There were two of these springs, one known as the "Big" spring, and the other as the "Little" one. These phenomena early attracted the attention of capitalists, and in 1842, William P. Rathbone came to Parkersburg from New York, and soon after purchased a tract of land containing 1,000 acres covering the region along Burning Springs Run, and including the springs themselves.

Salt was then one of the articles of commerce which, on account of its scarcity, commanded a high price, and there was much profit in the manufacture. Because natural gas springs occurred on the Great Kanawha, Muskingum, and in other localities where good brines had been found, Rathbone concluded it would be possible to find good salt producing brines on his 1,000 acre tract. Hence soon after the purchase was consummated, arrangements were made to sink a well for salt, and it was located on the left bank of the Little Kanawha, one hundred yards below the mouth of Burning Springs Run. At a depth of two hundred and fifty feet so much oil was obtained (from the Cow Run or Dunkard Sand), that further attempts to find salt water were abandoned, and since the "gum" or conductor was left in the hole, the oil would rise to the top (as the hole was full of water) from which it was skimmed and sold. This old salt well was the first in the State to be pumped for oil alone, since soon after Col. Drake drilled his famous well near Titusville, Pa., the Rathbone salt well was leased and put to pumping. This was late in the fall of 1859, and it produced several barrels daily.

First Well Drilled for Oil in West Virginia.

The first well within the boundaries of the State, drilled solely for petroleum, was also on the Rathbone tract, and located on Burning Springs Run, a short distance (one-fourth mile) from its mouth. The well was drilled by W. P. Rathbone and sons, and others, from Parkersburg, and was begun late in the year 1859. Since the well was drilled with a "spring pole", it was not completed until about the 1st of May, 1860, when at a depth of 303 feet oil was encountered in the Cow Run or Dunkard Sand, which produced at the rate of one hundred barrels daily. This was known as the "eternal center well". The Rathbone tract was then sold to the Rathbone Oil Co. for a large sum, and the second well, finished by this company late in the year 1860, came in at the rate of forty or fifty barrels per hour at a depth of only 320 feet. These

two wells brought the West Virginia oil territory into great prominence, and the developments followed so rapidly that the former village soon had a population of several thousand people, repeating the history of gold mining camps, and rich mineral discoveries in other regions.

Destruction of the Burning Springs Petroleum Industry.

At the height of this development in 1863, Gen. Jones of the Confederate forces appeared upon the scene, with his command of 3,000 cavalrymen, and setting fire to the oil accumulated in tanks, barrels and boats, destroyed in a day, it is estimated, not less than 300,000 barrels of oil, and effectually frightened away the northern capitalists who had invested their money in the Burning Springs field. The burned and abandoned wells became "water-logged", and the region never recovered from the conflagration, although some oil is still produced there, and many wells have been drilled within the last few years.

Life of an Oil Well.

Two or three of the Burning Springs wells drilled in 1861 to the Dunkard or Cow Run Sand are still producing from one to two barrels daily, although 55 years old, and they never were large, thus showing that we do not yet know the maximum limit of life in an oil well.

Spread of Drilling Craze Over the State, and Failure of the Efforts to Reach the Oil Sands.

Soon after the Burning Springs oil development began, the petroleum craze spread all over the State, and large sums of money were paid by eastern capitalists for leases on tracts of land even far up in the mountain regions. Many wells were drilled in several counties, or at least attempts were made to drill them, which nearly always ended by getting the tools fast, and the hole plugged, because the operators had not yet learned the art of dealing successfully with rocks that crumble, or cave, and fall into the hole when water touches them. In the region of Titusville, Oil City, and all of northeastern Pennsylvania, the rocks (Mississippian and Catskill) to be drilled through are all hard and the walls of the wells stand firm after the holes are bored, even though drilled "wet" and full of water from top to bottom, but when the Pennsylvania drillers came down into West Virginia, where a much higher and softer series of rocks was encountered (Permian and Coal Measures), and attempted to use the Pennsylvania methods, the result in most cases was failure to sink the borings to any of the Venango county oil producing sands. Thus it happened that the oil development of West Virginia outside of the Burning Springs and Volcano "oil break," or anticlinal, was delayed for thirty years behind her sister State on the north, for except along that bold arch between the Little Kanawha and Ohio Rivers there was no oil production in commercial quantity until the year 1889. The region along the "Burning Springs—Eureka anticlinal" was practically all developed during the '60's, since here the soft rocks had been lifted into

the air and eroded, so that Pennsylvania conditions existed, and it was possible to sink wells there without trouble from caving walls; hence the Burning Springs, Volcano, Vaucluse and other oil pools along this anticlinal had been developed and practically exhausted before the new developments, inaugurated in 1889, had begun.

Recent Petroleum History of West Virginia.

The modern development of the petroleum and natural gas fields of West Virginia date from 1889. The old development which started at Burning Springs in May, 1860, had practically ended with defining the producing territory along the Burning Springs anticlinal, since although many "shows" of oil had been found in several other portions of the State during the drilling craze of the sixties, yet for the reasons already given, none of these attempts had reached the main oil producing sands of Pennsylvania, although it has since been proven that many of these early shallow borings, which, owing to the condition of the well drilling art, could be sunk only a few hundred feet, were in reality located over rich pools of petroleum or natural gas.

The Coal, Oil and Gas Map, published by the West Virginia Geological Survey, together with the Economic and Structural Maps published in connection with the detailed County Reports, show the general extent of the oil and gas developments entirely across the State from Hancock to Wayne and Mingo counties. For many years West Virginia has outstripped Pennsylvania in the production of both petroleum and natural gas, as well as every other Sttae in the Union in the production of "white sand" oil of the very highest grade, and will most probably maintain this supremacy for many years in the future.

The statistics of oil and gas production are not kept in separate form for each county by any state or other agency, like that of coal production by the State Department of Mines, hence the oil and gas production by counties is not available for publication. The United States Geological Survey, however, publishes the statistics of such production by States and districts and the following tables, compiled from these annual reports and other sources, give the oil production of West Virginia for every year beginning with 1876, with a lump estimate of production previous to that date:

Statistics of Oil Production.

Year	Barrels.
1859 to 1876	3,000,000
1876	120,000
1877	172,000
1878	180,000
1879	180,000
1880	179,000
1881	151,000
1882	128,000

1883	126,000
1884	90,000
1885	91,000
1886	102,000
1887	145,000
1888	119,448
1889	544,113
1890	492,578
1891	2,406,218
1892	3,810,086
1893	8,445,412
1894	8,577,624
1895	8,120,125
1896	10,019,770
1897	13,090,045
1898	13,615,101
1899	13,910,630
1900	16,195,675
1901	14,177,126
1902	13,513,345
1903	12,899,395
1904	12,644,686
1905	11,578,110
1906	10,120,935
1907	9,095,296
1908	9,523,176
1909	10,745,092
1910	11,753,071
1911	9,795,464
1912	12,128,962
1913	11,567,299
1914	9,680,033
1915	9,273,888
Grand Total	272,506,703

Great Increase in West Virginia Petroleum Output, Dating from 1889.

These tables exhibit an almost steady decline from 1876 until the close of 1888, but here the tide turns, and there is a sudden increase. The year 1889 marked the opening of the Dolls Run, Eureka, and Mannington oil pools, and from that time forward the growth of West Virginia's oil production has been upward with such marvelous strides that toward the close of the year 1900, it finally surpassed that of Pennsylvania, and the pipe line runs at the present time show that her production exceeds that of Pennsylvania and New York combined. This primacy in "white sand" oil (the purest and best petroleum in the world), production will also very probably continue in the future, since West Virginia, occupying as she

does the heart or central portion of the great Appalachian coal basin, contains a much larger area of white sand oil territory than her sister states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.

The year 1891 marked the maximum production (33,009,236 barrels) of Pennsylvania, (thirty-two years after the industry began, with the completion of the famous Drake well, and from that time (1892) forward the decline in Pennsylvania's oil production has been rapid and almost continuous, so that in 1915 the pipe line runs from both the Pennsylvania and New York fields foot up only 9,114,570 barrels, or 159,318 barrels less than the West Virginia production (9,273,888 barrels) for that year.

The Future of West Virginia's Oil Production.

It is not probable that West Virginia's annual production can ever exceed that of 1900, (16,195,675 barrels), its maximum, and the probabilities are that from this figure the gradual decline of the last fifteen years will continue, since it is almost certain that the largest and richest pools of oil in the State have been discovered. There is some compensation, however, connected with the unpleasant fact of waning production, and that is, the price of petroleum is almost certain to advance with the diminishing supply, and hence it is possible that when the quantity produced has decreased to only one-fourth of what it is now, the price received then may be equivalent to that obtained now for the greater quantity.

It is of interest as bearing upon the future of West Virginia's oil production to place before the reader in tabular form the oil production in the sister state of Pennsylvania from its beginning in 1859 down to the end of 1915 for which we have rather complete and accurate figures for each year, coupled up with the production from southern New York (amounting to about 900,000 barrels annually). These figures and the average price per barrel together with total value read as follows, according to the compilations of the United States Geological Survey:

Statistics of Pennsylvania's Oil Production.

Year	Barrels	Average Price	Value
1859	2,000	$16.000	$ 32,000.
1860	500,000	9.600	4,800,000.
1861	2,113,609	.490	1,035,668.
1862	3,056,690	1.050	3,209,525.
1863	2,611,309	3.150	8,225,663.
1864	2,116,109	8.060	20,896,576.
1865	2,497,700	6.590	16,459,853.
1866	3,597,700	3.740	13,455,398.
1867	3,347,300	2.410	8,066,993.
1868	3,646,117	3.625	13,217,174.
1869	4,215,000	5.638	23,730,450.
1870	5,260,745	3.860	20,503,754.
1871	5,205,234	4.340	22,591,180.
1872	6,293,194	3.640	21,440,503.
1873	9,893,786	1,830	18,100,464.
1874	10,926,945	1.170	12,647,527.
1875	8,787,514	1,350	7,368,133.
1876	8,968,906	2.563	22,987,306.
1877	13,135,475	2.420	31,787,850.
1878	15,163,462	1.190	18,044,520.
1879	19,685,176	.859	16,909,566.
1880	26,027,631	.945	24,596,111.

Year	Barrels	Average Price	Value
1881	27,376,509	.859	23,516,421.
1882	30,053,500	.781	23,471,784.
1883	23,128,389	1.059	24,492,964.
1884	23,772,209	.835	19,849,795.
1885	20,776,041	.879	18,262,140.
1886	25,798,000	.713	18,393,974.
1887	22,356,193	.668	14,933,937.
1888	16,488,668	.876	14,444,073.
1889	21,487,435	.941	20,219,676.
1890	28,458,208	.868	24,701,725.
1891	33,009,236	.670	22,116,188.
1892	28,422,377	.556	15,802,842.
1893	20,314,513	.640	13,001,288.
1894	19,019,990	.839	15,957,772.
1895	19,144,390	1.359	26,017,226.
1896	20,584,421	1.179	24,269,032.
1897	19,262,066	.786	15,139,984.
1898	15,948,464	.911	14,529,051.
1899	14,374,512	1.294	18,600,619.
1900	14,559,127	1.353	19,698,499.
1901	13,831,996	1.210	16,736,715.
1902	13,183,610	1.238	16,321,309.
1903	12,518,134	1.590	19,883,833.
1904	12,239,026	1.628	19,925,134.
1905	11,554,777	1.394	16,107,359.
1906	11,500,410	1.598	18,377,655.
1907	11,211,606	1.745	19,564,252.
1908	10,584,453	1.780	18,840,326.
1909	10,434,300	1.648	17,174,858.
1910	9,848,500	1.336	13,157,596.
1911	9,200,673	1.308	12,034,480.
1912	8,712,076	1.626	14,165,836.
1913	8,865,493	2.458	21,791,382.
1914	9,109,309	1.877	17,098,173.
1915	9,114,570	1.671	15,230,446.
	763,294,783	1.2764+	$974,334,358.

Meaning of Fluctuation in Production.

The fluctuations shown in this production mark the rise and decline of great oil pools, like Bradford, Cherry Grove, Washington and McDonald, the last great pools discovered in Pennsylvania, which carried the production of that State to its maximum in 1891, from which it has steadily declined, and will in the nature of things continue so to do, with temporary spurts of increase from the discovery of new producing areas. The drill has now exploited the possible oil territory of Pennsylvania so thoroughly, however, that it is hardly probable any large areas of richly productive territory yet remain to be discovered that can materially increase, or even stay, the present declining yield of petroleum in that State.

The same condition of affairs which these statistics reveal as the history of production in Pennsylvania is now occurring in West Virginia and it is quite probable that the constant decline in the production of the West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields shown by these tables will continue indefinitely, unless indeed there may exist several good pools of oil (like those recently discovered on Blue Creek and Cabin Creek, in the untested areas of Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, Wayne, and Mingo counties). Any such pools, however, could only retard the de-

cline in the West Virginia fields, and accentuate their yield over those of New York and Pennsylvania.

Although the production of oil by counties has never been kept by any agencies that preserve statistics, since so many farms overlap from one county to another that the pipe lines which collect the runs of oil from the wells and transmit it to central stations could not separate the same according to county lines without very great inconvenience and added cost, yet the number of wells drilled annually in each of the oil districts, however, which sometimes coincide with county lines, is a matter of ready determination and of these the United States Geological Survey publishes lists in its annual volumes on mineral statistics. These give more or less accurate data as to present and past activities in oil and gas developments in several of the counties of the State and are quoted herewith so far as available, although some of the statistics appear to be inconsistent from year to year probably owing to corrections introduced in later years that were not taken account of in the preceding years. The tabular statement of drilling operations reads as follows from the year 1897 to and including the year 1914, as compiled from statistics published by the United States Geological Survey.

Year	OIL WELLS				GAS WELLS			
	Completed		Abandoned	Productive Dec. 31	Completed		Abandoned	Productive Dec. 31
	Oil	Dry			Gas	Dry		
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	1	.....	196
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	4	1	227
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	6	5	300
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	6	1	428
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	8	1	604
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	37	1	745
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	43	.....	987
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	33	5	1,274
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	28	80	1,579
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	23	11	1,831
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	59	39	2,169
1908	.....	.....	.....	12,485	441	80	99	2,511
1909	988	188	638	12,835	801	65	80	3,232
1910	690	140	561	12,964	1,002	69	182	4,052
1911	664	143	614	13,014	905	117	167	4,790
1912	1,327	140	616	13,725	870	149	127	5,533
1913	1,320	180	501	14,544	1,038	128	37	6,534
1914	1,130	218	742	14,932	856	154	196	7,194
				14,932	8,077	1,010	1,032	7,194

The total number of wells drilled for either oil or gas in the State of West Virginia can only be approximately estimated from these statistics, but taking the number of wells abandoned together with the dry holes reported in connection with oil and gas and the number of wells reported as productive on December 31, 1914, with an allowance of about 2,000 wells drilled during 1915, an approximate estimate would be 34,000 as the total number of wells drilled since 1897 while the number of wells drilled previous to 1897 was probably as many more, making the total number of wells drilled in West Virginia for either oil or gas 60,000 to 70,000; but

this may be several thousand wells in error owing to the imcomplete statistics.

The complete list of the oil and gas counties is as follows, beginning at the northwestern part of the State and proceeding southwestward to the Kentucky line viz.:

Hancock	Pleasants	Putnam
Brooke	Ritchie	Kanawha
Ohio	Wirt	Fayette
Marshall	Lewis	Boone
Tyler	Wood	Lincoln
Wetzel	Upshur	Cabell
Monongalia	Braxton	Wayne
Marion	Clay	Mingo
Taylor	Calhoun	Logan
Harrison	Roane	
Doddridge	Jackson	

These thirty-two counties out of the fifty-five in the State have all produced natural gas in commercial quantity, except Jackson, and all except Taylor, Upshur, Fayette, Boone, Logan and Mingo have produced oil in paying quantity. It is also possible that Barbour, Webster, Nicholas, Raleigh, Mason, Wyoming and McDowell, when properly tested, may yet produce some oil or gas in commercial quantity. The remaining counties of the State, being situated in mountainous regions where the stratified rocks have been highly folded, and in many cases even overturned, the oil and gas they may once have contained has practically all escaped into the air through fractures, faults, and other forms of rupture, so that except possibly at very great depths—5,000 to 10,000 feet—the chances of obtaining either oil or gas therein would be practically none whatever.

NATURAL GAS.

Along with this wonderful growth of the petroleum industry in West Virginia there has been a corresponding increase in the production of natural gas, so that this State for several years has ranked first of all the States of the Union in the production of this matchless fuel, and with proper care in husbanding this source of power and the prevention of needless waste, it should last for another generation at least.

Nearly all the principal towns of the State west of the Alleghanies are now supplied with this fuel, while probably 500 million cubic feet daily pass out of the State, through the great 16, 18 and 20-inch lines of the United Fuel, Hope, Philadelphia, Carnegie, Manufacturers Light and Heat, and other gas companies, to the cities of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and intermediate points.

The hundreds of drilling wells, and thousands of pumping oil wells, and all of the pump stations for handling the oil and gas produced, together with the water supply, and everything connected with the oil and gas industry, receive practically all of their power from the con-

sumption of natural gas, so that the quantity thus burned must aggegate many millions (possibly 150-200 millions) of cubic feet daily. It is also practically the only fuel used in all of the glass factories of the State and many of the brick and pottery works, as well as electric power plants, city water works supply, etc.

A very large use is that for the manufacture of carbon black in which probably thirty to fifty million cubic feet is daily consumed in Calhoun, Lewis, Doddridge, Harrison, Clay, Kanawha, and other counties.

The entire quantity of natural gas daily used within the State for every purpose will probably approximate 500 million cubic feet, while probably an equal amount is transported out of the State, and possibly half as much more (200-250 million feet) is daily wasted through unplugged wells, leaking joints, and from producing oil wells. This estimate would make the quantity of natural gas daily coming to the surface in West Virginia and utilized about one billion cubic feet, or the equivalent in heating power of one million bushels of coal—(40,000 tons) daily—14,600,000 tons annually, or about one-fifth of the State's annual production of coal.

All of this gas that is piped out of the State is sold at a rate of not less than 25 cents per 1,000 feet for domestic purposes, and 10 to 15 cents per 1,000 feet for manufacturing uses, while that taken to distant points, like Toledo, Cleveland, etc., is sold at 30 to 40 cents per 1,000 feet, hence if we value the gas produced in the State at only 10 cents per 1,000 feet, on the basis of one billion feet of daily production, it would amount to $100,000 per day, and probably one-fifth as much more is wasted without accomplishing any useful purpose whatever.

Quite recently there has been a general awakening to the enormity of this inexcusable waste of the best fuel in the world, and hence it is to be hoped that much of it may soon cease.

Methods of Transportation.

As is well known, natural gas exists in porous rocks under a pressure, proportioned to the depth of its reservoir below the surface of the valleys. This ratio of increase in pressure with depth is in about the same proportion as the weight of a column of water would increase with its length, so that at depths of 2,000 feet, 600 to 900 pounds of pressure to the square inch is developed when the gas in a new field is shut in, and for depths of 2,500 to 3,500 feet, pressures of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds are developed under like conditions.

This "rock pressure", as it is termed, is sufficient of itself to transport the gas in large quantity by its own expansive energy from central West Virginia (Lewis county) very great distances, so long as the "rock pressure" in the wells does not decrease below 500 to 600 pounds to the square inch. But in proportion as the gas is taken from any district, pool or field, the "rock pressure" in that particular gas horizon will gradually decline, until its effective pressure to deliver gas at the end of a long pipe line would be lost entirely. To meet this contingency, the Philadelphia, Hope, Manufacturers Light and Heat, and other gas com-

panies have installed large pumping stations to which the gas flows from the wells to the pumps under a low pressure, and is then compressed by immense engines to about 300 pounds to the square inch before it enters the mains for transportation beyond the boundaries of the State.

The quantity of gas which any pipe line will transport, either under the natural pressure of the gas, or the artificial pressure created by pumps, depends upon many factors, the relations of which have been investigated and skilfully worked out by Prof. S. W. Robinson of the Ohio State University, and published in Volume VI, of the Ohio Geological Survey. The diameter of the pipe, the length of the line, the pressure at the intake end, all enter into the calculation, while the number of angles or abrupt bends in the line all of which produce friction and retard the flow of gas are also large factors in the transportation of gas. The principles governing the transportation and measurement of natural gas are published in Volume 1(A), West Virginia Geological Survey, as stated by the late F. H. Oliphant, pages 31-43.

Statistics.

The United States Geological Survey did not begin the publication of any statistics on natural gas production in West Virginia until 1885, and then only the estimated value and not quantity was given until the year 1906, beginning with which both volume and value have been compiled and published up to and including the year 1914. Of course these statistics of production and value are approximately accurate so far as they go, but they obviously can take no account of the very large quantity wasted (amounting to hundreds of billions of cubic feet) in the long period from 1890 up to even 1910 and later, and the large quantity (100 to 200 million feet daily) still going into the air from oil wells, leaking pipe lines, the unmetered gas used throughout the State for light, heat, steam, oil and gas operations, etc., etc., large torches and many other forms of wastefulness, so that the total production of natural gas in West Virginia can only be approximately estimated during the last twenty-five years, since during the greater portion of this period much more gas escaped into the air than was measured or utilized.

The following tables, taken from the annual reports on Mineral Statistics of the United States Geological Survey, give the annual value of natural gas production in West Virginia from 1889, and also the quantity produced since 1906. The value and production of the sister State of Pennsylvania is also given alongside for comparison:

Year	WEST VIRGINIA 1000 Cubic Feet	Value	PENNSYLVANIA. 1000 Cubic Feet	Value
1882	.....	.....	.....	$ 75,000
1883	.....	.....	.....	200,000
1884	.....	.....	.....	1,100,000
1885	.....	$ 40,000	.....	4,500,000
1886	.....	60,000	.....	9,000,000
1887	.....	120,000	.....	13,749,500
1888	.....	120,000	.....	19,282,375
1889	.....	12,000	.....	11,593,989
1890	.....	5,500	.....	9,551,025
1891	.....	35,000	.....	7,834,016
1892	.....	70,500	.....	7,376,281
1893	.....	123,000	.....	6,488,000
1894	.....	395,000	.....	6,279,000
1895	.....	100,000	.....	5,852,000
1896	.....	640,000	.....	5,528,610
1897	.....	912,528	.....	6,242,543
1898	.....	1,334,023	.....	6,806,742
1899	.....	2,335,864	.....	8,337,210
1900	.....	2,959,032	.....	10,215,412
1901	.....	3,954,472	.....	12,688,161
1902	.....	5,390,181	.....	14,352,183
1903	.....	6,882,359	.....	16,182,834
1904	.....	8,114,249	.....	18,139,914
1905	.....	10,075,804	.....	19,197,336
1906	119,400,392	13,735,343	138,161,385	18,558,245
1907	122,687,236	16,670,962	135,516,015	18,844,156
1908	112,181.278	14,837,130	130,476,237	19,104,944
1909	166,435,092	17,538,565	127,697,104	20,475,207
1910	190,705,869	23,816,553	126,866,729	21,057,211
1911	206,890,576	28,435,907	108,869,296	18,520,796
1912	239,006,682	33,324,475	112,149,855	18,539,672
1913	245,453,985	34,164,820	118,860,269	21,695,845
1914	238,740,162	35,515,329	108,494,387	20,401,295
	1,341,501,272	$261,718,396	1,107,091,277	$397,769,502

For 1915 no reliable statistics are yet available, although the United States Geological Survey estimates of marketed production for West Virginia is two hundred and twenty billion cubic feet, or eighteen billion less than in 1914. The average price of West Virginia natural gas in 1914 was 14.87 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Gasoline From Natural Gas.

The casing head gasoline industry did not begin in the United States until 1904, when Andrew Fasenmyer near Titusville, Pennsylvania, inaugurated the manufacture of gasoline in a crude way, and during the

latter half of that year obtained about 4,000 gallons, by utilizing the gas escaping from a few old oil wells. Other plants were soon afterwards installed at Warren and Tidioute, Pennsylvania, but it was not until 1909 that the industry became important, and not until the year 1911 that the United States Geological Survey began the compilation of statistics relating to the manufacture of gasoline from natural gas. The many millions of gallons of this precious fluid which have escaped into the air along with the vast waste of natural gas in our State from oil wells can only be imagined, but at the present retail price of gasoline, the values thus wasted must have amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars since each 1,000 cubic feet of gas escaping from an oil well would carry away with it from two to four gallons of gasoline, and hence during the period (which covered several years) when over five hundred million cubic feet of casing head gas escaped into the air daily from the oil wells of West Virginia, there would be going into the air also an average of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline daily or more than five hundred and fifty million gallons a year, which at only ten cents a gallon (gasoline is now, January, 1916, retailing at twenty-five cents a gallon) would amount to fifty-five million dollars annually, a value three times greater than that of the wasted gas when valued at ten cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

From 1911 to and including 1913, West Virginia led all the States of the Union in the manufacture of casing head gasoline, but in 1914, Oklahoma captured the pennant and West Virginia retired to second rank in the list of the nine States manufacturing this kind of gasoline, California taking third place, while Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, New York and Colorado came, as to quantity, in the order named. No statistics for the manufacture of casing head gasoline in 1915 are yet available, but there was a large increase in West Virginia, since several of the great gas companies have now installed immense plants for the extraction of gasoline from natural gas before the latter enters the compressing stations on its way to fuel consuming centers. Of course the effective heating power of the natural gas is reduced by the quantity of gasoline thus removed from the natural gas before it enters the compressing stations' lines, and by the small quantities of gasoline condensed and removed from the pipe lines at the numerous "drips", etc., but it still retains, in the Appalachian field at least, an effective heat value for the consumer, slightly exceeding 1,100 B. T. U. per cubic foot of gas, while illuminating gas has 755 B. T. U., water gas 350, and Producer gas from bituminous coal only 155.

The following statistics of casing head gasoline production in West Virginia, compiled from the annual reports of the United States Geological Survey, since 1911, will show the rapid growth of the industry:

Summary of Casing Head Gasoline Production.

Year.	Gas Used		Gasoline Produced		Av'age Yield per 1000 cu. ft.
	Quantity 1000 cu. ft.	Value	Gallons	Value	
1911	1,252,900,600	$ 76,074	3,615,251	$ 258,619	2.92 gallons.
1912	1,972,882,212	163,749	5,318,136	513,116	2.8 gallons.
1913	2,981,119,000	181,337	7,662,493	807,406	2.57 gallons.
1914	3,005,292,000	172,396	9,278,108	691,899	2.58 gallons.
Total	9,212,193,812	$593,556	25,873,988	$2,271,040	2.81 gallons.

Casing Head Gasoline Production by Counties.

County.	No. Plants in Operation				Gasoline Produced			
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1913		1914	
					Quantity Gallons	Value	Quantity Gallons	Value
Brooke	5	7	6	7	711,867	$ 74,242	599,426	$ 49,014
Calhoun	1	1	2	1	*	*	*	*
Clay	....	....	1	....	*	*	.....	.....
Doddridge	....	....	1	3	*	*	172,084	13,452
Hancock	1	3	5	7	301,125	37,471	398,930	35,012
Harrison	2	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
Kanawha	....	....	4	6	144,699	15,908	673,757	46,167
Marion	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
Marshall	1	1	1	....	*	*	.....	.....
Pleasants	13	18	17	17	459,385	41,275	438,709	31,214
Ritchie	7	14	15	15	1,440,531	146,804	1,266,117	95,007
Roane	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	*	*
Tyler	34	40	47	50	3,228,641	344,296	3,687,992	288,337
Wetzel	2	2	4	5	683,437	74,412	1,710,864	105,522
Wirt	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
Wood	4	8	9	6	198,232	21,089	110,729	7,164
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	949,576	51,909	219,500	21,010
Totals	72	97	115	121	7,662,493	$807,406	9,278,108	$691,899

*Included in Miscellaneous.

No statistics of gasoline produced by counties for the years 1911 and 1912 are available.

Carbon Black Industry.

The manufacture of carbon black from natural gas originated in West Virginia and is now practically confined to it, since in no other State can natural gas be produced so cheaply as to warrant its use for this purpose.

In 1914 the United States Geological Survey estimates that nearly twenty-one billion feet of natural gas was used in the manufacture of carbon black at an average price of 2.07 cents per thousand cubic feet. This would seem to be a very wasteful use of the gas since all the hydrogen (about 50 to 60 per cent. of the gas) is lost, with its vast heating power, and also a considerable portion of the carbon. However,

it has heretofore been made largely from gas that would otherwise have escaped into the aid and been totally lost, and hence is to that extent a measure of conservation.

FORESTRY, GAME AND FISH.

J. A. VIQUESNEY, Forest Game and Fish Warden; Belington.

Game and fish laws are older than the State of West Virginia. In the year 1699, more than two hundred years ago, the State of Virginia enacted a law restricting the hunting of deer in certain ways. In chapter 101 of the Virginia code of 1849, may be found considerable legislation concerning certain kinds of game, but it remained for West Virginia, in the year 1869, to enact the first law of any state, protecting all kinds of insectivorous birds. The law remained a dead letter, however, having neither public sentiment favoring it nor special constituted authority to enforce it. In fact the slaughter of our game went ruthlessly on until its final extermination seemed almost certain.

At the request of the sportsmen and nature loving citizens of West Virginia, Governor William M. O. Dawson, in the latter part of the year 1908, appointed a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the legislature of 1909, amending and re-enacting the game and fish laws. This committee drafted a bill, which, with some amendments, was enacted into law by the legislature of 1909.

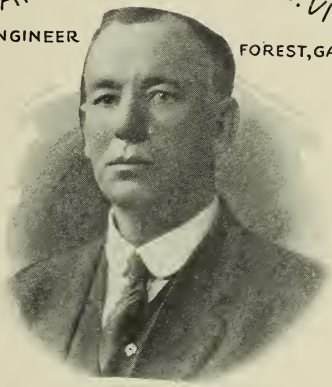
In this law was also included some needed legislation relative to our forests, and their protection from forest fires, that had proved detrimental and destructive to our timber, water supply, game, birds and fish. From the enactment of this law dates the real conservation work in West Virginia on these several subjects. From the first day of July, 1909, when this law became effective, West Virginia has been rapidly changing from the class of backward states in protecting these resources, to the class of progressive states in this respect, and will in the near future be a model state in all this work.

Reducing forest fires, stopping the buying, selling and shipping of game and birds, taking the gun out of the hands of the unnaturalized foreigner, making the dynamiting of fish a felony and various other provisions of the law is fast restoring West Virginia to its primitive attractiveness, and filling its mountains with the wild birds and animals and its streams with fish.

The first fire data collected relative to forest fires in West Virginia was in the year 1908. The report of the West Virginia Conservation Commission shows that 710 fires occurred within the state during that year, with a burned over area of 1,703,850 acres; standing timber burned amounting to 943,515,850 feet, worth at that time $2,903,500. The lumber, tan bark and improvements burned were valued at $490,175. The injury to soil and undergrowth was estimated at $1,703,850, making a grand total of the property destroyed from forest fires for the single year of 1908 $5,997,525.

A. D. WILLIAMS
CHIEF ROAD ENGINEER

J. A. VIQUESNEY
FOREST, GAME & FISH WARDEN



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The loss from forest fires having become so enormous and appalling the legislature of 1909 enacted a law placing this subject under the control of the forest, game and fish warden. In the six years since this law has been enacted we have had less than one-tenth of the loss that occurred in the single year of 1908.

The total number of fires which occurred during the years 1909 and 1910 was 293; number of acres burned over 182,730; value of timber and forest products destroyed $150,927.19; amount expended in extinguishing fires $4,983.28.

The total number of fires in the years 1911 and 1912 was 113; number of acres burned over 65,156; value of timber and forest products destroyed $64,547.49; amount expended in extinguishing same $2,290.02.

The total number of fires in the years 1913 and 1914 was 219; number of acres burned over 71,933; value of timber and forest products destroyed $132,641.25; amount expended in extinguishing same, $4,533.48.

The grand total for the six years since the law was enacted is as follows: total number of fires 675; number of acres burned over 319,817; value of timber and forest products destroyed $348,115.83; amount expended in extinguishing same $11,826.78.

Sufficient money has been saved from this source alone, since the enactment of the forestry law, to pay all expenses of running the entire state government.

Prior to this time there was no organized effort to control forest fires, each property owner endeavoring to keep the fires from burning his own fences and improvements and allowing it to consume all of the forests without hindrance.

It was the general rule to set fire to the forests, it being contended that the burning improved the ground and made better range for the cattle.

While this work of extinguishing fires has been of great benefit, it has been found to be more economical to establish a system to prevent these fires, or at least control and extinguish them in their early stages.

The United States government, under an act known as the "Weeks' Law", has, since the year 1911, been assisting several states in protecting the water sheds of the navigable streams from destruction by forest fires. In order to secure this aid the state must first provide a system of fire control and appropriate sufficient money to make the system effective.

The state of West Virginia took advantage of the aid extended by the national government and by using a part of the money raised from the sale of hunters' licenses during the years 1909 and 1910, on the 16th day of October 1913, entered into a contract with the United States government to cooperate with them in protecting the water sheds of the navigable streams of West Virginia from destructive forest fires, the United States government appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose, and the state agreeing to spend at least a like amount.

The state at once began the construction of look-out stations on high mountain peaks, from which a federal lookout watchman, equipped with field glasses, could command a view for at least fifteen miles in all directions, and by the use of alidades, protractors and maps, could locate

approximately any forest fire that originated in this territory, and with the aid of telephones could notify some one near it and have it extinguished.

Look-out stations and patrol routes have been constructed as the following tables indicate:

Lookout Stations, Elevations, Etc.

Station	County	Elevation
Job Knob	Greenbrier	4,338 feet
Mountain View	Pocahontas	3,198 feet
Signal Knob	Pocahontas	4,200 feet
Briery Knob	Pocahontas	4,534 feet
Laurel Hill	Randolph	3,075 feet
Weiss Knob	Tucker	4,490 feet
McGowan	Tucker	3,354 feet
Potato Hill	Webster	3,350 feet
Bald Knob	Pocahontas	4,800 feet
Pinnacle	Mineral	3,327 feet
Turkey Mountain	Webster	3,887 feet
Sugar Grove Knob	Nicholas	3,158 feet
Tip Top	Preston	3,000 feet

Patrol Routes

Route	County
Back Bone Mountain	Tucker
New Creek Mountain	Grant
Big Spruce	Pocahontas

The timberland owners seeing the great services rendered by the state and national government cooperating in this work, formed an organization in March, 1914, known as the "Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association", believing that they could be more effectual as an organized body in combating forest fires than in an individual capacity. About seven hundred thousand acres of land is represented in this organization and a yearly assessment of one cent per acre is levied on the member land-owners which is used to cooperate with the state and national government in this work, thus forming a triple alliance of state, government and private owners.

The association mentioned above employs a field agent, or forester, who has supervision of the patrolmen employed, and who work in conjunction with the state and government men. The table below gives the name and location of the patrol routes used by the association patrolmen.

Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association Patrol Routes.

Route	County.
Pollock Mountain	Greenbrier
Little Clear Creek	Greenbrier
Fork Mountain	Nicholas

Spruce Mountain	Pocahontas
Turkey Creek	Webster
Gauley River	Webster
Williams River	Webster
Gauley Mountain	Webster
Cheat River	Pocahontas
Smoke House Knob	Pocahontas
Burned Knob	Randolph
Rich Mountain	Randolph
Cheat Mountain	Randolph
Shaver's Fork	Grant

The wasteful methods of the lumbermen, and the destructive forest fires, have rendered almost valueless hundreds of thousands of acres of land that with proper care could have been re-forested and made more valuable than in its virgin condition.

No other question is of more importance than protecting our remaining and cut-over forest areas from fire, and arranging ways and means to re-forest depleted territory.

The lumber industry has been one of great importance to the state of West Virginia, it being estimated that more than twenty billion feet have been cut during the past thirty years. The following table shows the estimated cut during a few of these years:

Year	Feet Board Measure.
1880	180,120,000
1890	301,958,000
1900	778,051,000
1907	1,395,975,000
1909	1,472,942,000

Estimates indicate that there have been during the past ten years at least 25,000 men engaged directly in the lumber operations throughout the State, earning about $15,000,000 each year, and possibly one-half this many more laborers affected by this industry, such as carpenters, salesmen and others who are indirectly furnished employment on account of the lumber industry.

It is further estimated that at least 8,000,000 acres of forest land should be perpetually maintained in West Virginia, which if properly protected from fire, and well cared for, should produce harvests of at least 16,000,000 feet of timber each year, which at $20.00 per thousand feet would produce a yearly gross income of thirty-two million dollars.

The national government has well demonstrated the possibilities of systematic timber growing in its administration of its national forests, and at the present time is acquiring a considerable acreage of cut-over lands in West Virginia, for the purpose of protecting the water sheds of the head waters of navigable streams and to assist the state in a better administration of its forestry work.

The West Virginia legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the rights to the national government to purchase lands in West Virginia for this

purpose, and since that time the following purchase areas have been established and approved:

Purchase Areas.

Counties	Area	Water Shed	Acres.
Hampshire	Potomac	Potomac	1,992
Hardy	Potomac	Potomac	78,686
Pendleton	Shenandoah	Potomac	76,991
Pocahontas	Monongahela	Monongahela	21,754
Preston	Monongahela	Monongahela	57,959
Randolph	Monongahela	Monongahela	352,399
Tucker	Monongahela	Monongahela	250,194
			839,985

Approved For Purchase.

Counties.	Acres.	Price.	Value.
Hampshire	995	$5.50	$ 5,472.50
Hardy	35,410	2.88	102,154.70
Pendleton	18,000	3.49	62,750.00
Pocahontas	.....	....	.....
Preston	.....	....	.....
Randolph	28,087	3.13	87,912.31
Tucker	14,800	2.74	40,500.00
	97,292	$3.07	$298,789.51

The lands are placed under administration as soon as they are approved for purchase and forest guards are appointed to patrol for fires and trespass. During dry seasons, where the hazard from fire is greatly increased, an extra patrolman is appointed for a short period. The forest guards are not employed during winter months. Two forest guards cover land already under government administration.

The total expenditures during the fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, on the "Monongahela Area" were as follows:

General expenses (including building trails, purchase of fire tools, etc.)	$1,000.00
Forest guard hire	802.00
Fighting forest fires	263.43
Total	$2,065.43

The total cost of the fire protection is approximately two cents per acre. Forest guards are employed in building trails, telephone lines, etc., when there is no danger from fire.

Synopsis of Game and Fish Laws.

You cannot hunt, fish or fowl upon the enclosed or improved lands of another, without permission in writing from the owner or his agent.

The carrying of any uncased gun in the woods or fields of this State by any person not having the lawful right to hunt shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the law.

It is a violation to alter or change in any manner, or to borrow, loan, sell or transfer any hunting or fishing license.

It is unlawful to have in your possession, with the intention of transporting same or having transported beyond the limits of the State, any game animals, (except rabbits) game fish or game birds.

It is a felony to chase, pursue, kill or injure any elk, or to chase any deer with dogs.

It is unlawful to hunt, or fish on Sunday.

There is no open season on the following game birds; Hungarian partridge, Reeve's pheasant, English pheasant, Lady Amherst pheasant, Chinese pheasant, caporcailzie or any foreign game bird.

The English sparrow, owls, hawks, eagles, crows and kingfishers may be killed at any time.

It is unlawful to catch or kill any wild non-game birds protected by the laws of this state, or to take or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird, or have same in your possession, except as provided by law.

A fine of $1,000 and a jail sentence may be imposed upon you if you negligently or carelessly wound or kill any human being or live stock while hunting.

You cannot sell or buy any game animals, game birds or game fish.

You cannot shoot or discharge any fire arms in or across any public road, or within four hundred feet of any school house or on the lands of another, or any lawn or orchard or on any pleasure ground or other ground which is directly appurtenant to or within six hundred feet of an occupied dwelling house.

It is unlawful to have in possession, set or maintain anywhere in this state, or on any water subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any seine, trap or device whereby fish may be taken or caught, or to catch any fish except by hook and line, or with trot line the hooks on which are at least two feet apart.

It is unlawful at any time to set any snare or trap on the enclosed or improved lands of another, without the express permission of the owner or tenant of such land. It is unlawful at any time to set or maintain any steel or spring bear trap on the lands of another.

You cannot at any time catch by seine, net, bait trap or snare, of any kind or device, any wild turkey, ruffed grouse, pheasant or quail.

The rabbit, red fox, raccoon, mink and skunk may be killed by the property owner, his bona fide tenant or agent, on his own premises at any time in any way.

You cannot kill more than 12 quail, 6 ruffed grouse, 2 wild turkeys, or 12 squirrels in a day, or more than 96 quail, 25 ruffed grouse, 6 wild turkeys or one hundred squirrels in a season.

You cannot hunt the various birds and animals, or catch any fish except during the respective open seasons which are as follows:

Animals:

Deer, (with horns over four inches long) October 15 to December 1, Squirrel, (gray, black, red and fox) September 16 to December 1, Rabbit, (except as provided above) October 15 to January 1. Red fox, raccoon, mink and skunk (except as noted above) November 1 to January 1.

Birds:

Quail, (Virginia Partridge) November 1 to December 1. Pheasant, (ruffed grouse), wild turkey, October 15 to December 1. Wild duck, goose or brant, October 1 to January 16. Woodcock, October 1 to December 1. Plover, ortolan or sandpiper, September 1 to December 16. Rail, September 1 to December 1. Snipe, October 15 to December 16.

Fish:

Trout or land-lock salmon, April 1 to August 1. Suckers, carp, mullet, red horse, jack-salmon (commonly called jack-fish or white salmon) all species of bass, pike and pickerel, July 1 to April 1, following.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

H. E. Williams, Commissioner.

Offices: State House—First Floor.

The State Department of Agriculture was created by the enactment of House Bill No. 108, passed by the legislature on the 24th day of February, 1911, and now appears as chapter thirty-five of the acts of the legislature of that session. By this law it was made the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to devise means of advancing the agricultural interests of the State, and to promote and encourage—as far as practicable—the organization of such societies as may have for their purpose the improvement and development of agricultural, horticultural and kindred interests. It was also made the duty of the Commissioner to publish and distribute throughout the State such reports, hand-books and bulletins concerning agriculture, horticulture and allied subjects, as in his judgment may be of value and interest to the farmers of the State. The Commissioner is charged with the inducement of capital and immigration, by the dissemination of knowledge relating to the advantages of soil, climate, healthfulness and the markets of West Virginia, and to the resources and industrial opportunities offered. He is given charge of the Museum of the Department of Agriculture, and it is made his duty to collect and preserve therein specimens of agricultural and horticultural and like products. He is given authority to call upon State and county officials for assistance and information and it is made their duty to cooperate with him, upon his request, to the end that the interests and welfare of agriculture may be promoted. It is made his duty to publish, from time to time, hand-books giving the resources of the several counties in the

State, including a description of the varieties of soil and products, both mineral and vegetable, and the adaptability of the different sections of the State to the different branches of agriculture, horticulture and related interests.

Since the creation of this department new laws have been passed creating new duties. The legislature of 1913 created the Crop Pest Commission, of which the Commissioner of Agriculture was a member. The legislature of 1915 abolished this commission and assigned its duties to the Commissioner of Agriculture, but failed, however, to make any appropriation for the enforcement of the crop pest law.

The legislature of 1915 passed a law—commonly known as the live stock sanitary law—which is perhaps one of the most comprehensive, and one of the best laws of its kind, on the statute books of any state in the union. It is now being enforced with good results. The same legislature passed a law known as the pure seed law, that is having good effect on the distribution of seeds for agricultural purposes throughout the State, but it is failing to completely vindicate itself because of some provisions that make it difficult of enforcement. It is hoped that the legislature of 1917 will so amend this law as to make it more easily and more effectively applied.

The most important and most expensive work carried on with reference to the advertisement of the agricultural resources of West Virginia, was the installation of a land show, in the city of Chicago, from which the resources and opportunities of West Virginia were advertised to the widest possible extent, and a great many people—both capitalists and laborers—have become interested in West Virginia through this source.

Another special feature of advertising was the moving picture show, conducted at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a statement of which follows:

On account of the great distance to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it was decided to present the products of West Virginia to the people of the world in the form of a moving picture show. Over 25,000 feet of reel were taken, of West Virginia scenery, farm products, manufacturing establishments, etc., at a total cost, as shown by the Tax Commissioner's audit, of $11,610.79. During the time these exhibits were collected, and included in the same cost, hundreds of feet of film were taken of manufacturing plants and other industries that desired to advertise their wares, from which advertising the state received the sum of $11,603.50, making the total cost to the State for our agricultural exhibit, $7.29, although there are several thousand dollars in advertising film yet to be collected on. This magnificent exhibit has been returned intact to the State and will be used for educational purposes and advertising of West Virginia products throughout the state and nation.

The importance of such advertising can only be determined by the fact that hundreds of our people are being lured away annually by glittering advertisements of conditions in the West and Northwest, of properties, which in fact, are not equal to properties available in West Virginia. For instance: orchard land in Hood River and Winachee valleys is being purchased at prices ranging from one thousand to three thousand dollars per acre; while we have in West Virginia hundreds of thousands

of acres of apple and peach land just as good as that in Hood River and Winachee valleys or anywhere else in the world, which can be bought at prices ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre. Is it not high time that the people of West Virginia began to advertise their agricultural resources and possibilities? Is it not high time for them to realize the advantages they have at home? Is it not high time that capitalists and business men in West Virginia should undertake the development of the agricultural resources of the State in a business way?

The Commissioner of Agriculture, through the State Entomologist, Mr. W. E. Rumsey, of Morgantown, West Virginia, has been able to enforce the nursery inspection feature of the crop pest law, but on account of a lack of appropriation of funds, has been unable to provide orchard inspection for very many of the counties, and where inspection is now being carried on, it is done at the expense of the counties and paid for out of county funds by order of the county court.

The Commissioner has endeavored in every possible way to promote and encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the State. He has caused to be printed and distributed throughout the country a number of hand-books and agricultural bulletins, setting forth the agricultural resources and possibilities of its various counties, for the purpose of advertising the resources of West Virginia, and inducing capital and labor to come in.

Information was furnished direct from the department to 327 farmers desiring locations in the State of West Virginia, and to many hundreds more through agencies and settlers societies. Quite a good many expert truckers and dairymen have located in the state, whose examples have stimulated these industries in many quarters.

A market bureau was organized for the purpose of conducting investigations along the line of securing better and more satisfactory markets for West Virginia products. The bureau saved last summer over $50,000 in the adjustment of freight rates, which opened markets never before available to shippers of peaches and apples. These investigations are being extended to all products of the West Virginia farms.

During the month of March, 1915, after several months of hard fighting by the department and its veterinarians to prevent its introduction, this State had two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease within its borders, one near Wheeling, Ohio county, and the other in Berkeley and Jefferson counties. These outbreaks resulted in a loss of 179 cattle, 180 hogs and 114 sheep and considerable amount of property. The most economical measures of prevention and control of this dread disease at present known to science are to buy up and slaughter all diseased and exposed animals, bury the carcasses in quicklime and disinfect the premises. The work in West Virginia was done very quickly and the resultant loss kept down to a narrow margin—figured beside the enormous losses sustained by our neighboring states, a mere trifle. The cost of maintaining the quarantine, which is still in force, owing to the late outbreaks in Illinois, including property and livestock lost for the year ending December 1st, 1915, was $15,460.92.

Since April 1915, veterinarians of the department have examined and

treated on 629 farms 192 horses, 2036 cattle, 371 sheep, 7082 hogs and 32 human beings. During this period we have treated live stock affected with hydrophobia, tuberculosis, hog cholera, glanders, saracoptic mange, mycotic stomatitis, verminous bronchitis, hemorrhagic septicemia, and blackleg; the human beings treated being affected with saracoptic mange. The department has laid particular stress on cleanliness and disinfection of premises, such as will forever eradicate contagious and infectious disease from the State.

During the years 1914 and 1915, as opportunity permitted, we have accumulated and bound as a commencement for our agricultural library, 2500 volumes. This library will be open to the farmers of the state. Many farmers of Kanawha and adjoining counties are now making use of this reference library.

The work and usefulness of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture is limited only by two things: the energy and ability of the Commissioner of Agriculture and his office force, and the appropriations made by the legislature from time to time.

Agricultural Statistics.

In order that the readers of this Hand Book may realize—if only in a limited way—the agricultural production of West Virginia, the following statistical table is given:

Total number of acres of land in the State	15,374,080
Total acres in farms,	10,026,442
Number of acres improved	5,521,757
Per cent. in farms	65%
Per cent. of farms improved	55%
Per cent. of total area improved	35%
Total number of farms	96,685
Average size of a farm	104 A.
Total value of farm property	$314,759,000
Estimated increase in last five years	60,000,000
Average value per farm, all farm property	3,255
Average value of land per farm	2,755
Average value per acre	26
Estimated present value per acre	30
Total value live stock	41,318,436
Catt'e	15,869,764
Horses	18,583,381
Mules	1,336,760
Hogs	2,087,392
Sheep	3,400,901
Value of live stock not on farms	4,941,574
Value of dairy products estimated	15,000,000
Value of wool	762,247
Eggs and poultry	5,872,193
Per cent. of improved land cultivated	33%
Per cent. total area cultivated	10%
Average improved acres per farm	55%

The most reliable figures obtainable show an actual farm population in this State of 407,039—approximately four people per farm, or one person for each 25 acres of farm land; about one and one-half able bodied men per farm of 104 acres, or about one man for each 70 acres of farm land.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF VARIOUS CROPS, 1915.

Corn	$21,000,000
Wheat	4,212,000
Oats	1,642,000
Hay	14,700,000
Potatoes	3,812,000
Apples (final 1914 crop) 12,400,000 bushels.	
Peaches, (estimated 1915 crop) 2,500,000 bushels.	
Total estimated value of farm and garden crops	$60,000,000

THE STATE ROAD BUREAU.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Chief Road Engineer, University, Morgantown.

Road Legislation.

The first attempt at a general codification of the road laws of West Virginia was made by the legislature of 1872-73, Chapter 180. The legislature at that time attempted to compile into a general code the entire road laws cumulated from the formation of the State and copied from the State of Virginia. At that particular session of the legislature the width of right of way was made thirty feet.

The legislature of 1881, by Chapter 35 and Chapter 36, also, Chapter 14, attempted to and did make some changes and provided for one system of alternate road laws.

The legislature of 1891 provided another system of alternate road laws. Other legislatures at various times have made such changes in the various laws that when they were published in the present confusing form they appeared so contradictory that no one, by reading the code, is able to tell what the present laws are.

Steps leading toward a general system of road legislation and codification of the laws was made by the legislature of 1907, when on the 19th day of February of that year it passed Chapter 60 creating the office of State Highway Inspector. Section five of that chapter provided:

"It shall be the duty of the state highway inspector to consider and report to the governor and to the next regular session of the legislature of this state what changes are required in the laws of West Virginia relating to the construction and maintenance of the public highways of the state to meet the conditions as they exist within the several counties of the state, with the least possible burden upon the people and property of the State; he shall submit to the governor and to the legislature, together with his report, such measure or measures as he may deem necessary and expedient to remedy defects, remove irregularities in our present laws relating to the subject named and give the state a more efficient system of laws relating to the construction and maintenance of the public highways, together with a brief report giving the total number of miles of road in each of the counties, the manner in which money for such purpose is raised and how expended, the manner in which accounts pertaining to the same are reported, the amounts expended annually during the past five years by the various counties of the state for the construction and maintenance of public highways, and with what results as may be shown by their present condition of improvement; he shall make or cause to be made test of materials found within the various counties of the state suitable for road construction, and it is hereby made the duty of the chemical and engineering departments of the West Virginia University to make such tests whenever requested by the highway inspector to do so."

The Board of Agriculture and West Virginia University were requested to co-operate in making tests and investigations of a general nature.

Complying with the authority of that act, Governor W. M. O. Dawson appointed H. E. Williams of Greenbrier County to the office of State Highway Inspector. Mr. Williams entered upon his duties and made a

thorough investigation of the laws in the states of New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Illinois. He published a report to the legislature in 1908 and included the form of thirteen bills, one of which created the State Office of Public Roads.

The State Board of Trade in 1908, at Clarksburg, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to act with the Highway Inspector in preparing legislation. In compliance with this Governor Dawson appointed the commission, which after spending some time reading over the bills proposed by the Highway Inspector, formulated its report, which, in conjunction with that of the State Highway Inspector, was submitted to the legislature.

In his report Mr. Williams said, in part:

"Upon careful examination and upon comparison with the laws of other states it is evident that the road laws of West Virginia need amendments. We have in existence in this State four distinct road laws, the first of which contains general provisions for the building and maintenance of the roads, and the other three are alternate road laws and their adoption requires a vote of the people of the magisterial districts; and in a great many of the counties we find no record in the clerk's office showing which one of these laws is in force in the different districts of the county, while in some of the counties at least three of these laws are now in effect. Only a few days ago a road overseer was in the office trying to find the amount due him as compensation for services, stating that the county clerk had no records to show which one of the road laws is in effect in his district."

If we follow the makers of our code this condition still exists as all the laws ever written are still printed.

Governor W. M. O. Dawson, in submitting his message to the legislature, commenting upon the subject of improved roads and referring to the appointment of the commission, said:

"The subject is one of great importance, and the difficulties are as great as the importance of the subject. We have a very difficult state in which to make and maintain good roads owing to the character of our soil and the hilly and broken condition of the state. There is a wide sentiment in favor of doing something. I have feared that the people would start before they were ready. The amount of money that has been wasted annually upon our highways is very great; in fact, a very large percentage of all the money is wasted. The problem has two phases—plan and means. First, we should not attempt to spend money until we have a thoroughly practical plan which includes efficient, expert superintendence. The making of roads is a profession, almost an art; hence few people are capable of doing it.

"Under the present system, the more money we spend the worse we will be off. Under any other system, not in a high degree practical, the same results would follow to a certain extent. The second phase of the problem is where to get the money. Good roads, like all other good things, cost money. The plan mostly favored is that which has been adopted into our free school system, the combination of state and local funds. Still the question arises, 'Where are we to get the money that the State would furnish?' Any efficient system will provide for maintenance of roads after they are built. We should learn from the railroads that it requires constant attention to keep roads in condition. A defect should be mended as soon as discovered, for here, indeed, 'A stitch in time saves nine.' A good road will soon become a bad one unless it is properly looked after. It is the elements that destroy our roads, more than the wear of the vehicles upon them, and this is especially true in a hilly state like ours. Another serious problem is the proper location. It would not be advisable to spend money upon many of our roads upon their present location. The greater the grade the the greater the wash and wear of the elements."

Bill No. 13, as recommended by Mr. H. E. Williams, was introduced in the legislature of 1909 as Senate Bill No. 140 and as House Bill No. 189. The House bill carried the title, "A Bill to amend and reenact Chapter 43 of the Code of West Virginia of 1906, relating to the construction and maintenance of public roads," which was the purpose and intention of the legislature of 1909. The Senate bill was passed as a substitute for

House Bill 189, and carried the title, "A Bill defining public roads and providing for their regulation, construction, use and maintenance and providing for raising revenue in the counties for the construction and maintenance of public roads and defining the office of State Highway Commissioner of Public Roads, creating the office of county engineer, and prescribing the duties thereof."

On July 1st, 1909, Governor William E. Glasscock appointed Hon. Charles P. Light, of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, as Commissioner of Public Roads. Mr. Light organized the department by selecting Mr. Edward D. Baker of Beverly, Randolph County, as engineer, and Ray C. Teter, of Philippi, Barbour County, as draftsman.

The legislature of 1909 also passed a bill providing for State aid, to consist of a direct state levy of one cent on each one hundred dollars valuation on all property taxed for state purposes, the net earnings of the state penitentiary, over and above the sum of $20,000, and automobile license tax.

This act and the act creating the office of public roads were abolished by the legislature of 1911, by House Bills Nos. 284 and 285, and the funds accruing to the state by reason of the levies, were directed to be disbursed to the several counties. During the years 1911-12 the auditor returned to the counties the sum of $226,523.96, as shown by his biennial report for 1911-12, pages 13-30 and 81. The money was returned to the counties without any restriction being placed upon the mode of expenditure and no one at the present time is able to point to the results of the expenditure of this fund in any part of the state.

State Road Bureau Created.

The legislature of 1913 by Senate Bill No. 84, Chapter 41, created the State Road Bureau which is made up of a Chairman, (who is Chief Road Engineer of the State,) the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and two other persons representing the two greater political parties, appointed by the Governor. On July 8th, 1913, Governor Henry D. Hatfield appointed A. D. Williams, of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, Chief Road Engineer, George D. Chorpening, of Clarksburg, Harrison county, as Republican member, and J. W. Lynch, of Union, Monroe county, as Democratic member.

The State Road Bureau was given authority over all of the public roads of the state and was authorized to assist in preparing plans and specifications, and to perform general work; but the legislature in creating the bureau provided no funds with which to carry out the provisions of the act. The State Board of Control—owing to the Bureau being made a department of the University—appropriated out of the current and contingent fund of the University, a sufficient amount to enable the bureau to organize and to start work in the various counties of the state.

The first effort of the bureau was to compile the road laws that were active and enforceable. These were published in pamphlet form.

Among the duties and important things provided in connection with the act was the creation of a Highway Department at the University, and re-

quiring all road engineers to attend that department for at least ten days. This was the first department of its kind established by legislation in any university of the country, and has so attracted the attention of other educational institutions, that many have sought to copy and have adopted the course given for the bettering of the highway work of their sections of the country.

The first road school was held at the University, February, 1914, with an enrollment of 150 road engineers, citizens and officials. The second school was held December, 1914; enrollment 153; the third school was held January, 1916; enrollment 155.

All of the road schools are made up of a series of lectures given by experts called from different parts of the country. These lectures have done much to focus the attention of the people upon better highway construction and to assist, in a measure, with the work throughout the state.

One of the great needs in solving the tremendous highway problems that confront the people of West Virginia, is trained road builders, because the highway problem in the state is in its infancy. Many good engineers working throughout the state are capable of performing their work in their particular and special lines, but these men—as well as citizens and individuals—have not given the question of highway improvement and maintenance, sufficient study and attention to make them expert or capable of handling the amount of funds that is, and will in the future be, at the disposal of the road officials of the state.

The bringing together once each year of persons connected with the highway work and acquainting them with what has happened and is happening in other parts of the country, permitting an exchange of views and experiences, will in a short time greatly increase the efficiency of all persons engaged in the road work.

"Good Roads Days" were held, by proclamation of the Governor, in the spring of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. These have been very beneficial and much good has resulted from the enthusiasm shown, as well as the efforts put forth, in behalf of better roads on these days.

Extension meetings have been held in many parts of the state in which instruction has been given many road officials.

STATE ROAD BUREAU TABLE

Showing Activities of State Road Bureau for Fiscal Years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

	1914	1915	1916
Miles traveled	28,264	45,698	88,268
Meetings held	293	109	266
Conferences	105	259	328
Instructions given in person	80	253	395
People reached	20,507	35,145	56,145
Traveling expense	$ 1,326.62	$ 1,511.66	$2,082.65 (x)
Salaries		7,498.98	8,884.76
Cost per mile	0505 (A)	.0333	.023(xy)
Per capita	19	.043	.037
Per meeting cost	$ 16.58	$ 14.23	$ 83

Per conference	14.26	5.87	6.35
Value of bridges designed and inspected	87,000.00	192,700.00.	337,000.00
Value of road for which specifications were prepared	1,460,000.00	3,595,000.00	6,250,000.00

NOTE: X 13,000 miles paid for by A. D. Williams and R. L. Morris and 1,200 miles by R. P. Davis.

XY. A total of $355.00 is not included. This makes an actual average cost per mile of .0274 cents.

A. Average cost per mile less M. G. B. Chorpening's expenses .0423 cents.

STATE ROAD BUREAU.

Showing the Aggregate of Letters Written, Pamphlets Mailed and Opinions Rendered for the Fiscal years 1914-15-16.

	Number of Letters Written	Number of Pamphlets issued	Number of Opinions Rendered
In 1914	5,460	4,950	4,560
1915	8,205	15,650	6,850
1916	20,300	16,450	12,240
	33965	37,050	23,650

The State Road Bureau has prepared the following reports and bulletins, that are furnished free to the citizens of the state:

BULLETINS ISSUED AND PREPARED.

The following bulletins have been prepared and are available for distribution except Nos. 11, 18, 21, and 22.

No. 1—Compilation of Road Laws of State, by A. D. Williams, 1913.

No. 2—List of Road Officials of the State, by A. D. Williams, 1914.

No. 3—Road Drag, by A. D. Williams, 1914.

No. 4—Prison Labor, by A. D. Williams, 1914.

No. 5—Earth and Sand Clay Roads, by A. D. Williams, 1914.

No. 6—Same as Bulletin 14, of University, program of Road School 1914.

No. 7—Study of West Virginia Sands, by Blake Taylor, Davis and Williams, 1914.

No. 8—General specifications for superstructures of steel highway bridges, by R. P. Davis, Ph. D., 1914.

No. 9—General specifications for superstructures of concrete bridges, by R. P. Davis, Ph. D., 1914.

No. 10—General specfiifications for substructures of bridges, by R. P. Davis, Ph. D., 1914.

No. 11—The testing of Road Materials, and Laboratory Report, by R. R. Feller and A. D. Williams, 1914. (Not printed.)

No. 12—General contract and specifications for highway construction, by A. D. Williams, 1914.

No. 13—Contract and specifications for water-bound and bituminous macadam roads, by A. D. Williams, 1914.

No. 14—Contract and specifications for concrete roads, by A. D.Williams, 1914.

No. 15—Contract and specifications for brick roads, by A. D. Williams, 1914.

No. 16—Plans for Culverts and Drains, by A. D. Williams and R. P. Davis, 1914. (Advance sheets printed.)

No. 17—Rules for Surveys, Prison Camps, etc., by A. D. Williams, 1915.

No. 18—Report of Road School, 1914, by C. C. Gill, Reporter, Part 11-1915 Report. (Not printed.)

No. 19—Annual Report 1914.

No. 20—Program Road School, December 1914.

No. 21—Second Annual Report 1915. (Not printed.)

No. 22—Road Bonds. (Not printed.)

No. 23—Program Road School, January 1916.

No. 24—Third Annual Report 1916. (Not printed.)

The information contained in these reports and bulletins has done much to systematize the road and bridge work of the state.

The Chief Road Engineer has furnished statistics and information to the engineers and officials in various parts of the state and assisted in preparing standard plans and specifications covering tarvia, macadam, asphaltic, concrete, and brick road construction.

Through the efforts of the Chief Road Engineer the type of bonds has been changed from sinking fund to serial, affecting a saving of more than $3,000,000 to the tax payers of the districts which have voted bonds since his efforts were put forth in this work.

Further information on this subject is found in bulletin No. 22. There should be some more legislation on the kind, type and manner of handling bonds.

Laboratory.

Since the creation of the Road Bureau and the establishment of the highway laboratory, there have been made:

104 Stone Tests	10 Slag Tests
86 Sand Tests	28 Cement Tests
24 Clay and Shale Tests	38 Brick Tests.

The saving that has been and can be effected to the tax payers of the state through the results of the investigation of various road materials can be demonstrated by making comparisons of cost of pieces of road where materials have been found near the road and where materials have been brought from long distances. A fair example is to be found in Marshall county, on the road leading from Wheeling to Fairmont, known as the Fairmont Pike. The difference in the bids upon this particular road before and after testing materials in the laboratory (which proved that available materials were near the road) resulted in approximately $3,000.00 on each seven miles of the road. The value of any particular piece of stone in road construction can only be estimated through a comparative test. To make use of any class of road material without first making tests is an unscientific and unsafe practice, and such construction should not be permitted with as large a quantity of funds as is now used in the construction of a mile of improved road. The best material obtainable will not give better results than the funds expended should produce. Therefore the importance of careful investigation of

these materials cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is a tendency on the part of various commercial organizations to have materials used that are not adapted to the local conditions. This also should be brought under the direction and control of an experienced laboratoryman, and his findings published, so as to make available this information for the various counties. Many thousands of dollars are now being wasted by the use of improper methods, improper use, in some cases, and lack of use of available materials for want of local investigation, and in this capacity the Road Bureau can be of vast service.

Brick.

There are valuable deposits of brick and shale within the state that are not being utilized as they should be, owing to a lack of research work having been done. Some work has been done along this particular line. The Parkersburg Shale Brick Company, the Suburban Brick Company, the Morgantown Brick Company, the Jane Lew Brick Company, the Elkins Brick Company and other brick companies scattered throughout the state have been benefited by research and investigation made by the laboratory department of the Road Bureau. The department needs additional equipment and the university library should be supplied with various publications and periodicals bearing upon the subject of ceramics and brick making. It is recommended that the library procure—before the sets are exhausted,—a complete set of the proceedings of the American Ceramics Association.

Sand Test.

Investigation in the Road Bureau laboratory has revealed the fact that much of the inferior concrete which is found throughout the country is due more to the sand that is used than to the cement. To remedy this condition, investigations have and are being made of the sand deposits throughout the state. A progress bulletin No. 7 has been published, conveying information upon this subject, and is obtainable for any citizen who asks for it. No concrete work should be done without knowing the behavior of the materials used therein and comparative tests of these materials are necessary to obtain this knowledge. The Road Bureau laboratory has demonstrated its worth in calling attention to these needs and in supplying information that will save many thousand of dollars by increasing the life of the structures and the efficiency of the work.

Bituminous and Asphaltic Material.

The department has made little or no test of this kind, owing to lack of material and equipment, but with the expenditures of funds that are now provided throughout the state, it will be necessary to supply the department with an equipment for carrying out this type of test. A complete equipment such as will be needed will cost approximately $2,000. In addition to this the department needs a standard brick rattler, equipped with motor drive, that will cost approximately $500.00, and a set of experimental brick kilns, costing about $3,500.00. The cement laboratory

needs some additional equipment and the general laboratory needs some supplies. Approximately, a total of $8,500.00 is needed to equip the laboratory so as to make the necessary tests with reasonable dispatch and to properly safeguard the people's interests.

Prison Labor.

The report of the warden, covering expenditures for prison camps, and the following tables showing the expenditures, or analysis of expenditures, for camps number two and three, give the distribution of cost for each camp which furnishes valuable information for comparison:

Comparisons and Analysis of Cost of Prison Camps.
July 1st, 1915 to July 1st, 1916.

	Camp No. 2	Camp No. 3
Guard Salaries	$ 1,250.00	$ 1,250.00
Merchandise and Supplies	3,704.09	3,737.99
Transportation of Prisoners, etc.	530.71	349.55
Expense recapturing Prisoners	132.17	7.50
Total Cost for Period	5,616.95	5,345.04
Total Days Labor	5,047.65	6,045.12
Average No. Men in Camp	20	25
Average No. Days Work Per Man	253.38	241.80
Average Cost per Day for Guards	.24764	.20678
Average cost per day Merchandise & Supplies	.73383	.61836
Average cost per day Transportation	.10514	.05782
Average cost per day recapturing Prisoners	.02618	.00124
Total Average Cost per Day	1.11279	.88420
Total Cost paid by County	3,785.74	4,533.84
Difference Paid by State (Aid)	1,831.21	811.20
Percentage of Guard Cost	22%	23.4%
Percentage of Merchandise and Supplies	66%	70%
Percentage Transportation	9.5%	6.586%
Recapturing Cost Percentage	2.5%	.014
Total possible working days	313	313
Percentage of days worked	80.9%	77.2%
Possible earning if full time was made	4,695.00	5,868.75

Besides these, more than 140,000 days' labor have been performed by county prisoners in the two fiscal years just past.

Federal Aid.

Congress has recently appropriated $75,000,000, covering a period of five years distribution. Of this amount West Virginia will receive approximately $800,000. The apportionment for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1917, is $53,270.46. The requirements of the bill necessitate the state putting up an equal amount. Rules and regulations covering the expenditures, under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, are in process of preparation. This bill is a step toward national standards in road construction and maintenance, and will necessitate some legislation on the part of West Virginia to meet the demands of the Federal statute.

It is an attempt at national partnership with the states in road development. The spirit of the law should be carried out in the state in connection with the counties.

State Road Map.

Scarcely a day passes that calls are not made upon some state official for a state road map showing the routes that can be traveled through the state. Such a map should be prepared so as to be available as a progress map of the state and counties, so that a record can be kept of the road improvements throughout the state from year to year, and the information so compiled as to be available. The cost of preparing such a map will be approximately $5,000.00 but as an advertisement to the state and a convenience to people it will be a worthy investment.

Large Responsibility.

Approximately $10,000,000.00 of the funds provided have not been expended and in the expenditure of these funds great responsibility rests upon the road officials in all departments of state and county government. The best talent, supervision and energy are demanded, in order to get proper results from the money expended. Since the creation of the State Road Bureau the road movement in the state has grown so rapidly that the most enthusiastic advocate can scarcely believe or realize the results. But herein lies danger as well as demand. The department cannot serve the people as fully as they need to be served, with the small appropriation available at the present time. They are, to say the least, going wildly at the work they have undertaken. Counties and districts are dashing into large expenditures of funds without first making a survey or investigation of available materials, which will occasion waste of time, energy and funds before they find themselves as they should, and become adjusted to the proper demands of each county. Competent, experienced highway engineers are not always available and when available are not always employed. Every engineer is not a competent highway builder and in a failure to understand this, the people are not being protected as they should. Material should be tested before the work is undertaken in any community. Surveys, investigations, plans, maps, etc., should be prepared and consultation given by the best trained and most experienced engineers procurable, if the best possible results are to be obtained. To do this will require more force than the department can now command, but the work accomplished so far justifies many times the expenditure that has been made in the development of the department to this stage, and with proper support, much more can be accomplished by the department being expanded so as to meet the great demands now being made from all parts of the state.

The problem of good roads in West Virginia is one of the most important and one of the greatest questions confronting the people of the State. It demands the best talent, skill and energy obtainable in legislative, administrative and executive capacities. Failure on the part of either will be detrimental to the interests of the people of the State.

Legislator, executive, commissioner, engineer, superintendent and supervisor must join hands and put forth their best efforts to meet the demands of the State on the subject of improved roads

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Statement Showing Number of Miles of New Road Made or Provided for in the Various West Virginia Counties During the Fiscal Years 1914-15 and 1916, and Road Bonds Voted.

Barbour—Four miles of brick, eighteen miles of macadam and thirty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 11, 1916, Barker District, $130,000.

Berkeley—One hundred miles of macadam and one hundred and twenty miles of improved earth.

Braxton—Three miles of improved earth.

Brooke—Thirty-nine and seven-tenth miles of brick and sixty-five and one-half miles of macadam.

Bonds voted June 20, 1916, $800,000.

Cabell—Forty miles of brick.

Bonds voted May 27, 1911, $300,000; May 29, 1915, $600,000.

Clay—Three miles of improved earth.

Doddridge—Six miles of macadam, thirty-seven and a half miles of brick, concrete and asphalt.

Bonds voted May 3, 1916, Grant District, $175,000; May 7, 1916, West Union District, $200,000.

Fayette—Seventy-five miles of brick, concrete and asphalt, ten miles of macadam and six miles of tarvia.

Bonds voted May 23, 1916, Fayetteville District, $600,000; Falls District, $175,000; Nuttal District, $100,000; Kanawha District, $350,000; June 13, 1916, Sewell Mountain District, $175,000.

Grant—Twenty-five miles of improved earth.

Greenbrier—Thirty-eight miles of macadam and forty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 8, 1916, White Sulphur District, $90,000; April 15, 1916, Lewisburg District, $153,000.

Hancock—Thirty-five miles of brick, four miles of macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted October 7, 1911, Grant District, $125,000; November 5, 1912, Butler District, $125,000; May 23, 1914, Clay District, $40,000; March 25, 1916, Poe District, $50,000; May 6, 1916, Clay District, $40,000; May 6, 1916, Grant District, $125,000.

Harrison—Sixteen miles of brick, eighteen miles of tarvia macadam, ten miles of concrete, three miles of warrenite and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted June 15, 1916, Clay District, $300,000.

Jackson—One-half a mile of concrete and two miles of gravel.

Jefferson—Two hundred and eighty-two miles of macadam.

Kanawha—Fifty-two miles of brick, asphalt and macadam.

Bonds voted May 29, 1915, as follows Poca District, $25,000; Union District, $50,000; Jefferson District, $90,000; Malden District, $45,000;

Charleston District, $80,000; Loudon District, $85,000; May 31, 1916, Big Sandy District, $170,000.

Lewis—Five miles of brick.

Lincoln—Ten miles of improved earth.

Logan—Four miles of brick, sixty-eight miles of improved earth and three miles of concrete.

Bonds voted April 22, 1916, Logan District, $200,000.

Marion—Sixty-three miles of brick, concrete, warrenite, asphaltic macadam, and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted May 27, 1913, Fairmont District, $400,000; June, 1913, Mannington District, $300,000; June 21, 1915, Fairmont District, $100,000; April 26, 1916, Lincoln District, $650,000.

Marshall—Eleven miles of brick and fifty miles of macadam.

Bonds voted November 5, 1912, Union District, $150,000.

Mason—Five miles of improved earth.

Mercer—One hundred miles of macadam and improved earth.

Bonds voted December 30, 1913, $500,000; May 15, 1915, $350,000.

Mineral—Thirty-five miles of concrete, brick and macadam.

Bonds voted June 24, 1916, New Creek District, $200,000; Piedmont District, $85,000.

Mingo—Ten miles of brick and macadam.

Monongalia—Twenty miles of brick, concrete and tar macadam.

Bonds voted September 18, 1915, Morgan District, $300,000.

Monroe—Ten miles of broken stone.

Morgan—Twenty miles of improved earth and one mile of macadam.

McDowell—Ten miles of macadam and ninety-five miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted March 8, 1915, Big Creek District, $165,000; Sandy River District, $293,000.

Nicholas—Ten miles of improved earth.

Ohio—Twenty miles of brick, one hundred and eighty-four miles of macadam and thirty-eight miles of improved earth.

Pendleton—Five miles of improved earth.

Pleasants—Five miles of concrete and one mile of gravel.

Bonds voted December 16, 1913, Washington District, $60,000.

Pocahontas—Seventeen miles of macadam and twenty miles of improved earth.

Preston—Two miles of brick, forty miles of concrete and macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted December 7, 1915, Portland District, $280,000; January 25, 1916, Kingwood District, $164,000.

Raleigh—One hundred and sixty-five miles of brick, asphalt, concrete and macadam, and sixteen miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 1, 1916, as follows: Town District, $300,000; Trap Hill District, $135,000; Shady Spring District, $190,000; Slab Fork District, $210,000.

Randolph—Five miles of concrete and fourteen miles of macadam.

Bonds voted March 25, 1916, Leadsville District, $220,000.

Ritchie—Seventeen miles of concrete.

Bonds voted May 23, 1916, Clay District, $240,000.

Roane—Fifty-one miles of brick and concrete and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 8, 1916, Spencer District, $240,000; May 23, 1916, Walton District, $208,000.

Summers—Twenty-six miles of concrete, asphalt and macadam, and twenty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted August 28, 1915, Talcott District, $100,000; Greenbrier District, $150,000.

Taylor—Fifty miles of improved earth.

Tucker—Sixty miles of improved earth

Tyler—One hundred and ten miles of improved earth.

Upshur—Fifty miles of improved earth.

Wayne—Four miles of brick and fifty miles of improved earth.

Webster—Twenty-eight miles of improved earth.

Wetzel—One hundred and thirty miles of improved earth and sixteen miles of brick and concrete.

Bonds voted June 12, 1913, Grant District, $150,000; April 15, 1916, Church District, $240,000.

Wirt—Fifty miles of improved earth.

Wood—Forty-four miles of brick and concrete, ten miles of macadam and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted February 21, 1911, Parkersburg District, $180,000; March 10, 1914, Williams District, $70,000; May 7, 1914, Clay District, $40,000; January 24, 1916, Lubeck District, $100,000; May 2, 1916, Tygart District, $70,000.

Wyoming—Bonds voted August 28, 1915, $550,000.

Recapitulation of Roads Built.

Six hundred miles of brick and concrete; 932 miles of macadam and asphalt; 1,773 miles of improved earth. Total, 3,305 miles.

Roads improved prior to 1913, in miles, 571. Net increase 2,734 miles.

Total of road bonds voted, as shown by the above statement, $12,438,500.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Offices: State House—Second Floor.

The Bureau of Labor was created by an act of the Legislature in the session of 1889, Chapter 15. That act provided that the governor should, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a competent person, identified with the labor interests of the state, to be Commissioner of Labor, who should hold his office from the first day of June, 1889, for a term of four years. The act also provided that the office of Commissioner of Labor should be established in the capitol at Charleston, but by permission, the office was maintained in Wheeling until the present Commissioner of Labor took charge, on June 1st, 1914, when offices were provided in the capitol building. Owing to the growth in the number of industries throughout the state, which come under the jurisdiction of the department, the law was amended at the session of 1915, and two factory inspectors and a chief clerk were added to the department.

Industrial Notes.

The largest factory in the United States, for the manufacture of axes, is located at Charleston, Kanawha county, and employs one thousand people.

The largest factory in the United States for the manufacture of plumbers' sanitary supplies is at Morgantown, Monongalia county, and has five hundred employes.

There are fifty glass factories in West Virginia, the largest of which is located at Fairmont, Marion county, and employs one thousand people.

The largest factory in the United States for the manufacture of glass bottles is located at Clarksburg, Harrison county, and has four hundred employes.

There are three hundred and ninety lumber companies operating in the State.

The largest tannery in the United States is located at Richwood, Nicholas county, and employs three hundred men.

There are four hundred and eighty-one local labors unions in West Virginia, the aggregate membership of which is approximately sixty-five thousand.

The two factory inspectors, appointed by the Commissioner of Labor, in 1915, inspected eight hundred and sixty-two factories.

Children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years are required by law to have a permit to work while schools are in session; children under fourteen years of age are required to have a permit at all times.

Eight hours is a day's work for all laborers and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State.

In connection with the Bureau of Labor there is a free public employment bureau, maintained by the State.

Department of Weights and Measures.

The Commissioner of Labor is *ex officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures, without extra compensation.

The director of the physical laboratory of the West Virginia University, by virtue of his appointment to that position by the state board of regents, becomes the Assistant Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Two State Inspector have been appointed by the Commissioner under the Act of 1915.

Each county is to have a Sealer of Weights and Measures, appointed by the county court, and each city of 25,000 population is also to have a sealer.

Legal Weights and Measures.

A bushel of the respective articles hereinafter mentioned shall be the amount of weight, avoirdupois, viz.:

Apples (green)	50	Salt (fine)	50
Apples (dried)	24	Sorghum	57
Barley	48	Timothy seed	45
Beans (dry and shelled)	60	Tomatoes	56
Beans, Castor	46	Wheat	60
Bran	20	Hungarian grass seed	50
Broom corn seed	57	Corn (ear dry)	68
Blueberries	42	Corn (ear green)	72
Blue grass seed	14	Corn (shelled)	56
Buckwheat	52	Corn meal	48
Carrots	50	Cranberries	36
Clover seed	60	Cucumbers (green)	50
Charcoal	20	Currants	40
Coal	80	Flaxseed	56
Coke	40	Hempseed	44
Peas (dry)	60	Gooseberries	40
Peaches	48	Lime	70
Peaches (dried)	33	Malt	34
Potatoes (Irish)	60	Millet	50
Potatoes (Sweet)	50	Nuts (hickory)	50
Rape seed	50	Oats	32
Red top grass seed	14	Onions	55
Rye	56	Orchard grass seed	14
Salt (coarse)	70	Parsnips	42

One barrel of flour shall contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

One barrel of lime shall contain two hundred pounds.

The standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and produce shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distension of its parts: Diameter of head inside of staves, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, inside measurements, twenty-six inches; the outside bilge or circumference not less than sixty-four inches; and the thickness of staves not more than four-tenths of an inch; *provided*, that any barrel of a different form having the same distance between heads and a capacity of seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches shall be a standard barrel.

Legal Holidays.

New Years Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Christmas Day, any National or State Election Day, and all days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as days of Thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of business; and when either of said days falls on Sunday, then it shall be lawful to observe the following Monday as such holiday.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

While the term "State Library" is, in West Virginia, officially applied to the law library of the supreme court, the collection of books in the department of archives and history really performs the functions of a state library as that designation is used in most of the other states of the union. The library of the department contains upward of 70,000 books and pamphlets. It is a depository library for United State government publications from all over the country and from foreign governments.

During the last three years much attention has been given to the classification and cataloguing of the material in the library. The working force of the department has in hand the preparation of two card catalogues the purpose of which is ultimately to render the entire collection of books and other printed matter at all times readily available. One of these card catalogues deals with the general collection of books, and the other is devoted to that section of the work recently organized as a legislative reference library. Much valuable material from many sources has been accumulated in this special library, and the two catalogues now contain upward of 75,000 cards.

The records of the department show that during a six months period in 1915 the reference workers received and answered 995 applications for information about various subjects. The requests for such information have come from state officials, from other states, from politicians of different parties, from municipalities and officials, from corporations and from individuals. Many of them have required more or less extended investigation and research.

The old idea of a library was a place in which books and papers were gathered and "preserved" on shelves—a decent burial place for dead printed matter. The modern library is a place where a force of trained workers is employed in the task of vitalizing the material that is in the printed page by putting information gathered from many sources promptly into the hands of people who have need of that particular information. The library of the department is being equipped as rapidly as possible for that sort of service.

The department is also charged with the duty of maintaining the state museum and historical collections, material illustrating the early life and social and industrial development of the people of West Virginia, In these growing collections are many objects of great historical interest,

and they attract the attention of many visitors to the capital of the state. In its collection of files of old newspapers the department has one of the most important original sources of material for the student of history, and the co-operation of citizens in all parts of the state is solicited in the work of obtaining desirable additions to these collections.

PART IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:

Representatives in Congress.

Officers and Members of the State Senate.

Standing Committees.

Officers and Members of the House of Delegates.

Standing Committees.

Joint Rules of the Two Houses.

Rules of the Senate.

Rules of the House of Delegates.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:

Supreme Court of the United States.

Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit.

United States District Courts of West Virginia.

Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

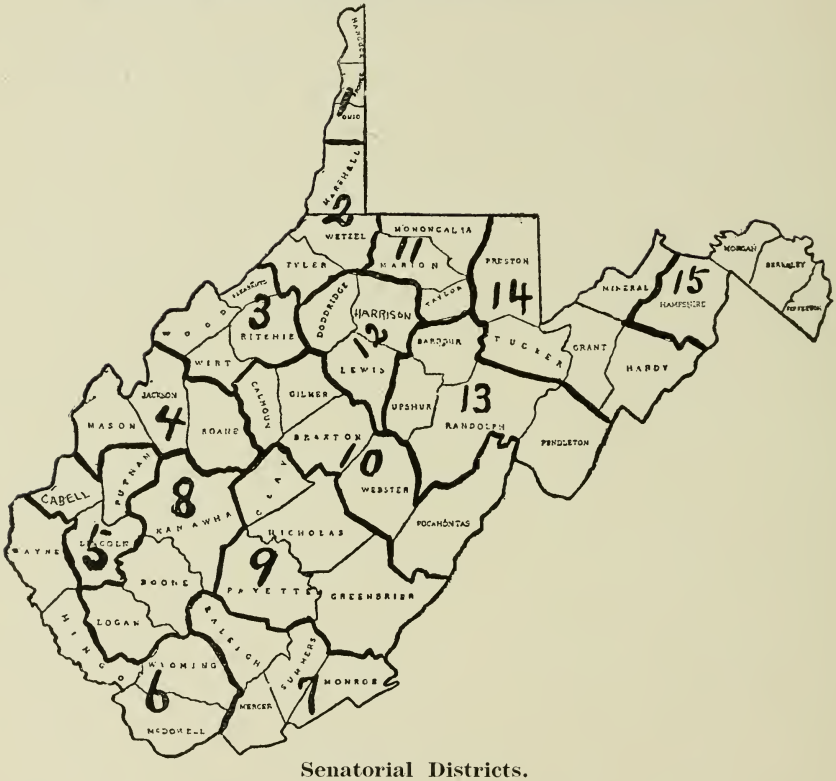
Rules of Practice in that Court.

Statute, Orders and Rules Relating to Admission to Practice Law.

Circuit Courts, with Commencement of Terms.

Intermediate and Criminal Courts.

MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.



Senatorial Districts.

First—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio.

Second—Marshall,, Tyler and Wetzel.

Third—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood.

Fourth—Jackson, Mason and Roane.

Fifth—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam.

Sixth—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming.

Seventh—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers.

Eighth—Boone Kanawha and Logan.

Ninth—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas.

Tenth—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster.

Eleventh—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor.

Twelfth—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis.

Thirteenth—Barbour, Pendleton Randolph and Upshur.

Fourteenth—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker.

Fifteenth—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

West Virginia in Congress.

SENATORS.

Nathan Goff, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County.
Term expires March 4, 1919.
William E. Chilton, Democrat; Charleston, Kanawha County.
Term expires March 4, 1917.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—M. M. Neeley, Democrat; Fairmont, Marion County.
Second District—George M. Bowers, Republican; Martinsburg, Berkeley County.
Third District—Adam B. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston, Kanawha County.
Fourth District—Hunter H. Moss, Jr.,† Republican; Parkersburg, Wood County.
Fifth District—Edward Cooper, Republican; Bramwell, Mercer County.
At Large—Howard Sutherland, Republican; Elkins, Randolph County.
Terms expire March 4, 1917.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of West Virginia convenes in regular session in the state capitol, at Charleston, on the second Wednesday in January in the odd numbered years.

The Senate consists of thirty members, one-half of whom are elected at each biennial election for the term of four years. The House of Delegates consists of eighty-six* members, who are also elected biennially. Each county has its representation. There are no delegate districts.

Members of the Legislature receive a compensation of four dollars per day during the session, (Sundays included) with mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile.

At the opening of each regular session the Senate proceeds to the election of a President, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper; the House of Delegates to the election of a Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.

The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates each receives two dollars per day in addition to his allowance as a member. The Clerks of the two houses receive ten dollars per day each, with an

†Died July 15, 1916; successor to be elected at general election in November.
* Under the new apportionment act the House of Delegates will consist of ninety-four members. (See Acts 1915, p. 270.)

extension of time, by resolution, to enable them to complete the work of the session by the proper arranging, labeling and filing of all papers, indexing the corrected journals and getting out the advance and regular editions of the acts. The Sergeants-at-Arms of the two houses receive five dollars per day; the Doorkeepers four dollars. Assistant clerks—authorized by a law that is usually supplemented by resolutions—are appointed by the Clerks of each house, and receive six dollars per day. Under similar authorization committee clerks are appointed by the presiding officers of each house and receive four dollars per day; mail and banking and journal pages three dollars, floor pages two dollars, and cloak room keepers three dollars. The appointment of other employees can only be authorized by resolutions designating the employment and the amount of compensation to be paid.

ROSTER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1915.

Following is an official list of the names, together with the post office address, of the officers and members of the Legislature of 1915—thirty-second regular session—which convened in the city of Charleston on the second Wednesday in January, that being the 13th day of the month; also of the standing committees of each house. The last named Senator in each senatorial district is the hold over Senator.

Officers and Members of the Senate.

OFFICERS

President—E. T. England, Republican; Logan, Logan County.
Clerk—John T. Harris, Republican; Parkersburg, Wood County.
Chief Assistant—Homer Gray, Republican; Wheeling, Ohio County.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Will E. Long, Republican; Middlebourne, Tyler County.
Doorkeeper—Jack Smith, Republican; Huntington, Cabell County.

MEMBERS.

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio counties.
Oliver S. Marshall, Republican; New Cumberland, Hancock County.
Ben L. Rosenbloom, Republican; Wheeling, Ohio County.
Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel counties.
Dr. A. E. McCuskey, Democrat; Pine Grove, Wetzel County.
W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne, Tyler County.
Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood counties.
Joseph Gray, Republican; Elizabeth, Wirt County.
Robert L. Gregory, Republican; Parkersburg, Wood County.
Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane counties.
R. A. Blessing, Republican; Point Pleasant, Mason County.
Warren Miller, Republican; Ripley, Jackson county.
Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam counties.
R. Dennis Steed, Republican; Hamlin, Lincoln County.
W. P. McAboy, Republican; Huntington, Cabell County.

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming counties.
James A. Strother, Republican; Welch, McDowell County.
Wells Goodykoontz, Republican; Williamson, Mingo County.
Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers counties.
C. C. Coalter, Republican; Hinton, Summers County.
W. P. Hawley, Republican; Bluefield, Mercer County.
Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan counties.
E. T. England, Republican; Logan, Logan County.
Dr. Martin V. Godbey, Republican; Charleston, Kanawha County.
Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas counties.
Dr. James McClung, Republican; Richwood, Nicholas County.
Dr. Gory Hogg, Democrat; Harvey, Fayette County.
Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster counties.
Fred L. Fox, Democrat; Sutton, Braxton County.
E. H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs, Webster County.
Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor counties.
John L. Hatfield, Democrat; Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Scott C. Lowe, Democrat; Fairmont, Marion County.
Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis counties.
George E. White, Republican; Weston, Lewis County.
Roy E. Parrish, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County.
Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur counties.
N. G. Keim, Republican; Elkins, Randolph County.
Richard E. Talbott, Democrat; Philippi, Barbour County.
Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker counties.
A. Bliss McCrum, Republican; Kingwood, Preston County.
S. O. Billings, Republican; Parsons, Tucker County.
Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan counties.
G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney, Hampshire County.
Frank Beckwith, Democrat; Charles Town, Jefferson County.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	21
Democrats	9

Standing Committees of the Senate.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Marshall (*Chairman*), White, Rosenbloom, Billings, McCrum, Coalter, Strother, Lowe and Morton.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs. White (*Chairman*), Goodykoontz, Steed, Miller, McCrum, Carter, Gregory, Blessing, Marshall, Morton and Beckwith.

ON FINANCE.

Messrs. Goodykoontz (*Chairman*), Keim, Parrish, McAboy, Gray, McClung, Miller, Godbey, Hawley, Talbott and Hatfield.

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Gray (*Chairman*), Rosenbloom, Steed, Billings, Hawley, Blessing, McClung, Morton and McCuskey.

ON COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Carter (*Chairman*), Marshall, Parrish, McAboy, Godbey, Rosenbloom, Billings, Hogg and Lowe.

ON ROADS AND NAVIGATION.

Messrs. McCrum (*Chairman*), Blessing, Coalter, White, Billings, Miller, Hawley, Morton and Hogg.

ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Rosenbloom (*Chairman*), McAboy, Gray, Parrish, Hawley, Goodykoontz, Strother, Hogg and Fox.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

Messrs. Marshall (*Chairman*), Steed, Strother, Coalter, McClung, Keim, Parrish, Hatfield and Hogg.

ON PENITENTIARY.

Messrs. Carter (*Chairman*), White, Rosenbloom, Coalter, McClung, Keim, Billings, Fox and Talbott.

ON RAILROADS.

Messrs. Godbey (*Chairman*), Carter, Gregory, Steed, Gray, Goodykoontz, Keim, Fox and Hatfield.

ON MILITIA.

Messrs. McClung (*Chairman*), McCrum. Godbey, Steed, Hawley, Billings, Coalter, Lowe and Beckwith.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Messrs. Coalter (*Chairman*), Strother, White, Hawley, Carter, McClung, Billings, Hogg and Lowe.

ON INSURANCE.

Messrs. Keim (*Chairman*), Gray, Gregory, Strother, McCrum, Hawley, Marshall, Hatfield and Kump.

ON IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Miller (*Chairman*), Parrish, Gray, Godbey, Keim, Billings, White, Fox and Kump.

ON MINES AND MINING.

Messrs. Steed (*Chairman*), Goodykoontz, Godbey, Carter, Billings, McAboy, Gregory, Talbott and Lowe.

ON MEDICINE AND SANITATION.

Messrs. McClung (*Chairman*), Gray, Godbey, Rosenbloom, Marshall, Billings, Blessing, Strother, McCuskey and Hogg.

ON LABOR.

Messrs. Blessing (Chairman), Carter, Gregory, Keim, McCrum, Rosenbloom, Gray, Kump and Talbott.

ON CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Strother (*Chairman*), McCrum, Blessing, Keim, White, Marshall, Coalter, Beckwith and Talbott.

ON FORFEITED, DELINQUENT AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS.

Messrs. Billings (*Chairman*), Rosenbloom, Goodykoontz, Blessing, McCrum, Marshall, Hawley, Morton and McCuskey.

ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

Messrs. McAboy (*Chairman*), Blessing, Hawley, Coalter, Parrish, Billings, Miller, Morton and Beckwith.

ON RULES.

Mr. President (*Chairman*), Messrs. Goodykoontz, Gregory, Miller and Fox.

ON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Messrs. Hawley (Chairman), McAboy, Parrish, White, Rosenbloom, Miller, Coalter, Lowe and Kump.

TO EXAMINE CLERK'S OFFICE.

Messrs. Strother (*Chairman*), Marshall and Fox.

ON PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE.

Messrs. McAboy (*Chairman*), Carter, Gray, Miller, Steed, White, McClung, Hatfield and McCuskey.

ON FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION.

Messrs. Gregory (*Chairman*), Godbey, McCrum, Steed, McAboy, Carter, Goodykoontz, McClung, Keim, Kump and McCuskey.

ON THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

Messrs. Gregory (*Chairman*), McCrum, Blessing, Miller, Goodykoontz, Marshall, Carter, Beckwith and Lowe.

ON REDISTRICTING.

Messrs. Parrish (*Chairman*), Gregory, McCrum, Godbey, Rosenbloom, Goodykoontz, Steed, Beckwith and McCuskey.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PASSED BILLS ON PART OF THE SENATE.

Messrs. Parrish (*Chairman*), McCrum, Blessing, Hatfield and Lowe.

Officers and Members of the House of Delegates.

OFFICERS.

Speaker .....Vernon E. Johnson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Clerk .....John Guy Prichard, Republican; Fairmont.
First Assistant .....A. B. Moore, Republican; New Martinsville.
Sergeant-at-Arms ...George W. Otto, Republican; Wheeling.
Doorkeepr .....A. W. Davis, Republican; Clarksburg.

MEMBERS.

Barbour .....George M. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Berkeley .....S. S. Cline, Republican; Bunker Hill.
Charles Beard, Republican; Martinsburg.
Boone .....Lawson Garretson, Democrat; Peytona.
Braxton .....John L. Bender, Republican; Burnsville.
James C. Boone, Republican; Belfont.
Brooke .....W. W. Pilchard, Republican; Bethany.
Cabell .....J. Leslie Blackwood, Democrat; Milton.
J. S. Shafer, Democrat; Huntington.
Carney M. Layne, Democrat; Huntington.
Calhoun .....Howard Waldo, Democrat; Grantsville.
Clay .....W. R. Bailes, Republican; Clay.
Doddridge .....Ira E. Smith, Republican; West Union.
Fayette .....Dr. C W. Lemon, Fusionist; Claremont.
Frank T. Burnham, Fusionist; Oak Hill.
Henry McGraw, Fusionist; Ansted.
Gilmer .....C. W. Marsh, Democrat; Glenville.
Grant .....George B. Harman, Republican; Maysville.
Greenbrier .....A. E. Huddleston, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.
J. S. Thurmond, Democrat; Alderson.
Hampshire .....R. P. Monroe, Democrat; Barnes Mill.
Hancock .....J. Ness Porter, Republican; Newell.
Hardy .....G. W. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.
Harrison .....Dr. J. H. Rinehart, Republican; Shinnston.
Flavius B. Davisson, Republican; Bridgeport.
Jackson .....J. L. Wolfe, Republican; Ripley.
W. H. Kelbaugh, Republican; Sandyville.
Jefferson .....Milton W. Burr, Democrat; Bardane.
Kanawha .....A. E. Scherr, Republican; Charleston.
W. W. Wertz, Republican; Charleston.
Garfield Barlow, Republican; Charleston.
G. G. Reynolds, Republican; Elk View.
W. J. Sigmond, Republican; Handley.
Lewis .....Fred F. Bailey, Republican; Weston.
Lincoln .....Jesse Courts, Republican; West Hamlin.
Logan .....Robert Bland, Democrat; Logan.
Marion .....C. L. Shaver, Democrat; Fairmont.
Ira Akins, Democrat; Fairmont.
E. Orval Murray, Democrat; Mannington.

Marshall	Martin Brown, Republican; Moundsville.
	E. M. Hinerman, Republican; Moundsville.
Mason	W. D. Curry, Republican; Point Pleasant.
	S. L. Parsons, Republican; Beech Hill.
Mercer	Philip T. Lilly, Republican; Bluefield.
	W. B. Honaker, Republican; Matoaka.
Mineral	S. N. Moore, Republican; Keyser.
Mingo	Ireland James, Republican; Williamson.
Monongalia	Dr. David C. Clark, Republican; Blacksville.
	James R. Moreland, Democrat; Morgantown.
Monroe	John T. Ballard, Democrat; Cloverdale.
Morgan	Vernon E. Johnson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
McDowell	C. E. Harman, Republican; Keystone.
	W. W. Hughes, Republican; Welch.
Nicholas	S. C. Dotson, Republican; Richwood.
Ohio	William T. Otto, Republican; Wheeling.
	Harry A. Weiss, Republican; Wheeling.
	Jesse A. Bloch, Republican; Wheeling.
	Dr. John J. Allen, Republican; West Liberty.
Pendleton	G. A. Hiner, Democrat; Franklin.
Pleasants	Dr. J. Riley McCollum, Republican; St. Marys.
Pocahontas	B. M. Yeager, Democrat; Marlinton.
Preston	Carleton C. Pierce, Republican; Kingwood.
	W. Henry Glover, Republican; Terra Alta.
Putnam	W. W. Thomas, Democrat; Winfield.
Raleigh	V. E. Sullivan, Republican; Raleigh.
Randolph	James W. Weir, Democrat; Elkins.
Ritchie	M. K. Duty, Republican; Pennsboro.
	Dr. W. E. Talbott, Republican; Harrisville.
Roane	A. M. Hersman, Republican; Spencer.
	M. T. Board, Republican; Reedy.
Summers	J. W. Alderson, Democrat; Bellepoint.
Taylor	Dr. Charles A. Sinsel, Republican; Grafton.
Tucker	George B. Thompson, Republican; Davis.
Tyler	H. W. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.
	Arlen G. Swiger, Republican; Sistersville.
Upshur	L. F. Everhart, Republican; Buckhannon.
Wayne	B. J. Prichard, Democrat; Wayne.
	L. G. Sansom, Democrat; East Lynn.
Webster	W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Wetzel	Septimius Hall, Democrat; New Martinsville.
	John McKimmie, Democrat; Reader.
Wirt	John A. Davis, Republican; Elizabeth.
Wood	J. B. Yeager, Republican; Walker.
	Frank H. Markey, Republican; Parkersburg.
	James A. Smith, Republican; Belleville.
Wyoming	A. J. Mullens, Republican; Mullens.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	55
Democrats	28
Fusionists	3
Total	86

Standing Committees of the House of Delegates.

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Duty (*Chairman*), Hughes, Hinerman, Wertz, Brown, Wolfe, Swiger, Everhart, Pierce, Smith (of Tyler), Kittle, Curry, McCauley, Moreland, Talbott (of Webster), Bland and Layne.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Messrs. Swiger (*Chairman*), Bloch, Scherr, Cline, Bender, Talbott (of Ritchie), Porter, Glover, Markey, Hughes, Parsons, Thompson, Hall, Prichard and Thurmond.

PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE.

Messrs. Davisson (*Chairman*). Wertz, Beard, Mullens, Boone, Dotson, Pierce, Rinehart, Reynolds, Clark, Talbott (of Ritchie), Curry, Garretson, Weir and McCauley.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Messrs. Glover (*Chairman*), Smith (of Doddridge), Bender, Pilchard, Otto, Harman (of McDowell), Everhart, Burnham, Hersman, Smith (of Wood), Bailes, Barlow, Hiner, Alderson and McKimmie.

INSURANCE.

Messrs. Bloch (*Chairman*), Scherr, Boone, Courts, Lilly, Dotson, Hinerman, Curry, Allen, McCollum, Cline, McKimmie, Hall, Waldo and Talbott (of Webster).

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Scherr (*Chairman*), Smith (of Doddridge), Pilchard, Lemon, Kelbaugh, Bailey, Barlow, Lilly, Porter, Board, Davis, Blackwood, Thomas, Moreland and Shaver.

EDUCATION.

Messrs. Kelbaugh (*Chairman*), Smith (of Tyler), Dotson, Rinehart, James, Clark, Pierce, Burnham, Smith (of Wood), Bailes, Curry, Hiner, Marsh, Alderson and Sansom.

LABOR.

Messrs. Weiss (*Chairman*), Honaker, Lemon, Thompson, Curry, Moore, McCollum, Pilchard, Reynolds, Sullivan, Bailey, Huddleston, Thurmond, Marsh and McGraw.

RAILROADS.

Messrs. Wolfe (*Chairman*), Parsons, James, Bailey, Cline, Bender, Sinsel, Markey, Sullivan, Swiger, Scherr, Huddleston, Moreland, Yeager (of Pocahontas), and Akins.

MINES AND MINING.

Messrs. Sullivan (*Chairman*), Honaker, Harman (of McDowell), Bender, Thompson, Wertz, Hinerman, James, Weiss, Curry, Prichard, Murray, Huddleston, McGraw and Bland.

ROADS AND INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

Messrs. Harman (of Grant) (*Chairman*), Moore, Porter, Parsons, Boone, Beard, Smith (of Tyler), Davisson, Duty, Thompson, Cline, Davis, Sansom, Monroe, Murray and Ballard.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Messrs. Mullens (*Chairman*), Kittle, Pilchard, Harman (of Grant), Rinehart, Otto, Talbott (of Ritchie), Everhart, Smith (of Wood), Davis, Garretson, Ballard, Thomas, Burr and Akins.

COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Wertz (*Chairman*), Bloch, Brown, James, Scherr, Otto, Lilly, Harman (of McDowell), Honaker, Pilchard, Burnham, Alderson, Hiner, Prichard and Shafer.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Messrs. Beard (*Chairman*), Barlow, Brown, Lilly, Clark, Bloch, Pierce, Hersman, Sullivan, Yeager (of Wood), Blackwood, Layne, Bland, Shaver, and McCauley.

FORFEITED AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS.

Messrs. Courts (*Chairman*), Boone, Kittle, Porter, Wolfe, Sigmond, Bailey, Hinerman, Dotson, Hiner, Monroe, Bland, Yeager (of Pocahontas), Prichard and Davisson.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Allen (*Chairman*), Yeager (of Wood), Markey, Everhart, Smith (of Tyler), Board, Hersman, Harman (of Grant), Moore, Kelbaugh, Porter, Davis, Ballard, Talbott (of Webster), Shafer and Weir.

HUMANE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Reynolds (*Chairman*), Sinsel, Harman (of Grant), Boone, Smith (of Doddridge), Allen, Parsons, Courts, James, Moore, McGraw, Thomas, Waldo, Blackwood and Garretson.

PRINTING AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Messrs. Harman (of McDowell) (*Chairman*), Kittle, Bailes, Lemon, Davisson, Sigmond, Smith (of Tyler), Honaker, Hughes, Porter, Davis, Thomas, Layne, Marsh, Garretson and Weir.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND LIBRARY.

Messrs. Rinehart (*Chairman*), Smith (of Doddridge), Burnham, Sigmond, Sullivan, Dotson, Sinsel, Lemon, Bailes, Everhart, Talbott (of Webster), Akins, Waldo, Shafer and Blackwood.

ARTS, SCIENCE AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Lilly (*Chairman*), James, Hersman, Otto, Smith (of Wood), Sinsel, Talbott (of Ritchie), Davisson, Weiss, Glover, Kelbaugh, Ballard, Waldo, McGraw and Thurmond.

PENITENTIARY.

Messrs. Curry (*Chairman*), Moore, Hinerman, Brown, Honaker, Board, McCollum, Glover, Burnham, Sinsel, Markey, Davis, Thomas, Talbott (of Webster) and McKimmie.

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Pierce (*Chairman*), Clark, Yeager (of Wood), Courts, Cline, Reynolds, Boone, Bender, Hersman, Board, Mullens, Davisson, McKimmie, Sansom and Burr.

STATE BOUNDARIES.

Messrs. Yeager (of Wood) (*Chairman*), Board, Duty, Bailey, Beard, Kittle, Smith (of Doddridge), Rinehart, Wertz, Weiss, Murray, Bland, Layne, Burr and Akins.

MEDICINE AND SANITATION.

Messrs. Sinsel (*Chairman*), Allen, Rinehart, Clark, McCollum, Lemon, Talbott (of Ritchie), Davis, Kittle, Barlow, Otto, Alderson, Monroe, Marsh and Shaver.

FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION.

Messrs. Hinerman (*Chairman*), Allen, Bender, Smith (of Doddridge), Talbott (of Ritchie), Mullens, Markey, Glover, Thompson, McCollum, Huddleston, McCauley, Moreland, Yeager (of Pocahontas) and Hall.

GAME AND FISH.

Messrs. Smith (of Tyler) (*Chairman*), Courts, Parsons, Sigmond, Thompson, Allen, Kittle, Harman (of Grant), Bailey, Honaker, Waldo, Sansom, Yeager (of Pocahontas), Thurmond and Monroe.

COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

Messrs. Hughes (*Chairman*), Honaker, Bender, Bloch, Cline, Everhart, Thompson, Wolfe, Brown, Scherr, Curry, Smith (of Tyler), McKimmie, Ballard and Moreland.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PASSED BILLS ON PART OF THE HOUSE.

Messrs. Smith (of Tyler) (*Chairman*), Lilly, Porter, Bland and Waldo.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ADOPTED JANUARY 20, 1915.

MESSAGES BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PASSED BILLS, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

1. When a message is sent by one house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house to which it is sent by the Doorkeeper thereof, if it be in session, and then be respectfully communicated to the presiding officer by the person by whom it may be sent. But the Clerk of one house may communicate a message to the Clerk of the other after adjournment, and any message so sent shall be received by the house to which it is sent whenever it may be in session.

2. After a bill has been passed by both houses, the type from which it was originally printed shall be corrected as to any typographical errors that may not theretofore have been corrected, and to meet any amendments that may have been made by either house since the last printing of the bill, and after the type has been so corrected twenty copies of the bill shall be printed on eight by ten heavy bond paper for the use of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, one of which copies, when properly authenticated, shall become the Enrolled Bill. The Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, shall consist of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Delegates, to be appointed by the presiding officer of each house, whose duty it shall be to compare carefully all bills and joint resolutions passed by both houses, with the enrollment thereof, and to correct any errors or omissions they may discover and to make report to their respective houses each day of the correctly enrolled bills or joint resolutions. They shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the House Committee and the Chairman of the Senate Committee, composing such Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, but in the absence of such chairman another member of the committee may act in his stead, and they shall require all bills and joint resolutions before such authentication to be free from interlineation or erasures, and destroy any previous enrollment containing any interlineations or erasure. After enrolled bills and joint resolutions are authenticated as aforesaid, they shall be signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President of the Senate.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

3. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

4. After a bill shall have been signed in each house, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor, for his approbation (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the clerk of the house in which the same did originate), and shall be entered on the Journal of each house. The same committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor; which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each house.

5. Where a bill or joint resolution, which shall have passed in one house, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

6. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement the bill or resolution respecting which they have disagreed shall be lost.

7. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall have power to regulate the use of the halls and stairways of the Capitol Building for selling refreshments and like purposes, when the Legislature is in session.—[Joint Resolution No. 8, Acts 1881.]

ACTION OF GOVERNOR ON BILLS.

(Adopted January 31, 1873.)

8. Every bill disapproved by the Governor shall be returned by him to the house

in which it originated with his objections thereto unless the Legislature shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within five days after said adjournment.

9. Every bill approved by the Governor shall, within five days after it is presented to him be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the fact of said approval communicated by the Governor to the house in which said bill originated. *Provided,* That bills heretofore approved by the Governor shall be disposed of as aforesaid within five days after the passage of the resolution.

10. Every bill which shall be neither approved nor disapproved by the Governor, shall immediately after the expiration of five days from the time it is presented to him, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall forthwith engross thereon a certificate to the following effect: "I certify that the foregoing act, having been presented to the Governor for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the Legislature in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State, has become a law without his approval;" and shall date and sign the same.

11. Upon each bill returned to either house of the Legislature with the objections of the Governor, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates shall engross the action of their respective houses, on the reconsideration and passage of said bill, and sign the same.

MANNER OF PRINTING THE JOURNALS AND BILLS.

(Adopted January 18, 1887.)

12. In printing the daily Journals of the proceedings of each house there shall be printed at the top of each page, except the first, the date of the Journal, and on the last page of each day's Journal shall be printed the calendar for the next day.

13. At the top of the first page of each bill, preceding the title and number thereof, there shall be printed the name of the person by whom or the committee by which it was introduced, the date when introduced; and at the top of each page, except the first, shall be printed the number of the bill.

COUNTING VOTE FOR STATE OFFICES.

(Adopted January 11, 1877.)

14. As soon as the Senate is informed that the House of Delegates is ready to proceed, as provided by section three of article seven of the Constitution, to open and publish the returns of the election for State officers, the Senate, preceded by their president and other officers shall repair in a body to the hall of the House of Delegates. Upon their arrival the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Delegates, shall announce the presence of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall then address the Speaker of the House, stating that a majority of the Senate have assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates to be present at the opening and publishing of the returns of the election for State officers, held on the ——— day of ————. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall invite the President of the Senate to a seat upon his right, and the other members of the Senate and officers thereof to take seats assigned them, and after announcing that a majority of the House of Delegates is present, shall then open and publish the returns of said election, proceeding by counties in alphabetical order, the Clerks of the two houses each taking down the returns as announced by the Speaker, to be entered upon the Journal of the House; and when completed and estimated, the Speaker shall announce the votes received by each person voted for, for each of said offices, and those receiving the largest number of votes shall be by him declared duly elected; and the Senate shall then return to its hall; and if any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the two houses shall immediately proceed to choose one of such persons for said office.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

(Adopted January 18, 1915.)

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes may be corrected that may have been made in the entries.

2. The President may call a member to the chair, who shall exercise its functions for the time; but no member by virtue of such appointment shall preside for a longer period than three days.

3. The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the regulation of such parts of the Capitol and of its passages as are, or may be set apart for the use of the Senate, its officers and committees.

4. No person except members of the House of Delegates, their Clerks, the heads of the executive departments, the Governor's private secretary, ex-members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and Circuit Court Judges shall be admitted within the Senate Chamber.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

5. The Journal of the Senate shall be daily drawn up by the Clerk and after being examined by the President shall be read the succeeding day. It shall be printed under the supervision of the Clerk and delivered to the members without delay. After the printed journal has been approved and fully marked for corrections the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith, and from the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto ten copies shall be printed on 8 x 10 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signature of the President and the Clerk, and these shall be the official journals of the Senate. They shall be bound in flexible bindings and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the Senate of West Virginia," with designation of regular or extra session and the year. After being signed by the proper officers two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the Clerk and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the Governor, one with the Secretary of State, one with the Department of Archives and History and one with the Clerk of the House of Delegates.

6. The Clerk of the Senate shall not suffer any records or papers to be taken from the table, or out of his custody, by any person except a chairman of a committee; but he may deliver any bill or paper, directed to be printed to the printer of the Senate, or to any member of the Senate on taking his receipt for the same.

7. The Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates may interchange messages at such times between the hours of adjournment and that of meeting on the following day, so that said message may be read immediately after the usual orders of the day.

POWERS OF THE SENATE OVER ITS MEMBERS.

8. A majority of the Senators shall be necessary to proceed to business; two members may adjourn, and three may order a call of the Senate, send for absentees, and make any order for their censure or discharge. On a call of the Senate, the doors shall not be closed against any member until his name shall have been twice called.

9. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any and all absent members as the majority of such members shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and, in that case, the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply, as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

10. No Senator shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on any question of complaint of breach of privilege, until the matter is examined by the

Committee on Privileges and Elections, and reported to the Senate, unless by order of the President of the Senate.

11. The Senate may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.—[Const., art. 6., sec. 25.]

12. The Senate may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence; for obstructing any of its officers in the discharge of their duties; or for any assault, threat or abuse of any member for words spoken in debate; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session.—[Const., art. 6, sec. 26.]

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

13. Every member, when speaking, shall stand in his own place and address the President, and when he has finished take his seat.

14. Every member within the Bar, when a question is put, shall vote unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the Senate excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting must be made before the Senate divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

15. If a member be called to order, for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exceptions to them have been taken.

16. No member of the Senate, or other person except the Clerk and his assistants, shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called or counted.

17. No member shall speak more than twice upon the same subject, without leave of the Senate; nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

18. While the President is reporting or putting a question none shall entertain private discourse, read, stand up, walk into, out of, or across the Senate Chamber.

19. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the chair, and then the mover shall have the right to explain his views, in preference to any other member.

20. While the President is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter may speak to the question before the negative is put.

21. During any debate, any Senator, though he has spoken to the matter, may arise and speak to the orders of the Senate, if they be transgressed, in case the President do not; but if the President stands up at any time, he is first to be heard.

22. If any member of the Senate absent himself from the service thereof without leave, except in case of his sickness or other unavoidable cause which may prevent his attendance, the Senate may by order or resolution, direct his absence to be entered on the Journal, and that no per diem be allowed for the period of such absence without leave.

23. No member of the Senate shall absent himself from its service without leave first obtained. When an application for leave of absence is made for a Senator, the Senate shall determine and enter upon its Journal whether such absence shall include a suspension of per diem during such absence.

24. At the commencement of each session the following standing committees shall be appointed, to consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, except the committees on the Judiciary, on Finance and on Forestry and Conservation shall each consist of eleven members:

I. On Privileges and Elections.
II. On the Judiciary.
III. On Finance.
IV. On Education.
V. On Counties and Municipal Corporations.

VI. On Roads and Navigation.
VII. On Banks and Corporations.
VIII. On Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.
IX. On Railroads.
X. On Penitentiary.
XI. On Militia.
XII. On Federal Relations.
XIII. On Insurance.
XIV. On Immigration and Agriculture.
XV. On Mines and Mining.
XVI. On Medicine and Sanitation.
XVII. On Labor.
XVIII On Claims and Grievances.
XIX. On Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.
XX. On Public Printing.
XXI. On Rules (The President of the Senate to be ex-officio Chairman.)
XXII. On Public Library.
XXIII. To Examine Clerk's Office (to consist of three members.)
XXIV. On Temperance.
XXV. On Forestry and Conservation.
XXVI. On the Virginia Debt.
XXVII. On Redistricting.

And there shall also be appointed on the part of the Senate five members of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

25. All standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, unless otherwise directed, and the chairman of each committee shall be designated by the President of the Senate.

The chairman of each standing committee of the Senate shall cause to be kept, in a well bound book to be kept for the purpose, a record of every meeting of such committee, wherein shall be entered:

(a) The time and place of each committee meeting, and every hearing had before the committee.

(b) The attendance of members of the committee at each meeting thereof.

(c) The name of any person appearing before the committee, and the interest represented by him.

Any member of such standing committee may cause a notation to be made upon the record aforesaid of the reason for his absence at any former meeting of the committee; and in the absence of any such explanatory note, the presumption shall be that his absence was without reasonable excuse.

All meetings of the committees, other than executive sessions, shall be open to the public.

On the adjournment of each session of the Legislature, the chairmen of the respective committees shall deliver to the Clerk of the Senate the record book herein provided for, and it shall be the duty of such Clerk to preserve the same among the archives of his office.

26. Select committees shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, unless the Senate direct otherwise.

27. The Committee an Privileges and Elections shall report in all cases of privileges and contested elections, the principles and reasons on which their resolutions are founded.

28. The Committee on Privileges and Elections shall examine the oaths taken by each member, and the evidence of their election, and report to the Senate.

29. The Committee to Examine the Clerk's Office shall see that all papers belonging thereto are properly filed, labeled and put away in the presses, and the books belonging to the office are chronologically arranged, and shall make report thereof to the Senate at each session.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

30. When the Senate shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, the

President shall leave the chair and appoint a chairman to preside in the Committee.

31. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in the Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the Senate, except so far as reported to the Senate by the Chairman of the Committee.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

32. The first two hours of each daily session of the Senate, after the sixth order of business, to-wit: the consideration of unfinished business of the preceding day and resolutions lying over from the previous day, shall be called the "morning hour," and shall be devoted to the consideration of the business then on the calendar, unless the Senate, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present suspend this rule.

I. To read the Journal.
II. To dispose of communications from the House of Delegates and the Executive.
III. To receive reports from Standing Committees.
IV. To receive reports of Select Committees.
V. To receive bills, resolutions, motions and petitions.
VI. To act upon unfinished business of the preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, and no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted upon the day following that on which it was offered.
VII. Senate and House Bills on third reading.
VIII. Senate and House Bills on second reading.
IX. Senate and House Bills on first reading.

33. All bills originating in the Senate shall be read on three several days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays, on each bill, this rule be dispensed with.—[Const., art. 6, sec. 29.]

34. In the title of all bills to amend chapters or sections of the Code, or acts passed since the Code was adopted, the several committees to whom they are referred, or by whom they originated, shall insert the subject matter of the chapter.

35. All engrossed bills shall be fully and distinctly read when put upon their passage.—[Const., art. 6, sec. 29.]

36. All bills or business originating in the Senate, shall be considered in the order in which they are introduced and all bills and resolutions received from the House of Delegates shall be considered in the order in which they are received, unless in either case the Senate otherwise direct.

37. All joint resolutions and all other resolutions, except those requiring a committee to inquire and report, shall lie on the table one day at least, after they are introduced.

38. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries, for officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.—[Const., art. 6, sec. 42.]

39. Bills may be introduced on leave being granted; but no bills excepting appropriation bills and bills of an emergency nature, shall be considered after the fortieth day of the session.

40. All bills reported from the House of Delegates shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading. All bills introduced on leave shall be read by their title and referred to the appropriate committee without printing, and shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee report a bill different from the one introduced such bill shall be received and treated by the Senate as the original bill, and shall be read a first time and printed, unless in any of the aforesaid cases the Senate shall direct otherwise.

41. Before reading each bill, the Clerk shall state whether it is the first, second or third reading of the bill.

42. On the demand of any two members when a bill is being read for amendment, it shall be read section by section, and when the amendments which may be moved

shall be disposed of, the question, unless the Senate otherwise order, shall be taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time. If a bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments thereto have been made, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform to the amendments. The bill shall then be re-printed, and shall be the engrossed bill. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill. All Senate bills so ordered shall be jacketed, endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signature of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the House and returned to the Senate without amendments or if amended, and the amendment or amendments should be agreed to, it shall then be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a House bill on second reading, if the same be amended by the Senate and passed as amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full in typewriting on slips of paper, and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the House, and all the amendments shall appear in the Senate Journal.

43. When a bill or resolution of the House of Delegates is passed or rejected by the Senate, the fact of its passage or rejection, with the bill or resolution, shall be communicated to the House of Delegates.

PETITIONS.

44. No petition of a private nature, having been once rejected, shall be acted on a second time, unless it be supported by new evidence, nor shall any such petition, after a third rejection, be again acted on.

45. No petition shall be received claiming a sum of money or praying the settlement of unliquidated accounts, unless it be accompanied with a certificate of disallowance from the Executive or Auditor, containing the reason why it was rejected. But this order shall extend to no person applying for a pension.

46. When any petition, or bill founded on one, is rejected, such petition shall not be withdrawn, but the petitioner or member presenting the petition, or any member from the county or corporation in which the petitioner resides, may, with leave, withdraw any document filed therewith, and a list of all documents so withdrawn shall be preserved by the Clerk. All petitions not finally acted on may, with the accompanying documents, be in like manner withdrawn after the expiration of the session at which they were presented.

47. No petition shall be read in the Senate unless particularly required by some member, but every member presenting one shall announce the name of the petitioner and the nature of the application, and that, in his opinion, no similar application had been previously made by the same petitioner. He shall also endorse on the back of his petition his own name, as a pledge that it is drawn in respectful language, whereupon it shall be delivered to the Clerk, by whom it shall be laid before the proper committee.

MESSAGES.

48. Messages may be introduced in any stage of business except when a question is being put by the presiding officer, while the yeas and nays are being called by the Clerk, or while the ballots are being counted.

MOTIONS.

49. When a bill or joint resolution is put upon its passage, the President shall propound the question, "Shall the bill (or joint resolution as the case may be), pass?" On the passage of every bill or joint resolution the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the Journal. When the bill is on a second reading, and the question is upon striking out, the President shall propound the question: "Shall these words be stricken out?"

50. When the question is pending, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, for the previous question, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to adjourn the question to a different day, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are herein arranged.

51. On the first reading of the bill, no motion shall be in order except a motion to reject the bill, and if the committee shall have reported adversely to the bill, the President, immediately after its first reading, shall propound the question: "Shall the bill be rejected?" When the Senate refuses to reject the bill the question shall be: "Shall the bill be ordered to its second reading?" This question shall be duly put by the chair and acted upon by the Senate.

52. The question, being once determined, must stand as the judgment of the Senate, and cannot during the session be drawn again into debate unless reconsidered, and it shall be in order for any member voting with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration of the same within two succeeding business days.

53. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and a standing committee, the question in reference to the standing committee shall be first put.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

54. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided, but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question, but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition, shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion to simply strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

55. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

56. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of members present, if a quorum, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the Senate to direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions or may be made to embrace all authorized motions and amendments and include the bill to its engrossment and third reading and then, on renewal and second of said motion, to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order pending a motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the President to entertain and submit a motion to commit with or without instruction, to a standing or select committee; and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order on the second and third reading of a bill.

A call of the Senate shall not be in order after the previous question is in order, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the President that a quorum is not present.

All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

YEAS AND NAYS.

57. When the yeas and nays are ordered, or a call of the Senate is directed, the names of the members shall be called in alphabetical order.

58. The yeas and nays on any question shall at the desire of one-tenth of the members present, be entered on the Journal, and any member may enter any protest on the Journal upon the determination of any question. After the yeas and nays shall have been taken, and before they are counted or entered on the Journal, the Clerk shall read over the names of those who voted in the affirmative and those who voted in the negative, at which time any member shall have the right to correct any mistake committed in enrolling his name.

59. When a bill or joint resolution passed by the Senate shall be amended by the House of Delegates, the question on agreeing to the bill or joint resolution, as amended, shall be again voted on by yeas and nays in the Senate, and the result entered upon its Journal; in all such cases the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Senate shall be necessary.—[Const., art 7, sec. 31.]

60. In all elections of officers which may take place in the Senate the vote shall be *viva voce*, and be entered upon the Journal.—[Const., art. 6, sec. 44.]

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

61. When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

62. When acting on the nominations of the Governor, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Clerk, his assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

63. All confidential communications made by the Governor to the Senate, and all proceedings thereon, shall be by the members thereof kept secret until the Senate shall, by the unanimous affirmative vote of the members present, remove the injunction of secrecy.

64. All information and remarks touching the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept secret. The legislative proceedings and the executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept and recorded in separate books.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

65. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

ADJOURNMENT.

66. When the Senate adjourns each day, it shall stand adjourned to 10 o'clock, a. m., the next day, unless the Senate otherwise direct.

67. When the Senate adjourns each day, every member shall keep his seat until the President leaves the chair.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

68. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice comprised in "A Manual of General Parliamentary Law, with Suggestions for General Rules," by Thos. B. Reed, shall govern the Senate in all cases not provided for by the rules of the Senate or in the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Delegates. In any case not governed by the said Manual of said rules, the Senate shall be governed by the practice in the Congress of the United States.

69. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate present.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Adopted January 15, 1915.)

ABSENCE FROM THE HOUSE.

1. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend; but any member who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as a Sabbath shall be excused from attending upon the House on that day.

ADJOURNMENT.

a. Motion to adjourn, and to fix time to which the House shall adjourn always in order.—*Rule 65.*

b. Motion to adjourn put without debate.—*Rule 66.*

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

a. One day's notice required.—*Rule 56.*

AMENDMENTS.

2. No motion on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

3. A motion to amend a pending amendment may be received, but until it is disposed of, no other motion to amend will be in order. But, pending such amendment, a motion to amend in the nature of a substitute, and a motion to amend that substitute, may be received, but shall not be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

4. If a substitute for a bill or resolution be offered, a motion to amend the original bill or resolution shall have precedence.

5. If a motion be made to strike out part of a bill or resolution, a motion to amend the part proposed to be stricken out shall have precedence.

6. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time proposed shall be first put, and the question shall be put on names in the order they were nominated.

7. No amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill after engrossment.

8. After commitment of a bill, and report thereof to the House, it may be amended; but the amendments (if any) reported by the committee, shall be disposed of before any other amendment is considered, unless it be an amendment to an amendment.

9. When a House bill or House joint resolution shall be amended by the Senate, the question on agreeing to the bill or resolution as amended shall be again voted on by yeas and nays, and the result entered on the Journal, and in such a case the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to the House shall be necessary.—[Const., art 7, sec. 31.]

a. When bill recommitted and amended, question shall again be put on the engrossment of the bill.—*Rule 13.*

b. Reading of bill for amendment on second reading.—*Rule 19.*

c. If a motion to strike out certain words be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend, or strike out and insert.—*Rule 45.*

NOTE.—Laying on the table a motion to amend the Journal does not carry the Journal with it.

APPEALS.

Debate upon limited.—*Rule 88.*

AYES AND NOES.

May be demanded by one-tenth of members.—*Rule 95.*

BALLOTS.

No ballot permitted.—*Rule 48.*

BILLS.

10. Bills shall be introduced on the part of the committee, or on leave being granted, but no bill excepting appropriation bills and bills of an emergency nature shall be considered after the fortieth day of the session.

11. All bills introduced by motion for leave shall be referred to the appropriate committee without printing and all such bills shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee report a bill different from the one so introduced, such bill shall be received and treated by the House as the original bill.

12. Before any bill is read by the Clerk, he shall state to the House whether it is on its first, second or third reading.

13. A bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage. Should such recommitment take place after its engrossment, and an amendment be reported and

agreed to by the House, the question shall be again put on the engrossment of the bill.

14. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with. Upon any bill there may be a motion to dispense with the Constitutional rule, in order that the bill may be read twice or three times on the same day, and upon the first or second reading of any bill, there may be a motion to dispense with the constitutional rule, in order that the bill, may, upon such reading, be read by its title. *Provided,* in all cases, that there be three readings of each bill, and that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read.—[Const., art. 6, sec. 29.]

15. On the passage of a bill by the House, a motion may be made that it take effect from its passage; and if said motion be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the House, taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall communicate that fact to the Senate along with the bill.—[Const., art. 6, sec. 30.]

a. No amendments by way of rider.—*Rule* 7.

b. Amendments after commitment.—*Rule* 8.

BILLS—FIRST READING.

16. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be lost, it shall be regarded as ordered to its second reading, unless the House otherwise specially direct. All bills reported from the Senate shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading.

17. On the first reading of a bill, it may at any stage of the reading be rejected on motion. If the committee to which the bill was referred shall have reported adversely to the bill, the Speaker shall, immediately after the same is reported by its title, propound the question, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

BILLS—SECOND READING.

18. No bill shall be put upon its second reading until the same shall have been printed and delivered to the members of the House at least one day previous to such reading, unless in cases of emergency.

19. On the second reading of a bill, on the demand of any two members, it shall be read section by section for amendment, and when the amendments as may be moved are disposed of, the question, unless the House otherwise order, shall be, if a House bill, "Shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to the third reading?" If a House bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments have been made thereto, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform with the amendment. The bill shall then be re-printed and shall be the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. All House bills ordered to their engrossment and third reading shall be jacketed and endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signature of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the Senate and returned to the House without amendment, or if amended and the amendment or amendments be agreed to, it shall then be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a Senate bill on second reading, if the same be amended by the House and passed as amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full on slips of paper in typewriting and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the Senate, and all the amendments shall also appear in the House Journal.

CLERK.

20. It shall be the Clerk's duty to read to the House all papers ordered to be read; to call the roll and note and report the absentees, when a call of the House is ordered; to call the roll and note the answers of members, when a question is

taken by yeas and nays; to assist, under the direction of the Speaker, in taking the count when any vote of the House is taken; to notify committees of their appointment and the business referred to them; to superintend the execution of all printing ordered by the House, and to report to the Speaker, to be submitted to the House, every failure of the printer to execute the same properly and promptly.

21. The Clerk shall have the custody of all records and papers of the House, and shall not allow them to be taken from the table or out of his possession without the leave of the House, unless to be delivered to committees to whom they may have been referred. He shall endorse on bills and papers brief notes of proceedings had thereon by the House and preserve the same in convenient files for reference.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

22. When the House shall resolve to go into the Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave his chair and appoint a Chairman to preside in the Committee.

23. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the House. The rules of the House shall be observed by the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rules limiting the times of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the House except so far as reported to the House by the chairman of the Committee.

COMMITTEES.

24. The following standing committees, to be appointed at the commencement of each session, shall consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, namely:

On Elections and Privileges.
On the Judiciary.
On Federal Relations.
On Taxation and Finance.
On Military Affairs.
On Prohibition and Temperance.
On Education.
On Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.
On Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.
On Roads and Internal Navigation.
On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.
On Claims and Grievances.
On Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.
On Printing and Contingent Expenses.
On the Executive Offices and Library.
On Forestry and Conservation.
On Arts, Science and General Improvements.
On the Penitentiary.
On Mines and Mining.
On Immigration and Agriculture.
On State Boundaries.
On Railroads.
On Labor.
On Medicine and Sanitation.
On Game and Fish.
On Insurance.
On Rules.
On Re-districting.

25. The Committee on Elections and Privileges shall examine and report upon all the certificates, and other evidences referred to them, touching the right of persons claiming to have been elected members of this House, or to any office for the State at large; and also upon other petitions and matters touching elections and returns, or relating to the privileges of members and officers of the House, or witnesses attending the House or any committee thereof, as shall be referred to them.

26. The Committee on Taxation and Finance shall, as soon as possible, after the commencement of the regular session, report the general tax and appropriation bills with an estimate of the probable revenue and expenditures of the two years, and of the public debt. They shall from time to time report such measures for equalizing and reducing taxation, supplying revenue and facilitating the collection thereof, reducing the public expenditure, and providing for the principal and interest of the public debt as may seem to them expedient; and they shall further examine into and report upon all such matters and propositions relating to taxation and finance as shall be referred to them by the House.

All motions directing payment of money to be referred to Committee on Taxation and Finance.—*Rule 68.*

27. All claims against the State, which may be presented to the House, shall be referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

28. The Committee on Executive Offices and Library shall examine the several public offices and library, and report whether their books and accounts are properly kept; whether the public money has been disbursed according to law; and diligence used in the collection of revenue; and whether the money received is properly accounted for. They shall report from time to time such measures as may seem to them necessary to add to the economy of the executive offices and the accountability of their officers.

29. Every committee, by a majority of their number, may elect a chairman, but if no such election be made, the first named member of the committee, if it be appointed by the Speaker, shall act as chairman.

30. Every committee shall meet at such time as they may appoint, or on the call of the chairman or any two of its members.

31. The several standing committees shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise. All committees shall submit their reports to the House in writing.

32. No committee shall sit without special leave while the House is in session.

33. Special committees shall consist of five members, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

34. A majority of a committee shall be a quorum thereof.

35. The Speaker shall name the members who are to serve upon committees, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

DEBATE.

36. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the Speaker; and then the mover shall have the right to explain his view in preference to any other member.

37. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall first rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid all personality and indecorous or disrespectful language.

38. When a member arises and addresses the Chair, the Speaker shall recognize him by name; but no member in debate shall designate another by name.

39. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first.

40. No one shall disturb or interrupt a member who is speaking, without his permission, except to call to order, if he be transgressing the rules.

41. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question without leave of the House.

42. When the Speaker is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter, may speak to the question before the negative is put.

DIVISION OF HOUSE.

43. When the question is put and the Speaker shall have doubt as to the result of the vote, or a division be called for, the House shall divide, and those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats and remain standing until they are counted, and afterwards those in the negative. The count may be made by the

Speaker, or if he so directs, by the Clerk, or two members, one from each side, to be named for that purpose by the Speaker. When the result is ascertained the Speaker shall rise and state the decision of the House.

Any member may call for a division.—*Rule 97.*

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

44. Any member may call for a division of any question pending, before the vote thereon is taken, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition will remain for the decision of the House, but the member calling for the division of a question shall state in what manner he proposes it shall be divided.

45. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed divisible, and though a motion to strike out be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend or to strike out and insert.

DOORKEEPER.

46. The doorkeeper shall attend the House while in session, and under the direction of the Speaker execute the orders of the House respecting the admission and the exclusion of persons from the Hall. He shall, when required by the Speaker, aid in the enforcement of order.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

47. The House, at the commencement of each session, shall elect its Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.

48. In the election of officers by the House, the vote shall be given *viva voce,* and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to elect. If, upon any vote there be no election, the person having the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and any votes thereafter given to such person shall not be taken into the count to affect the result in any way. But if two or more have the lowest and equal number of votes they may be voted for again. No question before the House, or in committee of the whole, shall be voted on by ballot.

FLOOR.

Who entitled to privilege of.—*Rule 72.*

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

49. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

50. The Janitor, under the direction of the Speaker, shall have care of the Hall and committee rooms of the House, and keep the same at all times, in a neat and proper condition.

JOURNAL.

51. The Clerk of the House, under the direction of the Speaker, shall keep a full and correct Journal of the Proceedings; and it shall be the duty of the Speaker to examine the Journal daily before it is read and cause all errors and omissions therein to be corrected.

52. When the Journal has been read to the end that any mistake made in the entry may be corrected, if no objection be made, it shall stand approved, but if objection be made the first question of the House shall be to dispose of the same, and when such objections are disposed of and the Journal corrected, as the House may order, it shall stand as approved. After the printed Journal has been approved and fully marked for corrections, the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith. From the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto six copies shall be printed on 8 x 10 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signatures of the Speaker and

Clerk, and these shall be the official journals of the House. They shall be bound in flexible binding, and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the House of Delegates of West Virginia," with designation of regular or special session, as the case may be, and the year. After being signed by the proper officers, two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the Clerk, and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the Governor, one with the Secretary of State, one with the Department of Archives and History, and one with the Clerk of the Senate.

53. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to furnish a copy of each day's proceedings of the Journal to the printer, to be printed and distributed without delay.

54. Every written motion made to the House shall be inserted in the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it be withdrawn on the same day it is submitted.

LIE ON THE TABLE.

a. Motion to lie on table not debatable.—*Rule 66.*

b. When a resolution is presented containing no reference of subject matter to committee, it shall lie on the table for one day.—*Rule 67.*

c. When motion to take from table in order.—*Rule 76.*

MANUAL AND RULES.

55. The rules of the parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the House in all cases not provided for by the rules of the House or joint rules of the Senate and House of Delegates.

56. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, unless the same is reported by the Committee on Rules when either may be done by a majority vote of the members present.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

57. The House, unless it shall be otherwise directed by special order, shall meet every day, except Sunday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

58. There shall be appointed by the Speaker an official Chaplain of the House whose duty it shall be to be present at the convening of each day's session for the purpose of opening the House with prayer. His compensation shall be fixed by the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

MESSAGES.

59. The Speaker shall take the chair and call the House to order precisely at the hour of meeting, and, if a quorum be present, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

60. When a message from the Executive or Senate is announced, other business shall be suspended until it is received, unless the House be at the time actually engaged in taking a vote on some question, in which case it shall be received as soon as the result of the vote is announced. When received, it shall lie on the table to be disposed of in its turn, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

61. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a specific day, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order in which they are here arranged.

62. When a motion is made it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, and shall then be deemed to be in possession of the House; it may be withdrawn by the mover before any order of the House respecting the same has been made.

63. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desires it.

64. When a motion is made to commit any subject to a special committee, a motion to commit the same to the Committee of the Whole, or a standing committee, shall have precedence.

65. A motion to adjourn, and a motion to fix the time to which the House shall adjourn, shall always be in order if the mover be entitled to the floor.

66. The motion to adjourn and to lie on the table shall be put without debate.

67. When a resolution is presented containing no reference of the subject thereof to a committee, it shall lie on the table for one day, to come up under the eighth order of business, unless a majority of the House order otherwise.

68. Every motion or resolution directing the appropriation or payment of money shall, unless otherwise ordered by the House, be referred without debate, to the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

OATHS.

69. The Speaker or Clerk shall have authority to administer any oaths required by the business of the House.

OBJECTION.

Resolution not of inquiry shall lie over one day—*Rule 67.*

ORDER AND DECORUM.

70. While the Speaker is putting any question, or ascertaining the result, no one shall walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking pass between him and the Chair.

71. If a member speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed: if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, if any member object, without leave of the House, and if the case require it, shall be liable to the censure of the House.

72. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called; and no person, except members, ex-members and officers of the Legislature, State officers, members and ex-members of the Judiciary, shall be admitted upon the floor of the House, except by permission of the Speaker.

73. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table. And no member shall be held to answer, or be subjected to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words were spoken and before the exception to them was taken.

Speaker to preserve order.—*Rule 87.*

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

74. The order of business for each day shall be:

I. To read, correct and approve the Journal.
II. To receive and consider reports of standing committees.
III. To receive and consider reports of select committees.
IV. To receive and consider messages from the Executive.
V. To receive messages from the Senate, and consider amendments proposed by the Senate to bills passed by the House.
VI. To receive resolutions and petitions.
VII. Bills introduced on motion for leave and referred to appropriate committees.
VIII. To act on unfinished business of preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, but no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted on the day following that on which it was offered.
IX. House and Senate bills on third reading.
X. House and Senate bills on second reading.
XI. House and Senate bills on first reading.

XII. The order of the day, unless a subject was made the order of the day for a particular hour, in which case it may be called for by any member when the hour arrives.
Miscellaneous business.

75. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

76. A bill or resolution laid on the table may be taken up by a vote of the House at any time after the seventh order of business is disposed of.

PETITIONS.

77. The member who presents a petition or memorial or offers a resolution on which a vote of the House is taken, shall be named on the Journal.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

78. If the previous question be demanded by not less than seven members, the Speaker shall, without debate, put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" If this question be decided in the affirmative, all further debate shall cease and the vote be at once taken on the proposition pending before the House. When the House refuses to order the main question, the consideration of the subject shall be resumed as if the previous question had not been demanded.

79. The previous question shall not be admitted in the Committee of the Whole.

PRINTING DOCUMENTS.

80. Documents printed by order of the House shall be printed in pages of the same size as those of the Journal; and a copy of every such document, bound up with the Journal, shall be furnished by the printer to each member of the House at the close of the session, or as soon as possible thereafter; and twenty additional copies, bound as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be distributed as the House may order.

Printing of bills, before second reading.—*Rule 18.*

RECONSIDERATION.

81. A question being once determined must stand as the judgment of the House and cannot again be drawn into debate during the same session, unless reconsidered. But it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for a reconsideration thereof, and such a motion, if seconded, shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House; and if the House decides to reconsider, any member may thereafter call the subject up for consideration.

82. When a majority of members present vote in the affirmative on any question, but the question be lost because it is one in which the concurrence of a greater number than a majority of a quorum is necessary to an affirmative decision, any member may move for a reconsideration.

RESOLUTIONS.

See "Motions and Resolutions."

RULES.

See "Manual and Rules," and Rules 55 and 56.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

83. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall give bond, with surety, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, payable to the State of West Virginia, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; such bond to be approved by the Speaker and filed with the Clerk of the House for safe keeping.

84. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House while in session; to aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker; to

execute the commands of the House, from time to time, together with all such process issued under its authority as may be directed to him by the Speaker.

85. The Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the Speaker, shall superintend the distribution by the pages of all documents and papers to be distributed to the members.

86. It shall also be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to keep the accounts for pay and mileage of members, officers and attaches, to prepare and sign warrants or requisitions for the same, and if required by any member, who shall endorse his warrant or requisition for that purpose, to draw the money thereon and pay over the same to the member entitled thereto.

SPEAKER.

87. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to preserve order and decorum while the House is in session; to enforce the rules and orders of the House; to prescribe the order in which business shall come up for consideration, subject to the rules and orders of the House; to announce the question of business before the House when properly requested by any members; to receive all messages and other communications; to put to vote all questions which are properly moved; to announce the result of all votes cast and to authenticate when necessary the acts and proceedings of the House.

88. The Speaker shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. He may speak to questions of order in preference to other members, and may make the concluding speech on any appeal from his decision, nothwithstanding he may have before spoken on the question; but no other member shall speak more than once on such appeal without leave of the House.

89. When properly requested by a member, he shall inform the House upon any point of order or practice pertinent to the business before it.

90. If any question be put upon a bill or resolution, the Speaker shall state the same, without argument.

91. If there be any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may order the same to be cleared.

92. The Speaker, subject to the orders of the House, may assign convenient seats within the bar to stenographers and reporters wishing to take down the proceedings.

93. The Speaker may name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but no one by virtue of such appointment, shall act as Speaker for more than three days.

94. If the Speaker be absent at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, it shall be called to order by the Clerk, and a Speaker *pro tem.* appointed by the House.

94-a. The Speaker, shall, as soon as practicable after his election, appoint for the House such number of Committee Clerks, Floor pages, Journal pages, and other attaches as the House may by resolution direct, and may at his discretion, remove any person so appointed and appoint another in his stead. He may also appoint, without resolution, a Private Secretary and a stenographer to himself.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, in addition to the Assistant Clerks, provided for by section 18 of Chapter 12 of the Code, may appoint a stenographer to himself, and such other assistants as the House may by resolution direct, and shall have power at any time to remove such appointee from office and appoint others in their stead at his discretion.

All resolutions relating to the appointment of persons mentioned in this section, or prescribing the salary or pay of such persons, shall originate in and come from the Committee on Rules.

94-b. The Speaker may, from time to time, designate such times as he may deem necessary for the consideration of bills of a local nature, and such bills shall be placed in a special calendar.

VOTING.

95. On the passage of every bill, and when the yeas and nays on any question are called for by one-tenth of those present, the Speaker shall direct the roll to be called, and every member present shall answer Aye or No, when his name is called.

Before the result is announced the Clerk shall read to the House the names of those who voted in the affirmative, and then those who voted in the negative, at which time any member may correct a mistake committed in taking down his vote. The result shall then be announced, and the yeas and nays entered on the Journal, but if the House so order, the announcement of the result and the entry of the yeas and nays entered upon the Journal may be postponed to the succeeding day, with liberty to absent members, at any time before the result is announced by the Speaker, to appear and vote aye or no, in the presence of the House; and any member may in the presence of the House change his vote before the result is announced.

96. Upon calls of the House, in taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

97. Every question shall be first put in the affirmative and then in the negative; each member present shall vote on every question, and the Speaker shall declare whether the yeas or nays have it, which declaration shall stand as the judgment of the House, unless a member call for a division, in which event the Speaker shall divide the House.

98. Every member within the bar, when a question is put, shall vote, unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the House excuses him. A motion to excuse a member from voting must be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

99. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested; and, except in the case provided for in the ninety-fifth rule, no member shall vote if he was not within the bar when the question was put, unless leave be given him by the House.

a. Voting for officers,—*Rule 48.*

b. Voting on bills amended by Senate.—*Rule 9.*

WRITS, WARRANTS AND SUBPOENAS.

100. All writs, warrants and subpœnas ordered by the House shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

YEAS AND NAYS.

May be demanded by one-tenth members present.—*Rule 95.*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name and office.	Whence appointed.	Appointed	Salary.
Chief Justice.			
Edward D. White	Louisiana	Dec. 12, 1910	$15,000
Associate Justices.			
Joseph McKenna	California	Jan. 21, 1898	14,500
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Massachusetts	Dec. 4, 1902	14,500
William R. Day	Ohio	Feb. 25, 1903	14,500
Willis Van Devanter	Wyoming	Dec. 16, 1910	14,500
Mahlon Pitney	New Jersey	Mar. 13, 1912	14,500
James Clark McReynolds	Tennessee	Aug. 29, 1914	14,500
Louis D. Brandeis	Massachusetts	June 1 1916	14,500
John H. Clarke	Ohio	July 24, 1916	14,500

Officers of the Court.

Clerk—James D. Maher.
Marshal—Frank Key Greene.
Reporter—Charles Henry Butler, Washington, D C.

TERMS—Second Monday in October, annually, and such adjourned or special terms as it may find necessary for the dispatch of business.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOURTH CIRCUIT

Districts.	District judges.	Circuit judges.	Justice.
Maryland	John C. Rose		
North Carolina, eastern	Henry G. Connor		
North Carolina, western	Jas. Edmund Boyd.		
South Carolina	Henry A. M. Smith	Peter C. Prichard	
Virginia, eastern	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Charles A. Woods	Edward D. White
Virginia, western	Henry C. McDowell.	Martin A. Knapp.	
West Virginia, northern	Alston G. Dayton		
West Virginia, southern	Benjamin F. Keller.		
	Salary $6,000.	Salary, $7,000.	Salary $15,000.

Clerk—Henry T. Maloney, Richmond, Virginia.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT AT RICHMOND.

The first Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of May and the first Tuesday of November, of each year.

SPECIAL TERMS OF COURT AT RICHMOND.

On the second Tuesday of every month of the year, excepting those months in which the regular terms of the court are held.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Composed of the counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt and Wood.

TERMS COMMENCE.

Parkersburg—Second Tuesday of January and Second Tuesday of June.
Wheeling—First Tuesday of May and third Tuesday of October.
Clarksburg—Second Tuesday of April and first Tuesday of October.
Martinsburg—First Tuesday of April and third Tuesday of September.
Philippi—Fourth Tuesday of May and second Tuesday of November.
Elkins—First Tuesday of July and first Tuesday of December.

Alston G. Dayton	District Judge	Philippi.
Samuel R. Harrison	Clerk	Clarksburg.
John H. Conrad	Deputy Clerk	Parkersburg.
H. G. Chaney	Deputy Clerk	Clarksburg.
Geo. E. Boyd, Jr.	Deputy Clerk	Wheeling.
A. C. Nadenbousch	Deputy Clerk	Martinsburg.
A. C. Merrill	Deputy Clerk	Philippi.
Stuart W. Walker	District Attorney	Martinsburg.
Harry H. Byrer	Assistant District Attorney	Philippi.
J. J. P. O'Brien	Assistant District Attorney	Wheeling.
Garland H. Moore	Clerk	Martinsburg.

C. E. Smith	United States Marshal	Parkersburg.
Thomas E. Joyce	Chief Deputy	Parkersburg.
John F. Throckmorton	Office Deputy	Parkersburg.
Charles P. Cook	Office Deputy	Parkersburg.
Katherine W. Rex	Office Deputy	Parkersburg.
John D. Moore	Office Deputy	Philippi.
John M. Short	Office Deputy	Wheeling.
L. W. Athey	Office Deputy	Martinsburg.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

George E. Boyd, Jr. — Wheeling	Glenn Hunter — Morgantown
Dorr Casto — Parkersburg	John W. Mason, Jr. — Fairmont
James T. Dailey — Kingwood	Alva B. Moore — New Martinsville
H. A. Downs — Martinsburg	J. H. Siler — Berkeley Springs
Samuel R. Harrison, Jr. — Clarksburg	Charles R. Lilly — Grafton

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

T. A. Brown — Parkersburg	J. Ben Brady — Kingwood
W. Frank Stout — Clarksburg	Wilbur H. Thomas — Martinsburg
O. E. Wyckoff — Grafton	J. W. Cummins — Wheeling
P. L. Butcher — Fairmont	H. A. Nolte — Wheeling
M. H. King — Elkins	T. P. Jacobs — New Martinsville

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Composed of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Clay, Braxton, Webster, Nicholas. Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Fayette, Boone, Kanawha, Putnam, Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Summers, and Monroe, with the waters thereof.

TERMS COMMENCE.

Charleston—First Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.
Huntington—First Tuesday in April and first Tuesday after the third Monday in September.
Bluefield—First Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.
Webster Springs—First Tuesday in September.
Lewisburg—Second Tuesday in July.

Benjamin F. Keller	District Judge	Charleston.
Edwin M. Keatley	Clerk	Charleston.
Albert V. Fitzwater	Deputy Clerk	Charleston.
R. S. Williams	Office Assistant	Charleston.
Ceres K. Adkins	Deputy Clerk	Huntington.
R. L. Gosling	Deputy Clerk	Bluefield.
William G. Barnhart	United States Attorney	Charleston.
F. Witcher McCullough	Assistant	Huntington.
Lon H. Kelly	Assistant	Sutton.
William E. Ross	Assistant	Bluefield.
Wm. Osborne	United States Marshal	Huntington.
John H. Campbell	Chief Office Deputy	Huntington.
Alphonse M. Foose	Assistant Office Deputy	Huntington.
G. C. Rutherford	Office Deputy	Huntington.
L. H. Oakes	Office Deputy	Charleston.
H. T. Lemon	Office Deputy	Beckley.
J. H. Mitchell	Office Deputy	Welch.
C. F. McQueen	Office Deputy	Sutton.
Jas. A. Farley	Office Deputy	Williamson.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

V. C. Champe	Montgomery	H. M. Patterson	Beckley
Joseph M. Crockett	Welch	Joseph Ruffner	Charleston
Howell M. Tanner	Bluefield	John A. Thayer	Charleston
J. P. Douglass	Huntington	Howard C. Smith	Charleston
A. M. Sikes	Huntington	O. O. Sutton	Sutton
E. C. Eagle	Hinton	Grover C. Worrell	Mullins
J. H. Gadd	Princeton	Paris D. Yeager	Marlinton

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

W. G. Mathews, Charleston; Division No. 1—Counties of Boone, Clay, Fayette and Kanawha.
H. A. Bolin, Hinton; Division No. 2—Counties of Monroe, Raleigh and Summers.
Thomas A. Sheppard, Huntington; Division No. 3—Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mingo and Wayne.
T. S. McNeel, Marlinton; Division No. 4—Counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas.

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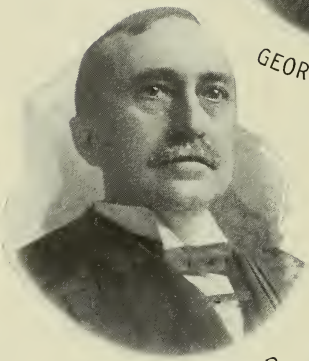
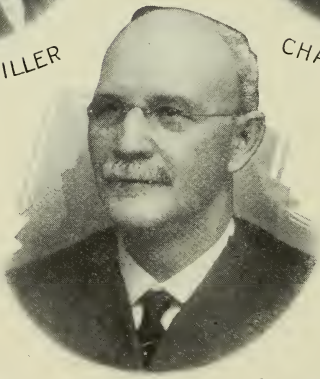


WILLIAM N. MILLER
JUDGE

CHARLES W. LYNCH
JUDGE



JUDSON WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

JOHN W. MASON
JUDGE

WILLIAM B. MATHEWS
CLERK

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

Harold A. Ritz, Bluefield; Division No. 5—Counties of Mercer, McDowell, Wyoming and Logan.

G. W. Flesher, Gassaway; Division No. 6—Counties of Braxton, Nicholas and Webster.

John L. Whitten, Point Pleasant; Division No. 7—Counties of Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane.

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

REGULAR TERMS.

Begin on second Wednesday in January and on the first Wednesday in September at Charleston.

SPECIAL TERMS.

At such times and places as may be designated by the Court.

Notices of motions may be made returnable for any Tuesday in term time.

Judges, Officers and Employes, with Their Places of Residence in Charleston.

JUDGES.

L. Judson, Williams, President, Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, Term expires December 31, 1920.

1534 Quarrier Street

George Poffenbarger, Point Pleasant, Mason County, Term expires December 31, 1924.

1507 Lee St.

William N. Miller, Parkersburg, Wood County, Term expires December 31, 1916.

Davidson Apartments

Charles W. Lynch, Clarksburg, Harrison County, Term expires December 31, 1924.

1556 Quarrier Street

John W. Mason*, Fairmont, Marion County, Term expires December 31, 1916.

1509 Quarrier Street

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

Wm. B. Mathews, Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.

1501 Quarrier Street

*Appointed November 1, 1915, to succeed Ira E. Robinson, Grafton, Taylor County, who resigned October 26, 1915.

R. A. Poffenbarger, Order Clerk and Stenographer; Charleston, Kanawha County.
311 Duffy Street

Phil Waters, Assistant Clerk; Charleston, Kanawha County.
711 Virginia Street

A. D. Butts, Assistant Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.
413 Lower Virginia Street

LAW CLERKS.

To Judge Williams: Chas. N. McWhorter, Lewisburg, Greenbrier County.
1019 Lee Street

To Judge Poffenbarger: M. M. Bryan, Point Pleasant, Mason County.
1507 Lee Street.

To Judge Miller: J. R. W. Morris, Jr., Moundsville, Marshall County.
1411 Lee Street

To Judge Lynch: Uriah Barnes, Leroy, Jackson County.
104 Duffy Street

To Judge Mason: Delbert T. Robinson, Grafton, Taylor County.
Y. M. C. A. Building

MESSENGER.

J. A. Jackson, Charleston, Kanawha County.
216 Elizabeth Street

State Library.

State Librarian—L. O. Wilson, Weston, Lewis County.
413 Shrewsberry Street

Assistant State Librarian—J. A. Jackson, Charleston, Kanawha County.
216 Elizabeth Street

Messenger and Janitor—B. B. Patterson, Elkhorn, McDowell County.
200 Donnally Street

RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

In Effect April 1, 1916.

PRELIMINARY.

BILLS OF EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Office and Contents.* It is the office of a bill of exceptions to point out errors committed by the court during the progress of the trial. The bill or bills should contain only a concise statement of the facts necessary to present the points intended to be relied on as grounds of error, or only so much of the evidence as may appear necessary to present fairly the rulings of the court to which exception is taken. No bill of exceptions should contain matter irrelevant or unnecessary to the presentation of the question intended to be raised.

2. *Points Must be Clearly Stated.* It is the duty of the exceptor to see that the points and objections on which he relies are correctly and clearly stated, so as to show plainly that no erroneous ruling was made to his prejudice, and he should not leave that fact to appear merely by inference or conjecture.

3. *Rulings on Evidence or Instructions.* An exception to the admission or rejection of evidence or to the granting or refusal of instructions to the jury, should state only so much of the evidence or facts proven as may be necessary to show the relevancy or irrelevancy of such evidence or the pertinency or impertinency of such instruction. The judge of the trial court should require all unnecessary matter to be stricken out before signing a bill of exceptions.

RULE 1.

PETITIONS.

1. *Must Assign Errors—Not Argue the Case.* A petition for an appeal or writ of error may briefly state the case and must assign errors, naming the particular decrees or judgments complained of and the date of their rendition, and in the prayer of the petition it should be stated whether or not a supersedeas is desired; but the case is not to be argued in the petition. A separate note of argument, setting forth the points and authorities relied on, *shall* be submitted with the petition, and will be considered by the court, but such note is not to be considered as a part of the petition or to be printed with it. A note of argument may be filed in opposition to such petition.

2. *Certificate of Counsel.* The petition must be accompanied by the certificate of some attorney duly qualified to practice in this court that in his opinion the decree or judgment complained of ought to be reviewed.

3. *Names of Parties to be Summoned.* It is also recommended to counsel presenting petitions, that they furnish to the clerk a memorandum of the names of parties to be summoned to answer the appeal or writ of error.

4. *Status of Question or Questions Certified.* No question or questions shall be certified under the provisions of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, until after decision thereof by the trial court, and such decision shall be certified with the question or questions.

5. *Form of Certificate for Cases Certified.* The certificate of all questions arising upon the sufficiency of a summons, or return of service, or as to the sufficiency of a pleading, certified pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall be in form or effect following:

In the Circuit Court of ———— County: *A. B.* v. *C. D.* In Assumpsit, (Debt, etc., or In Equity, as the case may be).

To the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia:

The Circuit Court of said County, of its own motion, (or on the joint application of the parties to said suit, as the fact may be) hereby certifies to the said Supreme Court of Appeals, that on the summons, (return thereon, or on the declaration, plea, bill, answer, or other pleading, as the case may be) of the plaintiff ————, (or the defendant————, as the case may be) the following points of law or fact, have been made: (Here set forth by number the several grounds of any motion to quash, correct, amend, strike out, exclude, or grounds of demurrer, etc., that may have been interposed to such summons, return or pleading.)

A certified copy of said summons, (return, or pleadings, as the case may be, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the point made against it), and of the affidavits, documents, etc., filed in support thereof, (if any), on which the judgment of your honors is desired, together with a copy of the court's decision upon such question or questions, is (or are) herewith presented.

Given under my hand this ——— day of ———— 19—.

————,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

RULE II.

DOCKETING AND PROCESS.

1. *Notice to Court Below and Summons.* When an appeal or writ of error has been awarded, it shall be the duty of the clerk to notify the clerk of the court

below of the fact of such allowance and of the penalty of the bond necessary to give effect to such appeal or writ of error when such bond is required, and the clerk of this court shall thereupon docket the case and issue process in accordance with the order of the court, summoning all parties other than the petitioner or petitioners.

2. *Non-resident Parties.* Whenever it is necessary that a non-resident party should be summoned to answer an appeal or writ of error, or have notice for any other purpose, order of publication may be had in the manner prescribed by law, which order shall be published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published at the seat of government.

RULE III.

PRINTING THE RECORD.

1. *Dismissal for Failure to Print.* If the appellant or plaintiff in error, except in cases of felony, shall fail to deposit with the clerk of this court within six months after the case has been docketed herein, a sum sufficient to pay for printing the transcript of the record, or shall fail to have the transcript of the record printed and eighteen copies thereof filed in the clerk's office within six months after the case has been docketed in this court, the appeal or writ of error shall be dismissed.

2. *How Procured.* To procure such dismissal, the appellee or defendant in error must serve upon the opposite party, within reasonable time, a written notice that he will, on a day specified, move the court to dismiss the case, and set forth in such notice the grounds of the said motion. The motion may be made on any day when the court is open whether in regular or special term.

3. *Costs.* But if, when the motion is made, the record has been already printed or the cost of such printing deposited with the clerk and no actual delay in the hearing of the cause has resulted from the failure to print the record or make such deposit within the six months allowed by law the dismissal will be without costs, otherwise costs will be awarded against the party in default.

4. *Renewal.* An appeal or writ of error dismissed in accordance with this rule may be renewed upon presenting a new petition reciting the fact of the former petition and allowance and dismissal and referring to the assignments of error contained in the former petition, if the same be presented within one year from the date of the decree or judgment appealed from, and new process will be ordered and a new bond must be given.

RULE IV.

ARGUMENT DOCKET.

1. *How Arranged.* Sixty days before the first day of each regular term, or of any special term at which an argument docket may be ordered, the clerk shall prepare a list of the cases then ready and ordered to be heard, and distribute the printed lists to counsel of record in each case.

2. *Docketing of Cases Certified.* At the time of preparing the docket of any regular or of any special term, the clerk shall also make a docket of all cases certified for decision pursuant to section one, of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, and as to which notice has been given, as prescribed by the next section, which shall be given precedence over all other cases, and next after cases upon original jurisdiction begun in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

3. *When Notice is Necessary.* In all cases (except those of felony, and cases certified pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code) when the record has been printed since the last preceding regular term of court, the party desiring a hearing must give notice to the opposite party of his intention to insist upon a hearing at the next regular term, at least sixty days before the first day of such term, and no case will be placed on the argument list and deemed ready for hearing until the second term after the record has been printed unless the notice above mentioned has been given and returned to the clerk's office sixty days before the term.

4. *Copy of Bond.* No case in which an appeal or supersedeas bond is required shall be placed upon the argument docket until the clerk shall have received a duly attested copy of such bond.

5. *Appellee May Expedite Hearing.* An appellee or defendant in error desiring to expedite the hearing of his case may have the record printed at his own expense and give the notice required by section three of this rule, and the costs of such printing will, when the case is decided, be taxed among the costs incurred by such appellee or defendant in error, provided the appellant or plaintiff in error does not dismiss his appeal before hearing.

6. *Felony Cases.* When a writ of error has been allowed in the case of a party convicted of a felony, the clerk shall cause the record to be printed with all convenient dispatch, and the case will be called for hearing at the next regular term of court, wherever it may be held, without notice or consent being required, provided the record has been printed sixty days before the hearing.

7. *Cases Certified.* The record of cases certified for decision pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, need not be printed, unless by order of the court; and without further notice the cases will be called for hearing at the next regular or special term for which they are docketed pursuant to section two hereof.

8. *Postponement of Docket.* The court will postpone, on its own motion, any docket or portion thereof to a day or days later in the term than that or those for which it has been set for hearing, or to a later term, regular or special, whenever, in its opinion, the public interests require such action; and, in such case, the clerk will give notice of the postponement to the attorneys of record of all parties interested.

RULE V.

BRIEFS.

1. *Time of Filing.* In any case on appeal or writ of error, the counsel for the appellant or plaintiff in error, at least thirty days, and counsel for the appellee or defendant in error, at least ten days, before a case is called for hearing, shall file with the clerk of this court not less than ten copies of a printed brief, one of which copies shall, upon request, be furnished to each of the counsel engaged upon the opposite side. All reply and supplemental briefs shall be filed at least five days before a case is called for hearing, and no brief shall be filed later unless by consent of counsel. It is also desired by the court that counsel upon each side will furnish promptly to counsel on the opposing side their respective briefs as soon as printed, but their doing so will not obviate the requirement of this rule as to filing copies in the office of the clerk, and it is recommended that the printed brief shall correspond in size of page with the printed record, and bear the same docket number.

2. *Form and Contents of Appellant's Brief.* The brief of appellant shall contain a short and clear statement disclosing:

First. The kind of action or suit, and a closely condensed statement, without argument or quotation of evidence, of all facts necessary to determination of the points in controversy.

Second. What the issues were and how raised.

Third. How the issues were decided, and what the judgment or decree was.

Fourth. The errors relied upon for reversal.

Fifth. A concise statement of so much of the record as fully presents every error and exception relied on, referring to the pages of the record. If the insufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict or finding, in fact or law, is assigned, the statement shall contain a condensed recital of the evidence in narrative form so as to present the substance clearly and concisely. The statement will be taken to be accurate and sufficient for a full understanding of the questions presented for decision, unless the opposite party in his brief shall make the necessary corrections or additions.

Following this statement, the brief shall contain, under a separate heading of each error relied on, separately numbered propositions or points, stated concisely, and without argument or elaboration, together with the authorities relied on in support of them; and in citing cases, the names of the parties must be given,

with the book and page where reported. No alleged error or point, not contained in this statement of points, shall be raised afterwards, either by reply brief, or in oral or printed argument, or on petition for rehearing, but the court, at its option, may notice a plain error not assigned or specified.

3. *Form and Contents of Appellee's Brief.* The brief of appellee on the assignment of errors shall point out any omissions or inaccuracies in appellant's statement of the record, and shall contain a short and clear statement of the propositions by which counsel seek to meet the alleged errors and sustain the judgment or decree, or by which such errors are obviated. Following this statement, the brief shall contain the points and authorities relied on in like manner as required in the appellant's brief. The brief of appellee on cross-errors shall be prepared in the manner required in the case of appellant's brief. The brief of appellant, in answer to the cross-assignment of errors, shall be prepared in the manner required of appellees in answer to the assignment of errors. Reply briefs shall be prepared in like manner to answer briefs.

4. *Argument.* The briefs of any party may be followed by an argument in support of such briefs, which shall be distinct therefrom, but shall be bound with the same. The argument shall be confined to discussion and elaboration of the points contained in the briefs. The names of counsel shall be affixed to all briefs filed by them.

5. *Non-Compliance—Effect of.*—The court on its own motion may refuse to allow submission of any case, until the briefs of the party demanding it, complying with this rule in respect to form and contents, shall have been filed, and may also strike out on submission, briefs not complying therewith.

6. *Control of Case.* Either party whose brief has been filed in compliance with the rule may insist upon a hearing when the case is regularly called although no brief shall have been filed by the opposite party, and when one party has complied with the rule and the other has not, the party complying with the rule may have the case either submitted or continued at his option. If one of the parties omits to file such brief at or before the hearing, he cannot be heard, but the case may be submitted or heard *ex-parte* upon the argument of one counsel only for the party by whom the brief has been duly filed.

7. *Continuance for Non-Compliance—No Briefs After Submission.* If no printed brief has been filed by either party within the time prescribed by this rule, the case will be continued when called, unless both parties are present in court, by counsel, with their respective briefs, and consent to submit the case with or without oral argument, or file an agreement in writing to submit, but in no case can briefs be filed after the case is submitted.

8. *Submission in Absence of Counsel.* It is not always necessary for counsel to appear in court in person in order to have a case submitted for judgment by the court; when the party desiring the submission of a case has filed his brief in compliance with the rule, he may by written request addressed to the court or to the clerk have his case submitted when called.

9. *Cases Certified—Motions to Dismiss, etc.—How Submitted.* All cases certified for decision pursuant to the last paragraph of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall, in the first instance, be submitted on typewritten or printed briefs, or arguments, filed in the clerk's office at least five days before the case is set for hearing; and in no case, unless the court so order, will counsel be heard orally thereon. And this rule as to briefs and oral arguments shall apply to all motions to dismiss, affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section twenty-six of said chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by said chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915.

RULE VI.

CALLING THE DOCKET.

1. *When Commenced.* On the second day of each regular term the court will commence to call the cases then ready for hearing in the order in which they stand upon the printed list, and will proceed from day to day in the same order until all of the cases have been called.

2. *How many Cases to be Called.* Not more than ten cases shall be considered liable to be called on any one day, including the one if any, that may be under argument. No case shall be taken up out of the order of the docket except when briefs have been filed on both sides and the parties consent to submit the case without oral argument.

3. *Set for Hearing.* No case shall be set for hearing on any other day than those assigned to the circuit from which the case comes unless it be such as from its peculiar character or the mandate of the law may be regarded as a privileged case.

4. *Exceptional Cases.* Cases of general public interest or of peculiar hardship may be heard at a special term according to the provisions of sec. 13 of chap. 156, Acts of 1882, under such conditions and regulations as may be consented to by the parties or as the court may prescribe.

5. *Agreement of Counsel.* All agreements of counsel in regard to any case or matter pending in court shall be reduced to writing, signed by counsel and delivered to the clerk.

6. *Re-argument.* Whenever the court desires further argument in any case which has been argued and submitted, it will fix a day therefor, and cause notice of the time and place, as well as of the subject or branch of the case, on which argument is desired, to be given to counsel.

RULE VII.

CERTIORARI.

1. *How Obtained.* No *certiorari* for diminution of the record shall be awarded unless a motion therefor shall be made in writing, stating the facts on which the motion is founded, and all motions for such *certiorari* should be made at the earliest period possible after the diminution is discovered, either in regular or special term.

2. *When to be Printed.* If the necessity for such *certiorari* is caused by the failure of the appellant or plaintiff in error to have enough of the record brought up to present fairly both sides of all errors complained of by him, it shall be his duty to have the additional record printed, or in default thereof, his appeal or writ of error may be dismissed; otherwise such additional record shall be printed at the expense of the party asking for the *certiorari,* but when, in either case, the additional record brought up does not exceed ten pages of manuscript, it need not be printed unless so ordered by the court.

RULE VIII.

MOTIONS AND AFFIDAVITS.

1. *Must be in Writing.* All motions, except motions of course, made to the court, shall be reduced to writing and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and objects of the motion. A motion to dismiss, affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section 26 of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall state the points on which it is based, and notice thereof stating such grounds shall be served on the opposite party or parties and returned to the clerk's office at least thirty days before the day to which the notice is returnable.

2. *Notice to be Given.* No affidavits shall be read in support of or in opposition to any motion hereafter made to the court unless reasonable notice be given to the opposite party or his attorney of the time and place of taking the same, or good cause be shown why such notice has not been given and every motion which is not a motion of course, shall be supported by affidavit.

RULE IX.

ORAL ARGUMENT.

1. *How Many May be Heard.* Only two counsel shall be heard on each side in the argument of any case unless by special leave of court, and the counsel for

the appellant or the plaintiff in error shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument.

2. *Time Allowed.* Forty-five minutes only shall be allowed to the appellant or plaintiff in error for the opening and conclusion, and thirty minutes to the appellee or defendant in error for his reply, but by special leave of the court granted before the argument begins, a longer time may be allowed to each side. The time allowed may be apportioned between the counsel on the same side at their discretion. But in all cases a fair opening of the case shall be made by the party entitled to the opening and concluding arguments.

3. *Who to be Deemed Counsel.* The attorneys of the respective parties in the court below shall be deemed to be the attorneys of the same parties in this court until others have been retained and have notified the clerk of this court of that fact.

4. *Record.* In no case is it proper or necessary to consume the time allowed for argument by reading the record to the court, but counsel may refer thereto and state what they consider as proven by any exhibit or deposition on which they rely.

5. *Commissioner's Report.* No oral argument will be permitted upon exceptions to a commissioner's report except upon pure questions of law and without reference to details of evidence.

RULE X.

CROSS ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR.

1. *When to be Considered.* In any appeal or writ of error, if error is perceived against the appellee or defendant in error, the court will consider the whole record as being before it, and will reverse the proceedings, either in whole or in part, and in the same manner as it would were the appellee or defendant in error to assign errors and bring the case before the court, unless such error be waived by the party prejudiced thereby, which waiver shall be considered as a release of all error committed against him. It is, however, advisable for the appellee or defendant in error, if he is of opinion that there is error in the record to his prejudice, to call attention to the same by a formal counter-assignment of error, filed at the hearing of the case, or by pointing out and complaining of the same in his brief.

RULE XI.

ABANDONED CASES.

1. *When to be Dismissed.* When a case has been called for argument at four successive regular terms, and upon the call at the fourth term neither party is prepared to argue the same, the case shall be considered as abandoned and shall be dismissed at the costs of the appellant or plaintiff in error unless sufficient cause be shown for further continuance.

2. *Reinstatement.* No appeal or writ of error which shall have been dismissed or abated by the court, shall be reinstated or revived after the close of the next regular term after such dismission or abatement.

RULE XII.

REHEARING.

1. *How Obtained.* All petitions for rehearing must be filed not later than thirty days from the date of the decision complained of therein, and no petition for a rehearing will be entertained by the court in any case unless the reasons therefor are printed and filed with the petition. No oral arguments will be permitted upon any application for a rehearing. When a rehearing is allowed, the court may fix the time for re-argument and re-submission, notice of which shall be given by the clerk to the attorneys of record, but, in case it fails to fix such time the clerk shall enter the case upon the docket as if it had never been heard.

RULE XIII.

INDEX TO RECORDS.

1. *Must be Indexed.* In making transcripts of records for appeal and writs of error, the clerks of any court making such transcript, shall annex thereto, a complete index, giving pages of the record on which its chief component parts are to be found, including the pages where the deposition of each witness appears in such record.

RULE XIV.

OFFICERS OF COURT.

1. *Accounts.* The officers attending this court and receiving an allowance *per diem* therefor, shall, at the end of each term, furnish an account of the number of days so employed, verifying their accounts by affidavit, and orders of allowance will then be made by the court and certified to the Auditor of State, but such accounts will not be considered or allowed before the close of the term.

RULE XV.

REPORTS.

1. *Arguments to be Omitted.* In publishing the opinions of this court, the reporter shall not publish the arguments of counsel, but he shall report the names of counsel on each side, and when the counsel on the side adverse to the decision of the court shall furnish to him the points and authorities relied on, clearly and briefly stated, he may publish in the report such points and authorities; but in no case shall such points and authorities occupy more than one page of the printed report unless express authority therefor be given by the court.

RULE XVI.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

1. *Not to be Withdrawn.* No transcript of record, petition or other original paper or opinion of the court, shall be withdrawn from the custody of the clerk of this court unless upon motion made in court for this purpose and upon order of court permitting such withdrawal, except as provided in section 19, chapter 157, Acts of 1882.

Attest:

WM. B. MATHEWS, *Clerk.*

STATUTE, ORDERS AND RULES

Relating to

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW.

I—STATUTE.

CODE, CHAPTERS 119—SECTIONS 1, 2.

1. Any person desiring to obtain a license to practice law in the courts of the State must appear before the county court of the county in which he has resided for the last preceding year and prove to the satisfaction of such court that he is a person of good moral character, that he is twenty-one years of age, that he has resided in such county for one year next preceding the date of his appearance; and

upon such proof being made, the court shall make and enter an order on its record accordingly. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall prescribe and publish rules and regulations for the examination of all applicants for admission to practice law, which shall include the period of study and degree of preparation required of applicants previous to being admitted, as well as to the method of examination, whether by the court or otherwise. And the Supreme Court of Appeals may upon the production of a duly certified copy of the order of the county court, hereinbefore mentioned, and upon being satisfied that the applicant has shown upon an examination, conducted in accordance with such rules and regulations, that he is qualified to practice law in the courts of this State, and upon being further satisfied that such rules and regulations have been complied with in all respects grant such applicant a license to practice law in the courts of this State, and such license shall show upon its face that all the provisions of this section and of the said rules have been complied with; provided, that any person who shall produce a duly certified copy of such order of any county court of this State, and also a diploma of graduation from the law school of the West Virginia University, shall upon presentation thereof in any of the courts of this State be entitled to practice in any and all courts of this State, and the order so admitting him shall state the facts pertaining to the same. Every applicant for the examination required by this section shall pay a fee of five dollars, to be applied to the payment of the cost and charges of conducting said examination. (Acts 1897, C. 50.)

2. Any person duly authorized and practicing as counsellor or attorney at law in any state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, may practice as such in the courts of this State, as a visiting attorney upon producing before the courts in which he intends to practice satisfactory evidence of his being so authorized. But this section shall not be construed as allowing such counsellor or attorney to practice law in this state, as a resident counsellor or attorney on a license granted by another state, or territory, or by the District of Columbia. A counsellor or attorney at law licensed to practice as such under the laws of another state, territory or District of Columbia, who shall desire to practice law in this state as a resident counsellor or attorney therein shall, before attempting to practice law in this state, after he becomes a resident thereof, submit to the same examination and be licensed and admitted under the same rules and regulations, including proof of good character, as are now required of persons seeking to be licensed under the laws of this state. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affecting the rights or status of lawyers admitted to practice in this State, at or before the time this act takes effect. (Acts 1915, c. 82.)

II—ORDERS OF COURT.

The following order was made and entered by the Supreme Court of Appeals, on May 6, 1915:

Until otherwise provided, it is ordered, under Chapter 119, section 1, of the Code, as follows:

1. Persons hereafter applying for license to practice law in this state under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 119 of the Code must satisfy the following requirements as to period of study and degree of preparation.

(A). A preliminary academic education equivalent to that required for graduation from a high school of the first class in West Virginia, which may be evidenced by a diploma of graduation from such a high school or by a certificate showing equivalent credits from any other school whose credits would be accepted for admission to West Virginia University, or by passing an examination on equivalent subjects.

(B). Three years of diligent law study as a student in the office of, and under the direction of, a member of the bar of this State (or another state), or as a resident student in an approved law school, evidenced by a certificate to the State Board of Law Examiners by the attorney under whom, or the head of the law school at which, such study was pursued, showing in detail the work done. In interpreting the above requirement, not less than ten months, exclusive of vacations, shall constitute one year of office study, and not less than eight months, exclusive of vacations, shall constitute one year of law school study.

2. The members of the faculty of the College of Law of West Virginia University of the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor, are hereby constituted the State Board of Law Examiners for the purpose of examining at such time and place as such Board may prescribe, any candidate who has complied with the foregoing requirements, to ascertain his fitness to practice law in the courts of this state. The said Board shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of the examination and shall make the examination equivalent in scope to that required for graduation from the College of Law of West Virginia University. To any applicant who successfully passes said examination, the Board shall issue a written certificate thereof.

3. The above order shall be in effect on and after January 1, 1916.

III—RULES GOVERNING EXAMINATIONS.

1. DATE AND PLACE OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are held at the College of Law in Morgantown. For information as to dates of examinations, inquiries should be addressed to the Dean of the College of Law, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION.

On and after January 1, 1916, all applicants must have a preliminary academic education equivalent to graduation from a high school of the first class in West Virginia and must have studied law for three years in a law school or a law office. Applicants should read order of the Supreme Court, passed May 6, 1915.

Any applicant who is in doubt as to whether the course of study he has pursued satisfies the above requirements should send a detailed statement of his work to the Dean of the College of Law, West Virginia University, before appearing for examination.

Payment of the examination fee of $5.00 is required before the applicant is allowed to take the examination.

3. SCOPE AND CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

(The following rule became effective July 1, 1915.)

The examination lasts three days and covers two groups of subjects.

Group I—Adjective Law. This part of the examination is given on the first day. It covers the following subjects: Evidence, Common Law Pleading, Equity Pleading, Criminal Procedure, Legal Ethics, and Common Law Practice and Procedure. The preparation in Legal Ethics should include the study of the codes of Legal Ethics of the West Virginia Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and some elementary work, such as Sharswood's Legal Ethics. The preparation in Common Law Practice and Procedure should cover Chapters 50, 90, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 106, 112, 113, 114, 114-a, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 to 136, inclusive, and 140 to 142, inclusive of the West Virginia Code, the rules of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Kittle's Law of Rule Days, Chapters 5, 6, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31-a, and 32 to 47, inclusive of Burk's Pleading and Practice in Actions at Common Law, and such elementary works as Munson's Manual of Elementary Practice, and Elliott's The Work of the Advocate (2d ed.)

Group II—Substantive Law. This part of the examination is given on the second and third days. It covers the following subjects: Torts, Private Corporations, Contracts, Agency, (including Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Acts) Negotiable Instruments, Sales, Equity Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law (State and Federal), Criminal Law, Real Property (exclusive of Future Interests), Wills, Personal Property and Bailments, and six (6) subjects selected by the applicant at the time of the examination from the following twelve (12): Conflict of Laws, Trusts, Insurance, Partnership, Suretyship, Bankruptcy, Municipal Corporations, Public Service Companies, Carriers, Future Interests, Persons and Domestic Relations, and Quasi Contracts.

Each group must be taken as a whole, but the respective groups may be taken at different examinations. Applicants will not be marked as heretofore, but will be passed or failed on an entire group without reference to grades in individual subjects.

Credits received to July 1, 1915, remain undisturbed.

IV—NOTES.

1. LICENSE TO PRACTICE.

A certificate is issued by the examiners to each person who successfully passes the entire examination. This certificate when delivered to William B. Mathews, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Charleston, W. Va., together with a certified copy of the order of the County Court, provided for in ch. 119, s. 1 of the Code, and payment of a fee of $2.50, entitles the applicant to a license, engrossed on parchment, to practice law in the courts of West Virginia. If parchment is not desired no fee is charged. It is not necessary to appear in person before the Supreme Court of Appeals in order to have such law license issued, but it is necessary in order to be admitted to practice in any particular court that the applicant appear and take the prescribed oath.

2. LAW DEGREE FROM WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY ADMITS TO BAR.

Any person who receives the degree of Bachelor of Laws from West Virginia University is admitted to the bar without examination under ch. 119, s. 1 of the West Virginia Code. The holder of such a degree may present himself with his diploma and the certificate of the County Court, provided for in ch. 119, s. 1, to any Circuit Court in the State, and on motion will be admitted to practice law in that court. It is not necessary to present his credentials to the Supreme Court of Appeals in order to be permitted to practice in the Circuit Courts of West Virginia.

Circuit Courts.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—H. C. HERVEY, *Wellsburg, and* R. M. ADDLEMAN, *Judges, Wheeling.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Hancock	Second Monday in March, third Monday in June and first Monday in November.
Brooke	Third Monday in February, first Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Marshall	Second Tuesday in February, last Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.
Ohio	Last Monday in March, first Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—P. D. MORRIS, *Judge, New Martinsville.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Wetzel	Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Tyler	Fourth Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in November.
Doddridge	Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in September.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—HOMER B. WOODS, *Judge, Harrisville.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Ritchie	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.
Pleasants	Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Gilmer	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WALTER E. MCDOUGLE, *Judge, Parkersburg.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Wood	First Monday in March, first Monday in July, first Monday in October and first Monday in December.
Wirt	Second Monday in January, second Monday in May and second Monday in September.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—W. H. O'BRIEN, *Judge, Ripley.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Roane	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Jackson	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in November.
Calhoun	Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and third Tuesday in November.
Mason	First Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. T. GRAHAM, *Judge, Huntington.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Cabell	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Lincoln	First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June, first Monday in December.
Putnam	Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JOHN B. WILKINSON, *Judge, Logan.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Boone	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and second Monday in December.
Logan	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
Wayne	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—ISAIAH C. HERNDON, *Judge, Welch.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Mercer	Second Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.
McDowell	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in September.
Monroe	Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and second Tuesday in November.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JAMES H. MILLER, *Judge, Hinton.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Raleigh	Third Monday in February, first Monday in May, fourth Monday in August and first Monday in December.
Summers	First Monday in January, second Monday in March, second Monday in June and first Monday in October.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SAMUEL D. LITTLEPAGE, *Judge, Charleston.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Clay	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, third Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Kanawha	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WM L. LEE, *Judge, Fayetteville.*

County.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Fayette	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WM. S. O'BRIEN, *Judge, Buckhannon.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Upshur	Second Monday in March, first Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Webster	Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—HAYMOND MAXWELL, *Judge, Clarksburg.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Lewis	First Monday in March, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.
Harrison	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WILLIAM S. HAYMOND, *Judge, Fairmont.*

County	*Commencement of Terms.*
Marion	Second Monday in March, first day of June and second Monday in November.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Neil J. Fortney, *Judge, Kingwood.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Taylor	Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Preston	Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—F. M. Reynolds, *Judge, Keyser.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Grant	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Mineral	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in October.
Tucker	Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—R. W. Dailey, *Judge, Romney.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Hampshire	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.
Hardy	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Pendleton	Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in July and first Monday in December.

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. M. Woods, *Judge, Martinsburg.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Morgan	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in September.
Berkeley	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April and third Tuesday in September.
Jefferson	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Warren B. Kittle, *Judge, Philippi.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Barbour	Second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Randolph	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Chas. S. Di E, *Judge, Lewisburg.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Greenbrier	Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.
Pocahontas	First Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and first Tuesday in December.

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JAKE FISHER, *Judge, Sutton.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Braxton	Third Monday in March, second Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Nicholas	Fourth Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JAMES DAMRON, *Judge, Williamson.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Mingo	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.
Wyoming	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.

TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—GEORGE C. STURGISS, *Judge, Morgantown.*

County.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Monongalia	Thursday after the first Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

NOTE—Each Circuit Judge receives from the State an annual salary of $3,300.

Intermediate and Criminal Courts.

CABELL COUNTY.

THOS. W. TAYLOR, JUDGE, Huntington.

Established February 24, 1893, (Acts 1893:28). The term of office of the Judge is six years, beginning January 1, 1901. Salary, $1,500 per year. Terms—Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and first Monday in July.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

BEN D. KOONTZ, JUDGE, Fayetteville.

Established March 10, 1891 (Acts 1891:86). The term of office of the Judge is four years, beginning June 1, 1898, salary, $1,500 per year. Terms—Second Monday in January, April, July and October, at Fayetteville.

HARRISON COUNTY.

JAMES W. ROBINSON, JUDGE, Clarksburg.

Established February 2, 1909. (Acts 1909:27). Term of office of the Judge four years from January 1, 1913; salary, $2,400 per year. Terms—The first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in November.

KANAWHA COUNTY.

HENRY K. BLACK, JUDGE, Charleston.

Established February 12, 1890. (Acts 1890:8). Term of office of Judge, six years, beginning January 1, 1897; salary $3,300 per year. Terms—First Monday in January, April, second Monday in June, and second Monday in October.

HENRY D. RUMMELL, JUDGE, Charleston.

Court of Common Pleas, established February 20, 1915. (Acts 1915:109). Appointment of Judge by the Governor provided for from May 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916; term of office eight years after January 1, 1917; salary $4,500. Terms—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.

MARION COUNTY.

GEORGE A. VINCENT, JUDGE. Fairmont.

Established February 16, 1893. (Acts 1893:5). The term of office of the Judge is six years, beginning June 1, 1898; salary, $1,500 per year. Terms—Third Tuesday in January, August and October, and first Tuesday in May.

MERCER COUNTY.

J. F. MAYNARD, JUDGE, Bluefield.

Established February 23, 1893. (Acts 1893:18). Term of office of Judge, six years, beginning January 1, 1901. Salary, $2,100 per year. Terms—First Monday in January, April, July and October.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

JAMES FRENCH STROTHER, JUDGE, Welch.

Established February 24, 1893. (Acts 1893:36). The term of office of the Judge is six years, beginning January 1, 1901. Salary, $2,400 per year. Terms—Second Monday in January and second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in November.

OHIO COUNTY.

ALAN H. ROBINSON, JUDGE, Wheeling.

Established February 16, 1893.(Acts 1893:7; re-enacted Acts 1899-27). Term of office of Judge, six years, beginning January 1, 1901. Salary, $1,800 per year. Terms—First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

WOOD COUNTY.

F. H. MCGREGOR, JUDGE, Parkersburg.

Established in 1891. (Acts 1891:17). Term of office of Judge, six years, beginning January 1, 1899; salary, $1,800 per year. Terms—Fourth Monday in January, first Monday in May and September. (This court will be abolished January 1, 1917.)

RALEIGH COUNTY.

T. J. MCGINNIS, JUDGE, Beckley.

Established February 2, 1907. (Acts 1907:204). The term of office of the Judge is six years, beginning January 1, 1909. Terms—Second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and third Monday in October.

PART V.

POLITICAL DIVISION:

Republican National Committee, 1916-20.

Republican National Platform, 1916.

Republican State Committee, 1916-20.

Republican State Platform, 1916.

Democratic National Platform, 1916-20.

Democratic National Platform, 1916.

Democratic State Committee, 1916-20.

Democratic State Platform, 1916.

Republican and Democratic National Platforms of 1912.

Republican and Democratic State Platforms of 1912.

General Election Returns 1912.

Republican and Democratic State Platforms, 1914.

General Election Returns 1914.

Reapportionment of Representation in Congress and the House of Delegates.

Digest of Corrupt Practices Act.

West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Equal Suffrage.

Relating to County Courts.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 1916-20.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, *Chairman.*
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., *Treasurer.*
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON, *Assistant Treasurer.*
FRED W. UPHAM, *Assistant Treasurer.*
WILLIAM F. STONE, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Headquarters: No. 2 East Forty-third Street, New York City, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN T. ADAMS, Iowa.
WILLIAM H. CROCKER, California.
FRED W. ESTABROOK, New Hampshire.
JAMES A. HEMENWAY, Indiana.
A. T. HERT, Kentucky.
R. B. HOWELL, Nebraska.
ALVAH H. MARTIN, Virginia.
HERBERT PARSONS, New York.
S. A. PERKINS, Washington.
CHARLES B. WARREN, Michigan.
RALPH E. WILLIAMS, Oregon.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, 1916.

JOHN T. ADAMS, Iowa.
EVERETT COLBY, New Jersey.
WILLIAM H. CROCKER, California.
FRED W. ESTABROOK, New Hampshire.
JAMES A. GARFIELD, Ohio.
JAMES A. HEMENWAY, Indiana.
A. T. HERT, Kentucky.
R. B. HOWELL, Nebraska.
HAROLD L. ICKES, Illinois.
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HERBERT PARSONS, New York.
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S. A. PERKINS, Washington.
CHESTER H. ROWELL, California.
OSCAR S. STRAUS, New York.
CHARLES B. WARREN, Michigan.
RALPH E. WILLIAMS, Oregon.

MEMBERS BY STATES.

Alabama—Oliver D. Street, Birmingham.
Arizona—Allen B. Jaynes, Tucson.
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel, Little Rock.
California—William H. Crocker, San Francisco.
Colorado—Hubert Work, Pueblo.
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Florida—Henry S. Chubbs, Princeton.
Georgia—Henry S. Jackson, Atlanta.

Idaho—John W. Hart. Menan.
Illinois—Wm. Hale Thompson, Chicago.
Indiana—James A. Hemenway, Booneville.
Iowa—John T. Adams, Dubuque.
Kansas—Fred Stanley, Wichita.
Kentucky—A. T. Hert, Louisville.
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Maine—Frederick Hale, Portland.
Maryland—William P. Jackson, Salisbury.
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane, Dalton.
Michigan—Charles B. Warren, Detroit.
Minnesota—Chester A. Congdon, Duluth.
Mississippi—L. B. Moseley, Jackson.
Missouri—Jacob L. Babler, St. Louis.
Montana—Thomas A. Marlow, Helena.
Nebraska—R. B. Howell, Omaha.
Nevada—H. G. Humphreys, Reno.
New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua.
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy, Newark.
New Mexico—Charles A. Spiess, East Las Vegas.
New York—Herbert Parsons, New York.
North Carolina—John M. Morehead, Charlotte.
North Dakota—Gunder Olson, Grafton.
Ohio—Rudolph K. Hynicka, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—James J. McGraw, Ponca City.
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Wm. P. Sheffield, Newport.
South Carolina—J. W. Tolbert, Greenwood.
South Dakota—Willis C. Cook, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—
Texas—H. F. MacGregor, Houston.
Utah—Reed Smoot, Provo.
Vermont—Earles S. Kinsley, Rutland.
Virginia—Alvah H. Martin, Norfolk.
Washington—S. A. Perkins, Tacoma.
West Virginia—V. L. Highland, Clarksburg.
Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers, Madison.
Wyoming—George E. Pexton, Evanstown.
District of Columbia—
Alaska—Cornelius S. Maurane, Juneau.
Hawaii—R. W. Breckens, Honolulu.
Philippines—Henry B. McCov, Manila.
Porto Rico—

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted June 8, at a Convention held in Chicago.)

In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the Union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government and to the flag of the United States.

We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

Protection of American Rights.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the Constitution, by treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which in violation of the specific promise of their party made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

Foreign Relations.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a strict and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality, as well as the dignity and influence of the United States, cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrase-making, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters. The present Administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican presidents in accordance with American traditions, is the best, as it is the only true way, to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations.

We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes, and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexico.

We deeply sympathize with the fifteen million people of Mexico who for three years have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged, by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators who when temporarily successful in any locality have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce

the indefensible methods of interference employed by this Administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first by failure to act promptly and firmly, and second, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine, and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America.

We favor the continuance of Republican policies which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by Congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the Islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their Government and if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We accepted the responsibility of the Islands as a duty to civilization, and the Filipino people. To leave with our task half done, would break our pledges, injure our prestige among Nations, and imperil what has already been accomplished.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines, which was prevented only by vigorous opposition of Republican members of Congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Rights of Expatriation.

We reiterate the unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the President and Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war

which is now desolating the world may speedily end, with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

Protection of the Country.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders the country must have not only adequate but thorough and complete national defenses ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective Regular Army, and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a Navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared, that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our Western or our Eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

Tariff.

The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute.

Such protection should be reasonable in amount but sufficient to protect adequately American industries and American labor and so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States as in the case of dye stuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased in spite of the fact that intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues of which we stand in such dire need have been greatly reduced.

Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war it was clearly demonstrated that this Act deprived the American producer and the American wage earner of that protection which enabled them to meet their foreign competitors, and but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least degree reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which in peace as well as in war will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of Congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

Business.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of transportation and of the great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican Congresses and Presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the Government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and in direct competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the tax payer and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business, should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits.

We favor an effective system of Rural Credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic Administration.

Rural Free Delivery.

We favor the extension of the Rural Free Delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean-carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails, and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American Merchant Marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the Government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the Government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party, because Government-owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American Merchant Marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Railroads.

Interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, mbarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore, favor such action by legislation or if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under complete Federal control.

Economy and a National Budget.

The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this democratic administration, of its shameless raids on the treasury, and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple businesslike budget system to which we pledge our support and which we hold to be necessary to effect any real reform in the administration of national finances.

Conservation.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste; use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Law has always been sustained by the Republican party, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Dmocratic party has created since March 4, 1913, thirty thousand offices outside of the Civil Service law at an annual cost of forty-four million dollars to the tax payers of the country.

We condemn the gross abuse and misuse of the law by the present Democratic administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization of this service along lines of efficiency and economy.

Territorial Officials.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws.

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all Federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education; the enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law; the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of Congress, and an accident compensation law covering all Government employes. We favor the collection and collation, under the direction of the Department of Labor, of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of Congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Woman Suffrage.

The Republican party reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of the country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our "purposes and policies." We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with perils. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country and saved the union, has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native-born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and above all things, to keep the faith.

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1916-20.

JOSEPH HOLT GAINES, *Chairman.* CHARLES G. COFFMAN, *Secretary.* DAVID GIDEON, *Treasurer.*

Headquarters, Clarksburg, Campaign of 1916.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties.

THOS. J. SHERRARD...Wellsburg H. F. BEHRENS.....Wheeling

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel Counties.

O. W. O. HARDMAN..Middlebourne SAMUEL J. HUNTER..McMechen

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties.

T. A. BROWN.....Parkersburg J. E. OVERTON.....Cairo

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane Counties.

J. D. COOPER.....Sherman B. S. DAVIS.....Letart

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam Counties.

H. H. BAKER.....Hamlin E. E. WILLIAMS.....Huntington

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.

DR. MAX GOLDMAN....Northfork HARRY SCHERR.....Williamson

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties.

E. S. BAKER.....Sweet Springs DR. S. S. SUTPHIN.....Beckley

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties.

FRED G. KING.....Charleston SIEGEL WORKMAN.....Madison.

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties.

C. W. DILLON.....Fayetteville DR. JAMES McCLUNG...Richwood

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer Pocahontas and Webster Counties.

T. D. MOORE.....Marlinton LEDREW M. WADE.....Sutton

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties.

DR. J. O. McNEELY.....Fairmont JOS. H. McDERMOTT.Morgantown

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties.

CHAS. G. COFFMAN...Clarksburg GEORGE E. WHITE.....Weston

Thirteenth District—Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur Counties.

W. E. BAKER.....Elkins E. W. MARTIN.....Buckhannon

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker Counties.

A. L. HELMICK.....Thomas F. L. LAKIN.....Terra Alta

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan Counties.

GEORGE H. CHILD.Harpers Ferry MAX VON SCHLEGELL.....Martinsburg.

Members at Large.

W. T. WHITTICO.....Keystone CHARLES E. MITCHELL.Institute

J. M. ELLIS.....Oak Hill

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted August 10, at a Convention held in Huntington.)

Introductory.

The Republicans of West Virginia, in convention assembled, reaffirm their loyalty to the foundation principles of the Republican party and particularly endorse the splendid enunciation of Republican doctrine adopted by the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, June 9, 1916.

We pledge our unwavering support to the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees of that convention, Charles E. Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks, and we see in the harmonious and enthusiastic nomination of these sterling Republicans and great statesmen, an assurance of overwhelming Republican victory at the polls next November. We believe that the American people have become thoroughly tired of the vacillation and uncertainty of the present administration; of a policy which has brought us to a point of diplomatic rupture with great European powers without in the slightest degree insuring safety to our citizens following their lawful pursuits or bringing respect to the American flag. On both continents, East and West, American diplomacy has been discredited. America's good faith has been put to question, the American flag insulted, American property destroyed, American men, women and children slaughtered with impunity, and American soldiers, in American uniforms, have been ruthlessly shot down, not only on foreign but upon American soil.

Our Dealings With Mexico.

The blundering inconsistency of our dealings with Mexico during the past three years has wrought nothing but humiliation and shame. We refused—on alleged high moral grounds—to recognize the de facto government of Mexico, then firmly entrenched, already recognized by practically all other civilized powers of the first class, and in a position to maintain law and order, and had dealings and commerce with and gave political recognition to a thief, a bandit, a spoiler of churches and a ravisher of women and finally furnished him with arms and ammunition with which to kill American citizens. We stood idly by and saw over 50,000 American residents in Mexico driven from their homes and made refugees on the face of the earth, while their property—the accumulation of years—was either stolen or wantonly destroyed. We invaded Mexico with an armed force, demanding a salute to the American flag, and, after wasting the lives of our soldiers, sneaked out like whipped school boys, the flag still unsaluted. We have allowed Americans—living on American soil and going quietly about their own affairs—to be robbed and murdered without securing compensation or exacting punishment.

Finally, we invaded Mexico with a large armed force and the slogan "Villa, dead or alive", and now, after a few weeks, our armies are checked, our soldiers have been killed and captured, our men are being withdrawn and we are preparing to scuttle, without Villa either dead or alive. We said to Carranza that he must turn over to us the imprisoned American

soldiers that had not been killed in the vicious attack for which he acknowledged responsibility, but we allowed to go unheeded the question of the nineteen dead, whose bones were left to be picked by vultures on the Mexican desert, thereby saying that, to kill an American soldier was no offense, but that to capture one, without turning him back to us, would be cause for war. By officious interference in Mexican affairs we destroyed the only stable Mexican government, and we have not had the courage or the honesty to take on ourselves the duty of restoring a stable government. Over $100,000,000.00 of American capital have been wasted; over a thousand American lives lost, without a blow being struck for the honor of the flag. These are the results of Woodrow Wilson's policy of officious interference, bluster, hesitation, uncertainty of purpose and weakness of performance—a policy once so proudly dubbed "Watchful Waiting", but which might be better named "Careful Cowardice."

Protective Tariff.

It has always been a cardinal principle of the Republican party that, by the proper use of the protective tariff and the resultant keeping out of foreign goods made by cheap foreign labor, American labor was most benefited. The Republican party has never consented to that lowering of the standard of wages and living conditions surrounding American labor that must necessarily follow the unrestricted competition of foreign made goods with American goods. The great European conflict, which has now been waging for two years, has brought about artificial and unusual conditions which prove conclusively the correctness of the principles for which the Republican party has always fought. Because the great masses of Europe are engaged in a death struggle, European goods are not seeking admission at American custom houses. And to this condition, and not alone to the manufacture of munitions, may be ascribed any such degree of prosperity as the country now enjoys, and we point to this unnatural condition, brought about by the European war, as irrefutable proof of the soundness of the doctrine always fought for by the Republican party and here re-affirmed by us, that protection to American labor, through a protective tariff, should be and become the established doctrine of this country, and that through the Republican party, and that party alone, can this result be accomplished.

Increase in Expenditures of Federal Government.

We call attention to the enormous increase, under the Democratic administration, of the expenses of the Federal government, without having made any provision for preparedness, either in the army or the navy. This extravagance has driven the Democratic party to seek new and unusual sources from which to raise money, and has led to the unjust stamp tax now in force, and already we see the Democrats in Congress seeking high and low for other sources of taxation, a condition which is not only unnecessary but unjust.

Our Unpreparedness.

Although the world has been at war for two years, and, although President Wilson has repeatedly stated that no one could tell from one day to another whether or not the United States would be drawn into the vortex of war, we call attention to the fact that no preparation has been made to meet such a situation if it should arise, and we arraign as criminal the absolute lack of statesmanship, ordinary caution or even the slightest degree of diligence, that has allowed us—as one of the greatest nations of the world—to stand to-day, two years after the beginning of the European war, as totally unprepared to defend our people or assert our rights as we were the day the European war started. Such negligence is inexcusable and unjustifiable, and, of itself alone, demands that in the coming election the Democratic party, by the verdict of the people, be found incapable of the administration of the affairs of the nation.

Peace League.

In view of the frightful and destructive European war which has been raging for the past two years, the real cause for which the most intelligent and enlightened people of the earth are unable to give, and believing that wars among civilized nations may be minimized, if not wholly averted, we endorse the proposal that a league of the nations be formed for joint action under such regulations as such league shall adopt against any nation which proposes to make war without prior recourse to such world tribunal and methods of conciliation as such league of Nations shall have duly approved.

Pledges Have Been Fulfilled.

In 1912, a State convention—representative of the Republicans of West Virginia—met in the city of Huntington and adopted a constructive platform, filled with high vision and courage. That platform outlined a series of measures of vital importance to the welfare and happiness of our people. It said: "A political party, like a person, must be judged by its character—by the things it has done. Its promises for the future must be judged by its past deeds." That platform dealt with great problems with foresight and wisdom, and now, four years later, again assembled in the same city, the representative Republicans of West Virginia proudly invite a comparison between those promises and the performances of the present Republican administration, and congratulate the people of this State upon the fidelity and efficiency with which the pledges given in 1912 have been carried out.

The Democratic Party A Party of Negation.

We arraign the Democratic party of West Virginia as purely a party of negation; a party which for twenty years has bowed its head in willing submission to the most corrupt and unworthy influences; a party which has never lifted a finger or raised a voice in behalf of constructive legis-

lation, or aided in the slightest degree in the solution of any important question arising in the development of the State. At the last two sessions of the West Virginia legislature, the existence of Democratic members therein was known only by their continuous objections to all of the great measures put upon the statute books by Republicans, and we particularly appeal to the voters of this State to make a careful study of that record, to the end that they may have a thorough understanding of the policies and plans of Democratic leadership in West Virginia. We challenge the good faith of the Democratic party in charging the Republican administrations with extravagance, and, as an instance of the Democratic idea of economy as practiced by those Democratic leaders in West Virginia who now ask the people for control of the State government, we cite the significant fact that, in the Southern District of West Virginia, where under successive Republican administrations there was one Assistant United States Attorney with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, the Democrats now have three Assistant United States Attorneys, with a total salary of five thousand, one hundred dollars, with less work being done in this office than formerly; the same conditions, relatively, existing in the Northern District of West Virginia, with regard to the same office, where, instead of one Assistant at two thousand dollars, there are now two Assistants at eighteen hundred dollars each. Yet these same men, who show how they practice economy where they have the power, appeal to the people of West Virginia to give them control of the State government that they may have there further scope for their peculiar idea of economy.

If we are to judge the Democratic party from the record it has made in every state south of the Mason and Dixon line, the promise made by them in the Parkersburg platform of bi-partisan boards, in case of the election of their ticket in the coming campaign in West Virginia, as well as by the record they made when they were in control of this State for twenty-five years, we must conclude that it has, indeed, experienced a great change of heart to be so liberal in West Virginia when it has been so partisan in the past in the State, as well as partisan in every other state where it is in control. Yet we have it upon good authority that "The leopard cannot change its spots."

Workmen's Compensation Act.

By the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Law we have drawn the protective arms of the State around the widow and orphan of the workingman killed in the operations of industry. We have assured fair compensation for temporary injury and permanent compensation to all those whose injuries may incapacitate them for further active labor. In less than three year's time, this splendid humanitarian enactment has caused to be returned to injured workingmen and their families in the State of West Virginia, over $1,250,000.00 and there is held in trust for dependents over $2,000,000.00 or more, which amount has been collected and invested for this purpose, and this splendid result has been accomplished without imposing an unnecessary or injurious burden upon a single employer of labor. The administrative work of this bureau has

been conducted at a net expense of less than five per cent of the total premiums—a percentage of cost lower than that of any life or accident insurance company in the United States and lower than the cost of administration of any compensation law in any state in the Union; a record that challenges the admiration and commendation of the people of West Virginia. All of this has been accomplished with absolute fairness both to the employer and the employe, with injustice to none, and, through its beneficent workings, much sorrow and pain have been saved to that class of citizens which, more than any other, is entitled to the consideration of the political body.

We endorse the just and economical way in which the act has been administered and the despatch with which the business of the department has been conducted. The total premium receipts of the department reach $3,484,299.22; the total administrative expense for a period of thirty-four months during which the act has been in operation is $163,575.15, or 4.7% of the premiums collected as compared to California's 12%, Ohio's 8.1%, Oregon's 7.9%, Washington's 7.8%, and the insurance companies, whose cost of administration is stated to be 40% to 60% of their premium receipts. The despatch with which the work is handled is shown by the fact that 51,057 accidents have been reported and 54,087 payments have been made exclusive of payments made on pension cases, an average number of 1,547 accidents are reported monthly and an average of 1,639 payments are made in temporary disability cases and 1,330 payments in pension cases monthly. There have been reported 1,634 fatal cases. The average time required to make payment on a claim, after completion of the same, is one week. The fact that $3,484,299.22 has been collected to meet the accrued liability; that $1,250,000.00 has been paid out on account of injuries to employees; that $195,825.63 has been paid to physicians and hospitals; that 635 widows, 1,127 children, 200 dependent parents and 495 employees suffering from permanent disabilities are being paid, prove the great humanitarian good accomplished by this act. It should be a source of pride to the party and the employers of the State to find that this great work is being done with less expense to the employer than in any other state of the Union. We believe West Virginia has the best compensation act of any state, but we stand for the correction of any defects that may be developed in the law.

Protection of Labor.

The Republican party has enlarged, strengthened and improved the general labor laws of West Virginia, and particularly the mine inspection laws. This great department—dealing with the conditions under which thousands of our workingmen labor—has been enlarged in accordance with increasing demands of a great mining industry. Inspection has been made more thorough and the standards of efficiency have been raised, and we pledge the Republican party, in succeeding legislative work, to improve and add to the mine and factory inspection laws of West Virginia, to the end that conditions of safety may be assured by all reasonable and practicable methods. Conservation of our resources has become an established doctrine. The workingmen in West Virginia are the State's greatest asset and resource. Every measure that tends to

increase their welfare and conserve their interests and protect them against accident in the ordinary course of their work, without imposing unjust burdens upon the industry, will receive the encouragement and support of Republican legislators.

The results of the inauguration of the "Merit System" in the Workmen's Compensation Law is thoroughly demonstrated in the fact that during the past year—with a greater production of coal than in the preceding year—there was a reduction of fifty-five in the death toll in the mines of the State.

We reaffirm the Republican doctrine, repeatedly declared heretofore, that we are in favor of so handling convict labor that it will not come in contact with or injure the laboring men of West Virginia.

Public Utilities Law.

We have enacted a Public Utilities Law and created a Public Service Commission, which operates as a great court before which any citizen may make complaint against the exactions of any public utility company and obtain a hearing, and redress, if justly entitled to the same, without a single penny of cost to himself, or without running the risk of being burdened to the point of ruin by the assessment of the cost of litigation. The operation of this law assures to the people of West Virginia equitable and progressive development of our great natural resources by the various public utility companies engaged therein, and at the same time assures also to capital a fair return on investment and ample protection in all their legitimate activities.

The Virginia Debt.

The Democratic party came into power in West Virginia in 1871 and started on its inglorious career of a quarter of a century. It had complete control of the State government and both branches of the legislature. The suit of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the State of West Virginia for the recovery of jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley having been ended, the door was open for a settlement of the vexed question of the Virginia debt.

The Commission of 1871 was appointed and made its report, but it was not even considered by the legislature. The first two Democratic governors persistently insisted in their various messages that as long as the question of the liability of West Virginia for a portion of the debt of Virginia remained unsettled and unadjusted, it would be a source of anxiety to the people, and that the legislature should take prompt and decisive action in the premises. Governor Jacob recommended that, pending the fixing of a basis of adjustment, a sinking fund should be provided for as a means of ultimate liquidation. But the legislature paid no attention to this or any other recommendation that was made. During the whole time the Democratic party was in power not a single step was taken by its legislative body looking to an adjustment and settlement.

In 1871 the General Assembly of Virginia decided that two-thirds of the debt should be assumed by that Commonwealth and arbitrarily allotted the other third to West Virginia, for which certificates were issued to

and accepted by the bondholding creditors in settlement thereof. These certificates created such a flutter in the financial world that they brought three, four and five cents on the dollar. A golden opportunity was offered. Even if the Democratic party of West Virginia had not desired to embark in the brokerage business, it would not have been condemned if it had developed enough astuteness to have in some way taken advantage of that enticing financial situation.

On various occasions, during the period of Democratic ascendency, tentative propositions were made to settle the debt at insignificant figures, as compared with present claims, but they were given no consideration. In 1882 certificate holders pooled their holdings and offered to accept six cents on the dollar, but there was no taker. Had the Democratic party—during the period of its control of the political policies of West Virginia—given the debt question the consideration it was entitled to receive, any obligation that West Virginia might have had could have been determined and settled for a mere pittance as compared with the demands that are being made at this time. But it failed to take advantage of the opportunity and was guilty of gross neglect. And so it come to pass that when the party was shorn of its power, the Republican party became the residuary legatee of Democratic folly.

The most serious question that confronted Governor Hatfield upon his induction into office was the question of the Virginia debt. After long and tedious litigation, the Supreme Court of the United States had rendered a suggestive opinion in which it held that the proportion of the debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, that West Virginia should bear, was twenty-three and one-half per cent, or something over seven millions of dollars. The question of interest was held in abeyance. Under a joint resolution of the West Virginia legislature the Governor appointed a Debt Commission consisting of six Republicans and five Democrats—men of prominence and the highest standing. They at once entered actively into their work and had the hearty co-operation of the Governor, the Board of Public Works and the legal representatives of the State. Governor Hatfield was impressed with the idea that there must be stocks and other assets of value that had not been revealed, in which West Virginia had an equitable right. Expert accountants were furnished the commission, who went to Richmond and in the limited time of five months investigated Virginia records running back over a period of ninety years. A report was made by these accountants disclosing net equities of over four millions of dollars, for which it was claimed West Virginia should have credit. On the basis of the findings of the accountants a tentative offer of settlement was subsequently made to the Virginia Debt Commission but it was refused. The work, however, had not been done in vain. It ultimately led to the reopening of the case and upon the final trial the Supreme Court of the United States allowed West Virginia a credit with equities amounting to over three and a half millions of dollars.

Whatever the result may ultimately be, we feel that the record made by Republican administrations, since the beginning of the debt litigation, is sufficient to satisfy the people that an honest, persistent and courag-

eous effort has been made to protect their interests, and that such effort will be continued.

We heartily commend the West Virginia Debt Commission, Attorney General Lilly and his associate counsel, Hon. John H. Holt and Hon. Charles Edgar Hogg for the admirable work that was accomplished, and direct the special attention of the people of West Virginia to the fact that if Governor Hatfield had not taken the initiative in laying plans for the uncovering of the concealed equities, the door of opportunity would never have been opened to the Commission.

Protection of Public Health.

We call attention to the re-enactment, under the present administration, of the laws relating to public health, by which more particular and careful attention has been given to that department of the State government than at any time in the past. The conservation of the public health is far more important than the conservation of property, and we pledge the party to a continuation of that policy which insures to the State freedom from epidemics and proper attention to the health of the people.

Under the Republican administration the scope of public health work and the protection of the people of the State from conditions that superinduce outbreaks of disease has been broadened and brought into practical and effective use. Prior to 1913 the State Board of Health—owing to limited authority and meagre appropriations—was little more than a licensing board for physicians. At the legislative session of 1913 active efforts were inaugurated in securing legislation providing for a broader scope of public health work and more adeqquate appropriations. As a result an executive officer was appointed to give his full time at the head of the Health Department; a hygienic laboratory was organized which gives aid to physicians in the prompt diagnosis of disease, and makes scientific examination of water, food and drugs to protect the public from sickness.

The State Department of Health has listed every water utility in the State and requires examinations, frequently, to insure the purity of the water. It has caused the institution of fourteen plants for the purification of water found to be unsafe. It has promptly controlled epidemics of disease in various parts of the State, has quickly ended a number of typhoid fever outbreaks, and in every way has been alert to the public health.

The foundation of all public health work is vital statistics, and great strides have been made along this line since the creation of the State department. Provision stores have been investigated in many towns with a view of protecting the people against impure food. Aid has been given the local health authorities in the improvement of sanitary conditions. The campaign of education in sanitation has been conducted through a quarterly health bulletin, health posters, the newspapers and public lectures. Regulations have been adopted for the sanitation of railroad stations, dairies, public schools, hotels, barber shops and other public places.

With all of the results that have been accomplished from public health

work in West Virginia, the total cost has been less than one cent per capita. Only four states in the Union have a less pro rata expenditure for health appropriations than has West Virginia. The work has been carried along carefully and with practical aims and purposes and at the same time due regard has been given that it should be at all times upon an economical basis.

The Direct State Tax.

In the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention in 1904—which platform received the unanimous endorsement of the members of that convention—the Republican party pledged itself to the elimination of the direct state tax, except as an emergency measure. Since that time, successive Republican administrations have, from time to time, lowered the direct state tax and kept it at a minimum. Following the vote of the people, depriving the State of the revenue received from the liquor traffic, and following extraordinary expenses requiring the maintenance, for a considerable time, of the State militia in active field operations, an increase in the direct state tax became necessary in 1915. We congratulate the citizens of West Virginia on the fact that a large part of that increase was only temporary, and that it has already been done away with, and we pledge the Republican members of the State legislature to continue the efforts to reduce the direct state tax to the minimum. The Republican policy looks to the principal maintenance of this State by indirect taxation, and pledges the Republican administration to an earnest effort to reduce the direct state tax to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of our schools and humane institutions on a sound basis and with the performance of the ordinary state functions in an efficient and economical manner.

State's Finances and Progressive Legislation Relating Thereto.

We call attention to legislation of the present Republican administration which has put the State on a sound financial basis and guarantees a continuation of a business administration; also to the public accounting and the budget law, which insures, for the first time in the history of the State, a full, complete and public accounting for every dollar of the people's money spent by the State government. For the first time in the history of the State, it is possible for every citizen, through published documents, to know exactly how the people's money has been spent, and, through the general audit, annually made and published, the party renders to the humblest citizen an account of its stewardship.

This act safeguards the State's finances and furnishes to the legislature in convenient form satisfactory information for framing future appropriation bills. The State's assets and liabilities are shown at all times. The legislature will have the necessary information for studying the State's needs and the requirements of the several departments and institutions. The legislature will not, as heretofore, be required to devote the greater part of its time gathering data, but can devote its entire time to studying the needs for appropriations, and applying remedies, resulting in greater economy.

The Republican party has promised the people in the past the most economical administration consistent with efficiency, and the following comparison of the per capita expenditures for state purposes with—First, each of our surrounding states, and—Second, other states in the Union of about the same population, will show that that promise has been faithfully kept, and that the government of West Virginia is economically administered.

Table of Comparative Expenditures, for State Purposes.

Pennsylvania—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	$ 4.23
Maryland—Per capita expenditures for state governmental purposes	8.33
Virginia—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes,	3.46
Ohio—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes,....	3.65
New York—Per capita expenditures for State governmental pur-	
Wisconsin—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	10.58
California—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	16.02
Florida—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	3.99
Maine—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes..	8.16
Nebraska—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	4.90
Connecticut—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	8.12
WEST VIRGINIA—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	2.75

1915 Revenue Law.

It is with gratification we note the satisfactory working of the revenue law passed by the Second Extraordinary Session of the 1915 Legislature. This act in two years provided revenue for cancelling the accumulated deficit of $760,000.00, created a surplus, made up the annual loss from liquor license revenue, and furnished funds for buildings and lands, and for repairs and improvements that should have been completed heretofore. More money has been expended for permanent improvments and buildings and lands, during the last two years, than during the preceding seven years. Notwithstanding these extraordinary expenditures the levy for the present year is only nine cents—less than the levy was prior to the passage of this act. At the end of the present year the State will have a surplus and will, without any State levy, have sufficient funds for running the government and maintaining all her institutions. It will be necessary to levy a State tax only to cover State aid to local schools, and to cover the cost of permanent improvements to the State institutions and buildings. A 5-cent or 6-cent levy is sufficient to cover ordinary permanent improvements and State aid to local schools.

Review of The State's Finances.

The 1913 Legislature harmonized the State's fiscal and appropriation year with the revenue year and made provision for auditing the State's finances. Information was thus disclosed and presented to the 1915 Legislature showing that the State had accumulated a deficit in her general revenues which amounted July 1, 1913, to $480,000.00—this deficit originating during the year 1912 when a 1-cent State levy was laid and when the industrial trouble in the Kanawha Valley occurred, which cost the State over $300,000.00. The 1-cent State levy was not sufficient to cover the State's ordinary expenditures without including the extraordinary expenditure of maintaining law and order.

The State suffered a still further loss during the year ending June 30, 1915, in revenue from liquor licenses of over $600,000.00. The result was that the State finished the year June 30, 1915, with a deficit of $760,000.00, which deficit would have been further increased had not extraordinary appropriations made by the 1913 Legislature for buildings and lands been suspended for want of revenue until the summer of 1915.

The State—beginning with the year 1908—has contributed annually out of her general revenues $400,000.00 towards the support of the local schools, or 3-½ cents of the State levy is for local school purposes.

It was, therefore, necessary for the 1915 Legislature to provide for the $760,000.00 deficit, the annual loss of $600,000.00 from liquor licenses, to meet the annual State aid to local schools amounting to $400,000.00, and to meet the old appropriations for new buildings and lands, as well as the current appropriations for buildings and lands.

This condition was met and remedied by an act of the Second Extraordinary Session of the 1915 Legislature, which act provided the necessary revenue, and to-day places the State on a sound financial basis.

A study of the purposes—as shown by the following schedule—for which last year's State levy was used and for which the current year's levy will be used shows that it will not longer be necessary to lay a direct tax to meet ordinary expenses of the State—a direct levy being required to cover only State aid to local schools and repairs and improvements to State institutions and buildings—the State having sufficient revenue without any direct levy to meet all other expenditures.

The 1915 14-cent State levy was used as follows:

Amount applied to reducing the deficit which accumulated prior to July 1, 1915	4.5 cents
Amount refunded to local schools as State aid	3.6 "
Amount expended for buildings and lands, repairs and improvements	5.6 "
Amount expended for general State expenses	.3 "
Total	14.0 "

The 1916 9-cent State levy will be used as follows:

Amount applied to the remainder of 1915 deficit, (this cancels the deficit which had been accumulating for years prior to July, 1915)	2.1 cents
Amount refunded to local schools as State aid	3.2 "

Amount expended for buildings and lands, repairs and improvements	3.0 cents
General State purposes	.3 "
Amount applied to creating a surplus	.4 "
Total	9.0 "

Expenditures for buildings and lands and permanent improvements during the last two years are extraordinary, due to the crowded condition of our State institutions and the necessity of expansion to take care of the growing demands. The last two years' expenditures for said purposes equal the preceding seven years.

Financial Information Centralized and Published in One Report.

The act of the 1915 Legislature requiring all State officers, commissions and boards not having an office at the capitol to transact their business through the State Board of Control further systemizes the handling of the State's finances. It no longer is necessary to visit the various boards and institutions in different parts of the State for financial information. All information relating to the State's finances can now be obtained at the capitol, and this information is compiled and published in a single annual report under the "Budget Law" and is no longer scattered through dozens of reports without uniformity in arrangement.

System of Accounting.

The "Budget Law" of the 1915 Legislature requiring the Chief Inspector to prescribe a system of accounting for handling the State's finances, together with the act of the 1913 Legislature changing the State's fiscal year so as to harmonize the revenue and appropriation year, have accomplished much towards placing the State on a sound financial and business basis.

Prior to harmonizing the State's revenue and appropriation year the fiscal or appropriation year ended during the middle of the revenue year, and the actual financial condition of the State could not be determined by a casual inspection of the records—it being possible for the State to meet temporarily, expenditures payable out of "general revenue", even though the "general revenue" was overdrawn, from the fact that the State Fund which contained all "general revenue" also contained other moneys which were not required for immediate use, and from the fact that a part of the revenue belonging to the new year is collected during the latter part of the old year—hence the balance on hand at the end of the appropriation year was misleading and tended to error in determining the financial requirements.

Unexpended Appropriation Cancelled Annually.

We favor the enactment of a law that will cancel all unexpended appropriations, except for buildings and lands, at the end of the year for which made, a sixty day extension being given for the payment of former

year bills. This will simplify the handling of accounts and determining future needs for appropriations. Each year will stand on its own bottom and further safeguard a sound financial condition.

Good Roads Development.

The improvement of our public roads is one of the necessary steps in both the rural and urban development of the State. As a substantiation of the fact that the Republican party has always stood for good roads, we need only recall that all the progressive road legislation upon the statute books is the product of Republican legislatures, and to point to the great results in the past four or five years, during which time there has been voted in the counties and districts of the State more than $12,000,000 of road improvement bonds besides the regular levies. Good Roads days proclaimed by the Governor, the first to be declared in the State, have met with response, and directed the attention of the people to the need of better roads.

The time has now come when the State should acquire certain roads which traverse the State, connecting the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western and also the central sections of the commonwealth. The legislature should appropriate money for these roads, for the purpose of bringing about complete co-operation between the State and Federal government, and the counties through which these roads pass, so as to aid in greater development of the State's resources, and to secure to all improved roads proper construction and maintenance, so as to protect the interest of the tax-payers.

The law passed by the Legislature of 1913, is already in effect, giving the counties of the State the right to contract for prison labor, and some have availed themselves of this privilege. This law had for its purpose the taking of prison labor out of the competitive market with free labor, a requirement of the use of prison labor to be utilized in the construction of roads, the establishment of brick kilns for the purpose of road building by prison labor, also for the purpose of establishing lime kilns for general purposes. The pledge of the Democratic party in its platform must have been an oversight, or written by one uninformed as to the passage of this law, as it is already in effect, and is a part of the statute made by the Legislature of 1913. In this respect, as is always the case, the Democratic party is four years behind the times.

The Republican party hereby pledges its continued efforts for the improvement of our roads and to the enactment of such additional laws or revision of our present laws as will secure the desired results in an economical and efficient manner.

Liberal Support of State Institutions.

The Republican party has always believed in liberal support of educational and humane institutions. In the twenty years of Republican control of the State, the educational institutions have been increased over four-fold and the number of students taking advantage of their splendid opportunities have been multiplied many times. In 1916 more than ten thousand young men and women in West Virginia will have the advantage

of higher education in our Normal Schools, Preparatory Schools and State University, at the most moderate expense to themselves and their families. To provide the buildings and equipment necessary to care for this great army of the eager youth of West Virginia, large sums of money have been spent, but it has been spent wisely and well. Our humane institutions have also been enlarged and increased in number. We call the attention of the people of this State to the fact that, of every dollar collected for the maintenance of the State Government, over sixty cents has gone to the support of our schools, asylums and sanitariums We believe that no better use can be made of public funds than to help the suffering, maintain public health and to educate the aspiring young men and women of West Virginia in West Virginia schools, and we pledge the Republican party to a continued policy of as liberal support of all our humane and educational institutions as is consistent with sound economy; and we particularly declare that these institutions—our schools, our sanitariums, our hospitals—should be increased in number and usefulness, instead of being hampered by an unwise policy of restriction, and we pledge Republican legislators to a carefully guarded policy of expansion consistent with the growing needs of a great State. The great free school system of the State has been more generously aided than at any time in the past history of the State, and the progress made in education and the standing of our educational institutions proves beyond a doubt the wisdom, care and intelligence with which educational matters have been handled in West Virginia under the Republican party.

Endorsement of Governor Hatfield.

In view of this splendid record of constructive legislation, we specially commend and endorse the administration of Governor H. D. Hatfield, and point to that administration as one that will long stand unexcelled in the history of this State. Confronted, as he was at the beginning of his administration, by unusual conditions, difficult of solution, we recognize in Governor Hatfield a public servant who has brought to the service of the State great industry, unwearying energy and devotion to the public good. He came into the gubernatorial office in an hour of trial and stress. He found his party divided. He found industrial turmoil. He found the State sorely stricken by natural disaster. He labored earnestly and successfully to bring about industrial peace and party union. He has faithfully and honestly fulfilled his party pledges, and the success which has crowned his efforts is a splendid monument to the efficiency of the Republican administration.

State Nominees.

We recommend to the voters of the State the Republican nominee for Governor, Judge Ira E. Robinson, of Taylor County. As a lawyer, as a jurist, as a Christian gentleman, his whole life is conclusive evidence of his fitness to be the State's chief executive, and we confidently expect his election. We also heartily endorse our candidate for the United States Senate, Hon. Howard Sutherland, believing as we do that his record

as Congressman-at-Large is such as to demand his elevation to the Senate by the voters of West Viryinia. We call attention of the people of West Virginia to the other nominees of the Republican party in the State, and bespeak for them the consideration which is due them as citizens well qualified to fill the positions for which they have been nominated.

Our State Departments.

We also call attention to the economical, efficient and businesslike administration of the State's institutions by the Board of Control, under whose management a great saving has been made to the taxpayers of the State in the running of the State's institutions.

The administration of the Tax Commissioner's Office has also been of great benefit to the State, and the Public Accounting and License Departments of this office have collected large sums which otherwise would have been lost.

We also endorse the administration of the various elective State departments, including the office of Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture and Superintendent of Free Schools.

Endorsement of General A. A. Lilly.

The Republican party has just conducted a Statewide primary for the nomination of party candidates. That primary was earnestly contested by all participants. The result in the gubernatorial contest was so close to an equal division of the vote that naturally the friends of both candidates for many weeks claimed the nomination of their candidate. In view of the situation, and of the party injury that was certain to result from a prolongation of the contest, we particularly commend the action of General A. A. Lilly in withdrawing from the contest and ending further claims. We point to this action as an exhibition of fine party spirit and party loyalty, a potent factor in the harmonious and enthusiastic alignment of Republican forces against the common foe.

We endorse and commend General A. A. Lilly as a deserving, loyal Republican and a faithful, efficient Attorney-General, who has fully and capably performed all public duties, and especially do we commend his conduct in the defense of the Virginia debt case as the chief law officer of our beloved State.

Perfecting of Laws.

And we declare it to be the policy of the Republican party that—with all the constructive legislation passed in recent years—the only present need of the State is for the perfecting and rounding out of such laws as have been enacted rather than for the enactment of any new or radical legislation.

Prohibition Law.

The Republican party declares for an enforcement of the laws of the State, including the Prohibition amendment heretofore adopted, and unreservedly pledges its officials to an enforcement of said law.

Woman's Suffrage.

The Republican party submitted to a vote of the people of West Virginia an amendment to our constitution giving the right to vote to women. It is the belief of this convention that the best purposes of government will be advanced by the widest participation in public affairs of all intelligent citizens and we do not believe that the power to participate wisely in public affairs is limited to sex.

Primary Election Law.

In obedience to the will of the people we passed the Primary election law. We pledge ourselves to amend this law, wherever experience has shown it necessary, and we especially pledge ourselves to its amendment so as to make possible the participation therein of all minority parties and so as to make a more equitable adjustment of the assessment of the candidates.

Unfair to Stifle Coal Industry.

We recognize in the coal industry one of West Virginia's greatest sources of advancement and prosperity, and we here and now heartily condemn as unjust and unfair the proposed increase in the railroad rates on West Virginia coal to the lakes, and pledge the incoming Republican state administration, as has the present State administration, to fight such increase with every honorable means, and we further pledge ourselves to oppose in every way possible every increase of freight rates which unjustly discriminates against West Virginia industries.

The Democratic Idea of A Registration Law.

We doubt not that—if the Democrats come into power in the State—they will carry out in full faith the promise made as to the passage of a registration law of the disfranchisement type, as declared in their platform. Their sincerity of purpose was attested by their action in 1911, when the notorious French bill was offered, known as S. B. No. 6, which—had it become a law—would have disfranchised fifty per cent of the voting population of West Virginia. One paragraph taken from the bill will suffice to prove this assertion:

"Section 19.—No person whose right to vote has been challenged upon the registration as hereinbefore provided, shall be allowed to vote unless he prove his qualifications and right to do so by at least two persons who are voters in such precincts, and who pay taxes in the magisterial district in which such precinct is located for the preceding year, * * * * * * *

"It shall also be the duty of the election commissioners to endorse on

the affidavit made by said freeholders the names of any persons whom they have cause to believe have any knowledge as to the facts disqualifying such person as a voter."

This was the same legislative body which sent the famous "Gold Dust Twins" to the Senate of the United States. Then an extra session failed to pass a primary election law, as well as refused to consider a corrupt practices act—things which their present platform promises—and, in case the people trust them with the administration of State affairs, what reason is there to believe that their course would be any different? The same crowd which was in control then has charge of the destiny of the Democratic party at the present time. What assurances have the people that their platform promises are any more trustworthy now than they were when they were made in the platform of 1908?

Delinquent Property Sales.

The Republican party declares for the enactment of such law, or if necessary, such amendment to the State constitution as will provide that the owners of all delinquent property about to be sold for taxes, shall be duly served with notice of such sale and that such service, properly returned, shall be made a part of the record before such sale of real estate is consummated.

"Come With Unclean Hands."

In view of the fact that the only known and proven grand larceny in the administration of the State's finances took place under the last Democratic administration, we view with a great deal of amusement the frantic efforts of the recent Democratic State convention to convince the people of West Virginia that the Republican party has been guilty of "Graft and Grand Larceny" in the administration of the State's finances.

Forestry Conservation.

With a feeling of pride the Republican party calls attention to the work of conservation being carried on in the State under the direction of the head of the Department of Forestry, Game and Fish, and feels that the great saving that has been made in the protection of the virgin forests of the State is worthy of special commendation.

The first data collected showing the destruction from forest fires in West Virginia was in the year 1908. The report of the West Virginia Conservation Commission shows that during that year there were 710 destructive forest fires, burning over 1,703,815 acres of timber. The loss caused by the destruction of timber was approximated at $2,903 500.

Prior to that time there was no organized effort to control forest fires. Each property owner endeavored to keep the fire from burning his own property, and allowed it to consume the forest without hindrance.

The first statute looking to the protection of forests from fires was enacted by the Legislature of 1909, and the Forest, Fish and Game Warden was given charge of this work.

More than five and a half million dollars have been saved each year from this source alone—more than sufficient for the entire expense of conducting the State government.

County Salary and County Depository Acts.

We endorse the act of the 1915 Legislature placing all county officers on a salary basis and requiring all fees and earnings to be paid into the county treasuries. This act means greater efficiency in the public service and a considerable financial saving for many of the counties. Under the salary law no commission will be deducted from taxes collected, hence the schools of the State, on the basis of present levies, will have annually $250,000.00 more funds.

We endorse the act of the 1915 Legislature requiring all funds handled by the sheriffs to be placed in county depositories, the county receiving three per cent. on all funds. In some of the counties the increase under the depository act will be sufficient to maintain the office of sheriff which will mean—together with the operation of the salary law—a saving to the county of the entire amount heretofore paid the sheriff in commissions and fees.

Limitation of Levies.

We favor legislation that will combine all levies into one and prescribe definite limitations. A law of this kind will be of much benefit to the various levying bodies and will guarantee to the taxpayers protection against abuses which might otherwise occur.

Legislative Expense.

We favor the enactment of a law that will provide reasonable and definite compensation for all attaches of the Legislature and abolish all allowances for extensions of time.

The Secretary of State is by law the custodian of all enrolled bills, hence the work of the Legislature after its adjournment could be completed under his supervision—an appropriation being made sufficient to cover the necessary expense.

This would result in a financial saving—the work being handled by one of the established departments of government.

Our Colored Citizens.

We congratulate the colored citizens of the State upon the rapid strides they are maning in the advancement and uplifting of their race and pledge the Republican party to lend its assistance in the future as in the past to their advancement, educationally and morally, and especially to the support of those splendid educational institutions, the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and the Bluefield Colored Institute.

Agriculture.

The great progress made in agricultural work in the State is an evidence of the friendship felt by the Republican party for the farmer. The extension work over the State has been of great benefit and we pledge ourselves to its continuation and liberal support.

Conclusion.

It is upon this record of promises performed and faith kept, of progressive, constructive legislation in the interests of the whole people, that the Republican party of West Virginia again appeals to the electorate of the State of West Virginia, believing that its stewardship in the past has been such as to justify its continuance in power.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 1916-20.

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Dist. Columbia—John F. Costello, Washington, D. C.
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Philippines—Robert E. Manley, Naga, Amos, Camarines.
Porto Rico—Andres B. Crosas, San Juan.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted June 16, at a Convention held in St. Louis.)

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Records of Achievement.

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administrations—long the refuge of the Money Trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve Act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcels post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the Postal Savings System, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the Postal Service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the post-office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

Economic Freedom.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, as far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade.

Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose

of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism.

The part which the United States will play in the new day of international relationships that is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic Party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the Nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men of whatever origin or creed who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself not a Nation of partisans but a Nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be welded into a mighty and splendid Nation.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country. We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this Nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interests of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the Nation and its free institutions. We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which can not be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry, or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an Army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the Nation's rights; the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a Navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which this nation hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

International Relations.

The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and, both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that that time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to

secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller States even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of such States for the United States by refusing to make a mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Pan-American Concord.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and Republics of the Western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other Republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and our neighbors to the south, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic administration in holding the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin American Republics at Buenos Aires, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western hemisphere.

Mexico.

The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the Independent Republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We court their good will. We seek not to despoil them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary to temporarily occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly State. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last recourse. The

stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation, it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine, it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purpose and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be requisite to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealing of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

Conservation.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative, a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects, reaffirming the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject.

The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

The Administration and the Farmer.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the Nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration, far more than under any previous administration. In the Federal Reserve Act of the last Congress and the Rural Credits Act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, placing him at last upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been estab-

lished or are in the course of being established by law. The long-needed Cotton Futures Act, passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A Grain Grades Bill long needed, and a Permissive Warehouse Bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate, and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress. Both Houses have passed a good-roads measure which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necesary that rural activities should be better directed through cooperation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the Democratic administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance for creating the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture, and for extending the cooperative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstration. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

Good Roads.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life, and the development of the city, are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset, and that in the conservation of these the Federal Government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employees.
2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
5. The standards of the "Uniform Child Labor Law' wherever minors are employed.
6. Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.

7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service, to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor.

We declare our faith in the Seamen's Act, passed by the Democratic Congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal Child Labor Law, and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a Federal Bureau of Safety in the Department of Labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards, and to recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means, already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout the Union to seek and obtain employment, and the extension by the Federal Government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established Department of Labor for its fine record in settling strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Public Health.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Federal Government handles questions of public health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome disease, the improvement of sanitation, and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the Federal Government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

Senate Rules.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Economy and the Budget.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appro-

priation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

Civil Service.

We reaffirm our declarations for the rigid enforcement of the Civil Service laws.

Philippine Islands.

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands as being in fulfilment of the policy declared by the Democratic Party in its last National platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Woman Suffrage.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

Protection of Citizens.

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expresly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American Government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home but abroad, and any country having a Government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or to property. At the earliest practicable opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

Prison Reform.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal Penal System. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the Federal Parole Law, with due regard both to the

welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

Pensions.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

Waterways and Flood Control.

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service, and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the National Government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plant for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

Alaska.

It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic Party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

Territories.

We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawáii and Porto Rico the traditional Territorial government accorded to all Territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of these several Territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Candidates.

We unreservedly indorse our President and Vice-President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially, and with distinguished ability.

In particular we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President who has preserved the vital interests of our Government and its citizens, and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

Conclusion.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States, and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all nations of the world; and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1916-20.

C. L. SHAVER, *Chairman.* LON H. KELLEY, *Secretary.* W. W. BEALL, *Treasurer.*

Headquarters, Fairmont, Campaign of 1916.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties.

A. L. SAWTELL.....Wheeling A. T. McCORT.....Follansbee

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel Counties.

J. J. SLIPPNER.....Benwood L. E. LANTZ.....Jacksonburg

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties.

GORDON P. FOUGHT...Pennsboro T. R. COWELL.....Parkersburg

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane Counties.

W. L. Y. CURRY.....Sandyville J. H. DEPUE.....Kyger

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam Counties.

S. H. BOWMAN.....Huntington JEROME DUDDING.....Winfield

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.

L. H. CLARK.....Kyle JAMES O. MARCUM.....Ceredo

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties.

W. H. McGINNIS.....Beckley JAMES H. MILLER, JR.....Hinton

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties.

ROBERT S. CARR.....Charleston R. L. SHREWSBURY.....Logan

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties.

C. W. OSENTON.....Fayetteville STUART R. KING...Summersville

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer Pocahontas and Webster Counties.

L. H. KELLY.....Sutton R. L. HAMILTON.....Grantsville

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties.

TUSCA MORRIS.....Fairmont W. E. HUNTER.....Morgantown

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties.

J. HORNER DAVIS.....Clarksburg J. H. EDWARDS.....Weston

Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur Counties.

WILLIAM POST.....Buckhannon E. C. YOUNG.....Elkins

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker Counties.

R. D. HEIRONIMUS.....Davis W. J. LAVELLE.....Tunnelton

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan Counties.

GRAY SILVER.....Martinsburg THOMAS R. MOORE.Charles Town

Members at Large.

C. C. LEWIS, JR.....Charleston GEORGE I. NEAL.....Huntington

JOHN J. CONIFF.....Wheeling

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted August 2, at a Convention held in Parkersburg.)

Introduction.

President Wilson, in a very recent address delivered in the City of Washington, said in effect that he was only interested in a political party as an instrument of service to all the people.

The Democratic party of West Virginia, in convention assembled, declares this view of the function of a political party to be thoroughly sound and fundamentally democratic. A political party should be a means to an end, and that end good government. When control of a political party is seized by leaders who, through greed and arrogance, come to think they are the party, and even the state itself, and to substitute service to themselves for service to the people, it ceases to be a real party and degenerates into a personal faction, a political machine, extorting from the people a heavy tribute of taxes to keep itself in power.

Twenty years ago the Republican party came into power in this state, and as early as 12 years ago there was unmistakable evidence that it was ceasing to be a real party and becoming the instrument of cunning self-seekers. This degeneracy has grown into a despotism that is galling to Republicans, as well as Democrats, and reaching the summit of arrogance under the present administration, has, by ballot frauds and corrupt practices, destroyed self-government in the state.

Courageous attempts have been made within the party to stop this evil thing, but the helplessness of the independent Republicans was demonstrated in the recent primary, when, led by a brilliant campaigner, backed by a thorough organization bitterly fighting the entrenched machine at the time of that machine's most obnoxious leadership, they were unable to free themselves. If they really won, as many think, their victory was barren of results, as it always will be while the machine controls courts and primaries.

It is plain to all who want to see, that the honest Republicans of the state cannot clean house without the help of the Democratic party, for the same old crowd of office holders will name the Republican ticket in 1920 and 1924, regardless of the party will, just as they did this year. So the Democratic party frankly asks all such independent Republicans to join with us, at least for this campaign, in what is really a non-partisan fight to drive from power this selfish factional machine that is just as offensive to Republicans as to Democrats.

We offer you state candidates, who, if elected, will not build up a personal machine, or even a Democratic machine, but will serve the whole people of the state every day of their official lives, and if successful we pledge ourselves among other things to provide a genuine, adequate and honest registration of voters, to pass a corrupt practice act with teeth in it, and to permit all party organizations now existing or hereafter organized, to participate on equal terms in fair, open elections, to the end that if we do not give the state a good and satisfactory government,

there shall be no partisan barrier on the statute books to prevent our rebuke by an untrammelled expression of the public judgment.

The State Machine and High Taxes.

The cost of machine politics has increased taxes in this state until the ownership of property is almost penalized, and if the system continues, it will soon be impossible to bring a dollar of outside capital into the state. We pledge the people to stop the expense of useless offices that have been created to strengthen the machine, and to reduce the cost of government wherever it can be done consistently with a high standard of efficiency, and in this effort we are entitled to the help of every honest man of every party, for all alike suffer forced tribute. This clique of political high-binders dominating our state calls itself "Republicans," but it is not in fact entitled to the party name of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, for graft and grand larceny have no politics.

Money Due the State.

In March, 1910, at a time when both the national and state administrations were Republican and West Virginia's delegation in Congress was solidly Republican, and when the Virginia debt suit was pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, our Democratic press called the attention of the state administration to West Virginia's claim for $15,000,000 against the federal government growing out of the Northwest Territory trust. Under a Republican administration, state and national, no step was ever taken to give West Virginia the right to sue for that claim against the federal government until Senator Wm. E. Chilton introduced a bill for that purpose, and by reason of his position on the Senate judiciary committee and his untiring efforts succeeded in getting a favorable report thereon.

Engrossed in machine building, jealous of any honor that might come to the author of the bill, the Hatfield administration has failed to help push this claim of such vital interest to the taxpayers and has scoffed at it as being "politics". We declare that it is politics in the highest and best sense of a patriotic service to the whole people of the state.

We pledge our candidates for governor and other state offices, to vigorously co-operate with our representatives in both branches of Congress, to put this money the government owes us into the state treasury, to the end that if we should be required to pay any part of the Virginia debt claim, regarded by many of our people as unjust, our taxpayers may be saved from the ruin, and if we escape payment of that claim the money should be used to lighten the heavy burden of taxes under which our people already stagger.

We call especial attention to these things, believing them to be of such vital importance to the people that the state's duty and interest in them must not be allowed to longer remain pawns in the hands of a corrupt ring struggling to hold place and power.

Primary Election Law.

While the Democratic party, in its platforms, has favored a primary election law and a majority of the Democratic members of the legislature voted for the present law, they did so only after vainly trying to amend it by eliminating its objectionable features. We declare in favor of the amendment of said primary law wherever required in the interest of fairness, and especially in the following particulars:

1. The abolition of the objectionable oath or affirmation.
2. Restoring the right to the smaller political parties of representation on the ticket.
3. Eliminating the payment of fees by candidates.

Excessive Taxation a Crime.

We declare that to use the taxing power of the state, whether by imposing a direct levy upon property or by license or income taxes, to raise more revenue than the state absolutely needs for its public purposes under an economical administration of its affairs, constitutes crime against the citzens of the state, especially when such funds improperly collected are used, as they have been in this state, to pay salaries and expenses of state employes, whose places could well be dispensed with and whose chief activities are political and partisan.

Believing that protection against excessive taxation can be had only through strict economy in public expenditures and economy, however, that does not impair the efficiency of our state institutions, and further believing that the same business efficiency effective in the management of the best regulated private corporations should prevail in our public institutions and in our state government, we endorse the plan proposed by our candidate for governor in the pre-primary campaign of creating a bi-partisan commission of high-class business men, with sufficient patriotism and public spirit to serve the state without pay, who will make a careful study of the state's financial condition and of the needs of the various state institutions, with the purpose of ascertaining where waste may be eliminated and better business methods applied, and especially with the purpose of abolishing all useless offices and saving to the people the salaries of such places, and of saving the cost of extravagant salaries where the same are paid. We pledge the Democratic candidate for governor, if elected, to the creation of such a commission and likewise pledge him and his associates on the state ticket to the carrying out, in good faith, of the program of such commission.

We also believe that the best method of insuring economical and intelligent handling of the fiscal affairs of the state is by a budget, carefully prepared by the heads of the different departments of the state, in consultation with an efficiency commission, with powers to the legislature to make changes in the appropriation recommended, limited to a reduction of estimated amounts, and we favor such an improvement in our state government.

Bi-Partisan Commissions.

We believe that the spoils system by which boards and commissions are appointed entirely from one party, and thus made potential cogs in a political machine, has reached a point in this state where it is a grave menace to the liberties of citizens and the security of property. Especially is this true of the public service commission wielding autocratic power over three hundred and twenty million dollars invested in public utilities in this state, all the members of which belong to one party, and are removable by the governor at his pleasure, without appeal.

Such things are incompatible with free government, and are detrimental to the welfare of the state by discouraging the investment of capital in enterprises that may become the helpless prey of political grafters and dictators.

The Democratic party declares its purpose to make the public service commission and all other appointive bodies bi-partisan in their membership, and now pledges its candidate for governor, in event of his election, to make the same bi-partisan, whether the law now requires it or not, and to select for such appointments only men of known integrity and special fitness, who will lift and hold the service far above partisan politics.

The power should be taken from the governor to remove at will public service commissioners and other appointees who have been confirmed by the senate. Such officials should be independent of executive influence and secure in their positions, except by process of impeachment for cause, as in the case of judges.

Roads and Agriculture.

National aid for good roads has just been voted by a Democratic congress, and in the necessary readjustment of our road laws to give our state the benefit of this government road money, we pledge ourselves to take the construction of these roads, that mean so much in the moral and material welfare of West Virginia, out of partisan control, so that it shall never become a new cog in any political machine, or a prize for politicians to fight for, and we favor a complete system of permanent roads throughout the state, with state, as well as national aid, therefor.

While under the terms of the constitution, automobile license fees must go into the state treasury, we favor appropriating to the several counties the respective amounts received therefrom in such license taxes, or some equivalent thereto, for road purposes.

The present system of leasing convict labor is unfair to both labor and business, as well as unfavorable to the physical well being and moral regeneration of the convicts. With a view to correct these abuses, and utilize such labor primarily to produce cheaply those things that the state itself must use, and that are essential to the farming industry, we favor the use of convict labor insofar as possible in the construction of roads and in the production of road material, and in pulverizing limestone for use on soil, as in the great states of Illinois and Virginia.

We hold agriculture as the basic industry of permanent public wealth

to be entitled to the fostering care of government in the interest of all the people, and we are gratified to recall that the five great boons to agriculture in the last century, viz: Rural mail delivery, cabinet representation, federal reserve banking, rural credits and national aid to good roads, all came through the Democratic party, and in Democratic administrations.

Water Power.

We again call attention to natural water-power as the one great natural resource which still remains the property of the people of our state. Unlike our timber and mineral resources, this great resource is inexhaustible, and, if properly handled and developed, will convert the state of West Virginia into an industrial empire. We pledge ourselves to encourage and promote that development and that while the Democratic party is in power, the title to the natural water-power sites in this state shall remain with the people.

Republicans Threaten West Virginia Industries.

The coal, iron, steel, glass, oil, gas, lumber, and pottery business constitute the chief business of the state outside of agriculture. These businesses deserve the fostering care of the State Government, as does the business of agriculture. Whatever injures either, affects labor and business and by injuring them and labor the farmer's market is proportionately harmfully affected. Remembering that we are in competition with other states, every power of the state should be directed to the preservation of our markets and to the fostering of these industries and we should look with suspicion upon any and every effort to increase the differential against our products to the markets which these products have heretofore enjoyed. We are, therefore, amazed that the Republicans at Chicago declared in favor of taking away from the states all control of railroads. This is revolutionary, and its effect, if not its purpose, will be to give our competitors of other states an undue advantage over the State of West Virginia, and may paralyze the hand of the state in its most important interests. We declare this to be a most vital question to every citizen of West Virginia. It is an assault upon the industries of West Virginia, which we resent in the name of both business and labor. West Virginia needs equal rights in the fight for markets; and the carrying out of the National Republican Platform upon this question may mean the ruining of our industries for an indefinite time.

Election Fraud Prosecution.

Through fraud and corruption in elections and primaries, West Virginia has been brought to shame and dishonor among her sister states, and we rejoice that the Federal Government, through its Department of Justice, has set on foot prosecutions in those places where the stench has been greatest and where popular elections have for years been a farce.

Martial Law.

While we pledge ourselves to the impartial maintenance of law and order, and, if necessary, the use of the military arm of the Government for that purpose, we firmly believe that "no person unless engaged in the military service of the state, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State." We condemn the use of courts martial for the trial of civilians during industrial disturbances as a most flagrant subversion of the principles of the state and nation. And we are unalterably opposed to the use of the militia at a primary or other election.

Workmen's Compensation.

We endorse the principle of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and pledge ourselves to amend the present act so as to remedy its defects, and guarantee more speedy and satisfactory adjustment of all claims arising under it, and to also administer it with a degree of economy in marked contrast to the reckless extravagance of the present administration.

Democrats in Legislature.

We commend and endorse the Democratic minority in the last legislature for having courageously and consistently voted against all unnecessary increase of taxes and other vicious legislation and especially for their opposition to those outrages against free government committed against the cities of Williamson, Bluefield, Hinton and Fairmont.

Law Enforcement.

If placed in control of the State Government, we pledge ourselves to support, maintain and enforce the prohibition amendment in the full meaning and spirit of the same, as voted for by the people, and to the honest enforcement of the prohibition statutes, and all other laws, without partiality or favoritism.

Woman Suffrage.

The woman suffrage amendment has been submitted to the people and while this convention has no power to bind the individual voter, it expresses its conviction that the said amendment should be ratified.

National Administration Endorsed.

We heartily endorse the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, and congratulate the whole country upon the wisdom, courage and sincerity of his leadership during this critical crisis in our country's history. We believe the continued welfare and safety of the republic demand his reelection to the presidency.

West Virginia Democrats in Congress.

We heartily endorse the able Democratic record in Congress of United States Senator William E. Chilton, and of Congressman Matthew M. Neely, and Adam B. Littlepage, and of the late Congressman Brown. They have consistently supported the great policies of the President, and have faithfully discharged the public trust reposed in them.

In the death of William G. Brown, the State of West Virginia lost one of its loyal and most useful sons, and the Democratic Party one its wiseest counsellors and most devoted supporters.

Ratification of Platforms.

We hereby ratify and endorse the platform promulgated by the Democratic National Convention recently held at St. Louis, and reaffirm the West Virginia Democratic State Platform of 1914, except as to such reforms as have already been accomplished, and thus eliminated as issues.

Conclusion.

The Democratic Party of the State offers this Declaration of its motives and purposes as a sacred compact, with the people, and in carrying the same into effect, as well as in the coming campaign, it asks the help of all men, of whatever party name, who stand for just government and better political morals in West Virginia.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM 1912.

(Adopted at a Convention held at Chicago, June 18, 1912.)

The Republican Party, assembled by its representatives in national convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people for the people. We renew our allegience to the principles of the Republican Party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city, and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln.

In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

The Republican Party looks back upon its record with pride and satisfaction, and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history.

Our greatest national advance has been made during the years of its ascendency in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfillment of one great pledge to the fulfillment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress.

The principles of constitutional government which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men, and for the interpretation of the law by an untrammeled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a government which, after more than a century of development, embraces 100,000,000 of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound by common purpose, common ideals and common affection to the constitution of the United States.

Under the constitution and the principles asserted and vitalized by it, the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands.

Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

The Republican Party is now, as always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic and political development have have brought into the forefront of the nation's interests.

It will strive, not only in the nation but in the several states, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workmen's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

In dealing with these questions, it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and recources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as those are compatible with the rights of others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed.

The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual, and for the protection of that liberty the people have wisely, in the national and state constitutions, put definite limitations upon themselves and upon their governmental officers and agencies.

To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental powers, and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least favored individuals are the functions of independent courts of justice.

The Republican Party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate.

An orderly method is provided under our system of government by

which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government.

Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both the federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals, which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great, the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach.

While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican Party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth.

It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justicable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

MONOPOLY AND PRIVILEGE.

The Republican Party is opposed to special privilege and monopoly. It placed upon the statute books the interstate commerce act of 1887, and the important amendments thereto, and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws.

It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time without resort to practice which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice.

The Republican Party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade, to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may the more surely be punished.

The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterize other provisions of commercial law in order that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessaries of life, in an open market uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination may be preserved.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administration board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts.

This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

THE TARIFF.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living.

The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high, and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changed conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry.

To accomplish this, correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the tariff board has demonstrated.

The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a tariff board, its recognition of this situation, and its determination to be equal to it.

We condemn the Democratic Party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation.

We condem the democratic tariff bills passed by the house of representatives of the Sixty-second congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit and as destructive of business enterprise.

COST OF LIVING.

The steadily increasing cost of living has become a matter not only of national but of world wide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced.

The Republican Party will support a prompt, scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living.

When the exact facts are known it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist, in order that the cost of the food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Republican Party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency system.

Our banking arrangements today need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment.

We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the west and south. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade.

In attaining these ends the independence of individual banks, whether organized under national or state charters, must be carefully protected and our banking and currency system must be safeguarded from any possibility of domination by sectional, financial or political interests.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency systems be reformed in the interest of general business.

Therefore, we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries and the passage of state and federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment to public office based on proved fitness and tenure during good behavior and efficiency.

The Republican Party stands committed to the maintenance, extension and enforcement of the civil service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the president to extend the competitive service as far as practicable.

We favor legislation to make possible the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service, in order that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We favor the amendment of the federal employes' liability law so as to extend its provisions to all government employes as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the president, the vice president, senators and representatives in congress.

We heartly approve the recent act of congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions or elections.

CONSERVATION POLICY.

We rejoice in the success of the distinctive republican policy of the conservation of our national resources, for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy.

We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with actual bona fide homeseekers, prospectors and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

PARCELS POST.

In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural or rural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone similar in proportion to the length of carriage.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

We approve the action taken by the president and the congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation, and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance.

The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States, and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted.

THE NAVY.

We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defense, and we condemn the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revived merchant marine. There should be American ships and plenty of them, to make use of the great American interoceanic canal now nearing completion.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD PREVENTION.

The Mississippi river is the nation's drainage ditch. Its flood waters, gather from thirty-one states and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the union, stopping mails, impeding commerce and causing great loss of life and property.

These floods are national in scope and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The states unaided cannot cope with this giant problem; hence we believe the federal government should assume a

fair proportion of the burden of its control so as to prevent the disasters from recurring floods.

RECLAMATION.

We favor the continuance of the policy of the government with regard to the reclamation of arid land, and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation may be repaid by the land owners under it.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such improvements should be made upon expert information and after a careful comparison of cost and prospective benefits.

ALASKA.

We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska to promote the development of the great resources of that district, with such safeguards as will prevent waste and monopoly.

We favor the opening of the coal lands to development through a law leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the Pacific ocean, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

PHILIPPINE POLICY

The Philippine policy of the republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino should remain entirely free from partisan politics.

IMMIGRATION.

We pledge the Republican Party to the enactment of appropriate laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

SAFETY AT SEA.

We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide that seaman shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude and that life and property at sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with life-saving appliances and with full complements of skilled, able-bodied seamen to operate them.

REPURLICAN ACCOMPLISHMENT.

The approaching completion of the Panama canal, the establishment of a bureau of mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the increased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the republic and for their widows, and the vigorous administration of the laws relating to pure food and drugs, all mark the successful progress of republican administration, and are additional evidence of its effectiveness.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

We commend the earnest effort of the republican administration to secure greater economy and increased efficiency in the conduct of government business. Extravagant appropriations and the creation of unneces-

sary officers are an injustice to the taxpayer and a bad example to the citizen.

CIVIC DUTY.

We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynching and other forms of lawlessness, and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and the observance of it.

Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law affords no adequate protection and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those states, thus merging in the union in final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

PORTO RICO.

We ratify in all its particulars the platform of 1908 respecting citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

We challenge sucessful criticism of the sixteen years of republican administration under President McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the indorsement of President McKinley contained in the platforms of 1900 and 1904 and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platforms of 1904 and 1908.

We invite the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the administration of William H. Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his presidency

During the years in which he had the cooperation of a republican congress an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience to their wish. That legislation is a record on which any administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history.

We appeal to the American electorate upon the record of the republican party, and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes.

We are confident that under the leadership of the candidates here to be nominated our appeal will not be in vain; that the republican party will meet every just expectation of the people, whose servant it is; that under its administration and its by-laws our nation will continue to advance; t. at peace and prosperity will abide with the people and that new glory will be added to the great republic.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM 1912.

(Adopted at a Convention held at Baltimore, June 25, 1912.)

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of democratic presidents.

TARIFF REFORM.

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that

the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high, and in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the enormous free list, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The republican party while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest, and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trust and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including among others the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in prices and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust, and its failure to invoke criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it was deprived by such interpretation.

RIGHTS OF THE STATE.

We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the federal government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others. Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved by them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both state and national, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the federal government exercise the powers reserved to it as it is for the states the powers reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce, and for the prevention of private monopoly, shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

INCOME TAX AND POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the federal constitution authorizing an income tax, and the amendment providing for the popular election of senators, and we call upon the people of all the states to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before the election of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our national platform of 1908, and at that time opposed by the republican party—and we commend the democratic house of representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which presidential appointments are made, to the ownership and control of newspapers; and to the expenditures made by and on behalf of those who aspire to presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous expenditures in behalf of the president and his predecessor in the recent contest for the republican nomination for president.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES.

The movement towards more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at presidential primaries.

We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of dele-

gates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state laws. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the democratic national committee and whose election is not provided for by law shall be chosen in each state at such primary elections and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials respectively.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

TERM OF PRESIDENT.

We favor a single presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

At this time, when the republican party after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the federal government is rent into factions, it is opportune to point to the record of accomplishments of the democratic house of representatives in the Sixty-second congress. We endorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

It has, among other achievements, revised the rules of the house of representatives so as to give the representatives of the American people freedom of speech and action in advocating, proposing and perfecting remedial legislation.

It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living.

It has proposed an addition to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

It has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign states.

It has required the publicity of campaign expenses both before and after election and fixed a limit upon the election expenses of United States senators and representatives. It has also passed a bill to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

It has passed a law establishing an eight hour day for workingmen on all national public work.

It has passed a resolution which forced the president to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty.

And it has passed the great supply bills which lessen waste and extravagance and which reduce the annual expenses of the government by many millions of dollars.

We approve the measure reported by the democratic leaders in the house

of representatives for the creation of a council of national defense which will determine a definite national programme with a view to increased efficiency and economy. The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe doctrine and was sponsor for the new navy, will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

RAILROADS, EXPRESS COMPANIES, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical valuation of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telephone and telegraph companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers or patrons; also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines and legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the money trust.

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present method of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall street in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the

country, national and state, without discrimination as to locality, upon approved securities and subject to call by the government.

RURAL CREDITS.

Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States; and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

We recognize the value of vocational education and urge financial appropriation for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in cooperation with the several states.

WATERWAYS.

We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our national resources, and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the lower Mississippi valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and the development of waterpower, instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction.

We hold that the control of the Mississippi river is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its water for the purposes of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel and the prevention of the overflow of the land, and its consequent destruction, resulting in interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of mail service and the enormous loss of life and property impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year and thereby encourage water transportation is a consummation worthy of legislative attention, and an issue national in its character. It calls for prompt action on the part of congress, and the democratic party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the co-operation of the United States and the respective states in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement with plans for drainage of swamp and overflow lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the federal government of sufficient funds to make survey of such lands, to develop plans for draining the same, and to supervise the work of construction.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

POST ROADS.

We favor national aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

We repeat our declarations of the platform of 1908, as follows:

"The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished justices, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must jealously be maintained. We resent the attempt of the republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon the great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people enact, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. As judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledges of our platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of a measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in whch an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

"We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor represented separately in the president's cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining."

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION.

We pledge the democratic party, so far as the federal jurisdiction extends, to an employe's compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

CONSERVATION.

We believe in the conservation and the development for the use of all the people of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due

regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve, and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of enough tracts of public land upon which tree growth never existed and cannot be promoted, tends only to retard development, create discontent and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation.

The public land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality towards the settler exhibiting a bona-fide purpose to comply therewith, to the end that the invitation of this government to the landless should be as attractive as possible; and the plain provisions of the forest reserve act permitting homestead entries to be made within the national forests should not be nulified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

Immediate action should be taken by congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guarantee against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations or interests.

We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequaled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequaled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mine, so essential to the industries, the commerce and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the bureau of mines in every way appropriate for national legislation with a view of safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our national prosperity and welfare and our international commerce.

AGRICULTURE.

We believe in encouraging the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products so as to benefit both the consumers and producers. And as an efficient means to this end we favor the enactment by congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges and others.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We believe in fostering by constitutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine, which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing additional burden upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

We urge upon congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea, and we favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations, as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract or service. Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution of the United States.

We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama canal.

We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

PURE FOOD AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

We reaffirm our previous declaration advocating the union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and the human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of treatment, they will constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should co-operate with the health agencies of our various states and cities without interference with their prerogatives or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed, for all officers and employes; we also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employes of the benefits of the provisions of the employers' liability law. We also recognize the right of direct petition to congress by employes for the redress of grievances.

LAW REFORM.

We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delay, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the democracy in national convention assembled, against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning of great and glorious careers.

ALASKA.

We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona-fide residence.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

We recommend the patriotism of the democratic members of the senate and house of representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which does not recognize the equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation.

The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property.

PARCEL POST AND RURAL DELIVERY.

We favor the establishment of a parcel post or postal express and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

PANAMA CANAL EXPOSITION.

We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama canal exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 and favor such encouragement as can be properly given.

PROTECTION OF NATIONAL UNIFORM.

We recommend to the several states the adoption of a law making it an offense for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States similar to the law passed by congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the territories in 1911.

PENSIONS.

We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a general pension policy.

RULES OF THE PEOPLE.

We call attention to the fact that the democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people expressed in the national platform four years ago has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by a larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentality by special interest. For this reason the national convention insists upon the overthrow of Cannonism and the inauguration of a system

by which United States senators could be elected by direct vote. The democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extirpation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be affected.

CONCLUSION.

Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM OF 1912.

(Adopted in Convention at Huntington, May 16.)

The Republican party of West Virginia, assembled in convention, composed of delegates from every magisterial district of the State, deems it propitious to set forth to the people of West Virginia the things for which the party stands concerning state questions and policies.

As to matters of national concern, while we await with confidence a fresh declaration of our old faith by the approaching national convention, we today pledge anew our fealty to the principles, policies and purposes of the Republican party as set forth in the platform of 1908.

With special emphasis do we repeat the utterance of the platform which is most significant at this time because it tells of Republicanism under Roosevelt.

In this greatest era of American advancement the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality, and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purpose of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought in closer relations of confidence and interdependence; and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power, and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt, have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in the public service; the more effective regulations of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete over-

throw of preferences, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of wage-workers everywhere; the conservation of the national resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guaranties of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the Government.

State Administration Indorsed.

We rejoice that we have at the head of our state government, in the person of Governor William E. Glasscock, a man of the highest character and noble ideals, honest and sincere. We heartily and earnestly commend and endorse his administration. He has been upright, progressive, clean and honorable. He is entitled to the support and assistance of all good citizens of the state who believe in righteous and good government.

Some Facts in Party History.

A political party, like a person, must be judged by its character—by the things it has done. Its promises for the future must be judged by its past deeds. The Republican party of West Virginia invites honest and intelligent comparison of its record in the State of West Virginia with the record of the Democratic party in the State.

The Republican party created the State and shaped its destinies and attended to its wants in early years. At the election of 1870 the Democratic party gained control, through the liberality of the Republican party in removing restrictions on the right of suffrage of those citizens who had aided the South in the Civil War. Unfortuntely for the State, the leaders of the Democratic party who came into power at that time were thoroughly reactionary. They destroyed a model state constitution, and put upon the people of the State one that was fifty years behind the age at the time it was adopted. They destroyed the excellent code that had been enacted, and after more than a decade of attempts to bring the statutes of the State into conformity with their new constitution, they were all the while getting the laws into more woeful chaos than ever before. In 1881, they confessed their failure and made an attempt to get back to the code of laws which they destroyed. The antiquated constitution which they put upon the State is uncertain in its meaning, unsuited to a victorious and growing commonwealth and now is a patchwork thing to be deplored.

Record of Democratic Party.

The record of the Democratic party in West Virginia from 1871, when they first came into complete power in the State, up to 1897, when they went out of power, discloses no act of constructive statesmanship—no act other than along the line of routine work. The last ten years of their power in the State was chiefly devoted to trying to correct the mistakes of their first ten years.

They tried to amend the laws of the State concerning taxation, and failed, as they failed in every other of their few endeavors to get out of the rut. The great mineral wealth of the State as well as all the railroad and other corporate property was either assessed for taxation at a nominal sum or was not taxed at all.

In Democracy's quarter of a century of administration, taxes on the property of the people were never reduced a cent, nor were the public burdens lightened in the smallest degree. Although they boasted of great development in the state, by reason of the increase in the output of its mineral wealth and the increase of value in other forms of property, yet little of this increased value got on the tax books, except that of the farmers, the merchants and the small property owner. These latter values were increased from time to time for taxation purposes in order to furnish more revenue, not only by the ordinary annual assessments of property, but by special assessments by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Numerous and large sums were borrowed from the school fund, and in some cases neither the principal nor the interest was paid back until the attention of the people was directed to these malpractices by Republicans in the legislatures.

Large fees were provided for certain classes of public officers, and these fees were increased from time to time for the benefit of a favored few in payment for party services.

As an instance of the incompetency or something worse of the Democratic administration in this state, we cite the fact that the Pullman Palace Car Company never paid a cent of taxes on its valuable property in West Virginia until it was compelled to do so under the administration of Governor Atkinson.

Constant deficits in the state treasury; frequent misappropriations of public funds; failure to write clear laws; halting in the rut, and impotency to advance, are the characteristics marking the twenty-five years of dire Democratic rule in West Virginia.

Some Accomplishments of the Republican Party.

On the other hand, the administration of the Republican party has been marked by progress and advancement in every department.

It has largely increased the number and efficiency of our public institutions, and has taken them out of partisan politics.

It has put upon the tax books, at fair valuation, the immense mineral

and corporate wealth of the state, including oil wells, pipe lines, coal property, railroad property, and all other property of corporations.

It has reduced the state levy from thirty-five cents to practically nothing, for the state levy this year for state and state school purposes could be abolished entirely were it not for the law fixing a minimum; and it is confidently believed that this minimum will be reached and that this tax will not be more than one cent.

These achievements alone are an accomplishment that any party may well be proud of: and they have been accomplished with justice and fairness to all.

While state taxes on the property of the people have been practically wiped out, yet the state is paying back to the counties more money than was ever paid to them before, both for their ordinary use and for the use of their schools, and the school term has been lengthened fifty per cent, the number and efficiency very largely increased, and high schools are dotting every part of the state.

The Budget Law.

A statute was enacted limiting local levies and compelling every levying body in the state to publish an annual budget for the information of the tax payers.

Public Accounting Law.

A system of public accounting was inaugurated, which has already saved to the taxpayers of the counties many thousands of dollars, although the work of this department is in its infancy, as the audit has not yet extended to even all the counties of the state. It is designed to extend to every municipal corporation and to every board of education.

Tax Commissioner's Department.

By the creation of the State Tax Commissioner's department, many thousands of dollars of license taxes, inheritance taxes and other indirect taxes which otherwise would not have been collected, have been paid into the state treasury. This is only one of the many benefits which the people have derived from this department.

State Board of Control.

The State Board of Control, another of the great enactments of the Republican party has taken the public institutions of the state out of politics, and while it has largely decreased the cost of running these institutions, it has, at the same time, greatly increased their efficiency.

Fee System Abolished.

The Republican party abolished the fee system, which the Democratic party built up for its favored office holders. The fees now go into the public treasuries instead of the pockets of the office holders, whereby every year many thousands of dollars are saved to the taxpayers.

A Party of Negation.

If it be asked why did not the Democratic party, during their long lease of power in this state, do any of these things above enumerated which have been done by the Republican party, the answer must be that the Democratic party is a party of negation, it lacks initiative, and its leaders have been contented with holding the offices, drawing the salaries and the fees.

The Workingman.

We note with satisfaction that a National Bureau of Mines and Mining has been established, as was favored in the platform of our party of 1908; and we further are glad to note the fact that in the last few years there has been a marked decrease in the number of accidents in our mines; although we recognize that there is still room for further improvement; and we favor the enactment of all wise, just and adequate laws which will safeguard the health and lives of our miners and prevent the loss of property.

In this connection, we declare that we favor just and generous legislation in the interest of all working men. The men who earn their living in the sweat of their faces constitute a great body of our people. This government of ours is a government by the people, and the people are the source of all political power. It is therefore of the highest importance that all the people in a government like ours should be happy and contented; that their hours of labor should be reasonable; that their wives and children should not be required to labor in factory or mine; that their children should have time for school—in short, that the condition of our working people should be that which befits an American citizen.

We consider this question of the welfare of the workingman one of supreme importance; that it is a question of the highest moral, as well as material importance, and we believe that the workingman has the right to unite for the purpose of considering and promoting his welfare, and of using such just measures of practice and legislation as will inure to his benefit. This right should be both protected and regulated by law.

We heartily favor the enactment in West Virginia of a thoroughly modern workingmen's compensation law, whereby those who are injured in their work, as well as in the case of death by accident, shall be compensated, so that the loss from the inevitable accidents of industry shall not fall alone on the workingman and his family, who are the least able to stand it, but shall be distributed among the public generally as a just and righteous incidental charge of production.

We do not favor these laws in any spirit of hostility to employers of labor, or to capital; on the contrary, we think it will benefit both labor and capital. Statistics are said to show that of the immense amount of money recovered for accidents to workingmen, only thirty per cent. goes to the employee, while the other seventy per cent. is consumed in court costs, lawyer fees, and the like. The present system

is expensive, illogical, creates and keeps up bad feeling between the laborer and his employer, and is really unjust to both. If the Constitution of the State will not permit of the enactment of such laws, then we favor its amendment, because we believe that the constitution was made for the people and not the people for the constitution.

Primary Elections—Purity of the Ballot.

We favor the enactment of a primary election law whereby all nominations for public offices, including the office of United States senator, and whereby the members of the state and county political party committees, shall be chosen. This election should be held on the same day throughout the state, and all political parties should be compelled to make their nominations in that way, and fees for entrance should not be prohibitive so that a poor man may be a candidate as well as a rich one. Such a law should provide all practicable means to prevent the nomination of candidates by a minority vote. In connection with such a law, we heartily favor the enactment of a Corrupt Practices Act, which will be thorough and comprehensive, and which will not only stop the corrupt use of money in elections, but also its lavish expenditure. The bribery of voters and the lavish and corrupt use of money in our politics being a great and dangerous evil, and one which threatens the very life of our free institutions, we favor the most stringent and searching laws to eradicate these evils.

The voter who so lightly regards the great right of franchise as to sell it for money, ought to be deprived of its use, and we favor the disfranchisement of every man who is convicted of that crime, at first for five years; and for the second offense for life.

Any candidate who violates the law should not only be punished by fines and imprisonment, but ought also to lose any nomination thereby gained, and he ought to be made ineligible, at least for a time, to be a candidate for any office or to hold any office.

All contributions for political party purposes and all expenditures by candidates, committees or other persons for political purposes, should be made public.

Agriculture and Roads.

We favor the enactment of all laws which will encourage the pursuit of farming in our state. Successful agriculture is the basis of all national prosperity. There is no good reason why West Virginia should not produce from her own soil all such products as she consumes. The State should offer every inducement in its power to encourage the cultivation of the soil, and no proper means should be spared to teach those engaged in agriculture how to farm their lands to the best advantage.

Allied to this subject is that of good roads. Good roads cannot be had and maintained without organization and system. There ought to be an efficiently organized Department of Roads with a competent state officer in charge, who should be provided with the means necessary to make investigation of the kinds of roads best suited to each neighbor-

hood in the state and to give practical demonstration of the manner of constructing and keeping up the same, so as to get a full dollar's worth of good road for every dollar expended.

Fixed Pay for Attaches of the Legislature.

We favor the enactment of a law by the legislature which will definitely fix the number and compensation of the officers and employees of the legislature. We are opposed to the employment of an excessive number of clerks and other attaches, and to the evil practice of voting them increased compensation by joint resolutions and the like.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

We favor the protection of our forests, waters, soil and mineral resources, by all reasonable and practical regulations, whereby needless waste may be checked, and the damage from forest fires, floods, erosions and droughts lessened as far as practicable, and whereby the future production of lumber for the use of the people may be assured. In proportion as we consume our own coal and gas and other mineral products in the state, in useful manufactures, in that proportion will we get greater benefit from their gift to us; therefore, we earnestly urge that the legislature shall maturely consider what measures can be adopted to bring the manufacturers into this state which will consume our raw products at home. As it is now, such a large percentage of our coal and gas and of other products are made use of outside the state, that our people are deriving comparatively little benefit from them.

Popular Vote for President and Senators.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, in the same manner as representatives in the lower House of Congress are chosen, and until the constitution of the United States can be amended so as to provide therefor, we favor the nomination of candidates by political parties for this office by statewide primary election. We also favor the enactment of a law in this state whereby the voters of every political party may express their choice among the candidates for president of the United States at such primary elections.

Public Utilities Commission.

We heartily favor the creation of a public utilities commission, which shall have power to regulate and supervise all public service corporations, to prevent unjust discriminations by them, and also prevent the issuing of stock and bonds on "water," or in excessive amounts.

General Law for Municipal Charters.

We also favor an amendment of our constitution which will take from the legislature the power to pass laws creating or amending charters of cities, towns and villages. This should be provided for by general

law, so that the valuable time of the legislature be not consumed in such mere local legislation.

A better system of municipal government in this state is greatly needed. To that end we urge upon the legislature the importance of giving this subject its best consideration, so that the people of our cities, towns and villages may have a system of government which shall carry out the will of the people and be business-like and economical in its operation. The scandal of granting valuable franchises by municipal authorities to corporations should be stopped. All franchises of importance should be subject to ratification by a vote of the people of the municipality. Water, light and heat should be furnished at the lowest price to the people of our cities and towns.

A Square Deal for Every Man.

We congratulate the colored people of the state on their great advancement in education and in the acquisition of property. We earnestly desire their welfare. We are opposed to any law which should apply to them on account of their race, or that would be applied to other citizens of our state on account of race or religious belief.

Convict Labor.

While the inmates of our penitentiary and other places of imprisonment, should not be supported in idleness at the expense of the tax payers, which would be a wrong to the latter and a crime against the former, yet in providing for employment for the inmates of our prisons, their work should come in competition with the work of free labor as little as possible.

Removal of Derelict Officers.

The non-enforcement of law in our state is a dangerous evil. A law not enforced breeds contempt for all law. In this government nothing stands between life and property except the law. An unenforced law is a dead one, and gives no protection. We require our governor to take an oath that he will be sedulous in the enforcement of the law, but we have withheld from him the power to carry out the pledge we exact from him. We therefore favor enactments which will give the governor authority, regulated by law, whereby he may remove all executive and administrative officers, who fail to perform their duties. The enactments we favor along this line are those that were advocated by Charles E. Hughes, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and lately governor of the state of New York. We do not favor giving to the governor, or to any other officer, whether executive, legislative or judicial, arbitrary power. Every officer, before he is removed, should be confronted with the charges against him, and given an opportunity to be heard in his defense; but, nevertheless, public officers who refuse or fail, through corruption or incompetency or for other reason, to do their duty, ought to be removed from office, and those substituted in their stead who will do it. To this matter we invite the cooperation

of all good men of all political parties, because we believe it is a most serious and growing evil.

The Courts.

We favor the simplification of the procedure of our intermediate and circuit courts, the lessening of the costs of litigation and the abatement of the cumbrous machinery of the law; and that in rendering decisions the court should depend upon the equities involved rather than upon legal technicalities, for we desire simpler, cheaper and more perfect justice to all—to rich and poor alike.

Resolved, That the delegates here selected to attend the national convention at Chicago to be held on June 18th be and are hereby instructed to vote for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as candidate for President so long as there is a possibility of his nomination and to use all honorable means to bring about the same.

Resolved, That the delegates elected at this convention be, and are hereby instructed to vote at the national convention to be held in Chicago, June 18th, for William Seymour Edwards for national committeeman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM OF 1912.

(Adopted in Convention at Huntington, August 16.)

The Democratic party of West Virginia, in convention assembled, is duly thankful that, in this hour of its brightest hopes, it can congratulate itself that during the trying years of ring rule and arbitrary government, with which the State has been afflicted since 1897, it has been true to the cause of the people and has consistently kept the ancient Democratic faith that there is no power under the American government greater than the people's will.

The People the Source of all Power.

The doctrine that the people are the source of all power, and that their expressed will is the true warrant for changes in the law, is the foundation stone of our party. "Progressivism" in its chief essentials is but the cardinal Democratic faith, that governments are made to serve the people, and that organic and statutory law should keep pace with the growth of business, trade, labor and enlightenment among the people. It is as true today as it was when the founder of our party wrote it into the Declaration of Independence and afterwards engrafted it into the platform of our party and won thereon the signal victory of 1800, that our government rests upon the consent of the governed, and that the right to form a government carries with it the right and the duty to change laws and constitutions when the latter fail to serve all the people with justice and without favor or special privileges to any.

Baltimore Platform Endorsed.

We therefore endorse the Democratic progressive platform adopted at the Baltimore convention and ratify and approve the nominations of

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, both of whom have redeemed their promises and their party pledges to the people.

There are no dissatisfied nor disappointed Democrats in West Virginia, and we send greetings to our distinguished nominees for President and Vice-President, that all progressives in West Virginia will vote for them and we pledge them the electoral votes of our State. We further pledge these great leaders of our cause that there will be no "acid tests" required of the electors whom we shall name and elect. They will be men who would spurn an election upon false pretenses and each and every one of them will be personally and politically inclined, as in honor bound, to vote for our candidates.

While it is true the national abuses that the Democratic party stands pledged to remedy are many and grave, yet it is to the state that society must look for relief from those conditions that are responsible for the social and industrial injustice that today pervades our country and threatens its very existence.

Will of the People Expressed at Elections.

At the foundations of a people's government is the duty to have, at frequent intervals, an expression of the desires and wishes of the people upon the officials who shall serve them and the principles upon which their government should be conducted. These expressions of the people's will are taken at elections and we declare that no government can long exist where corruption, fraud, ring-rule or arbitrary methods are employed in nominations or elections; and we further declare that laws which do not abolish these practices cannot be palmed off upon the people. Any effort to favor any party in the enactment of registration, primary or election laws is calculated to debauch officials and lessen respect among the people for constituted authority and we pledge the people that when entrusted with power, we will promptly pass laws protecting every citizen in his right to register and to vote, and will punish bull-dozing, bribery, corruption, fraud and any and every device to thwart the will of the people in primaries and elections and every scheme to cheat or defraud the individual votes or the voters of any precinct or county before, during or after an election or primary.

Primary Election Law.

We favor the enactment of a primary election law, the expense to be paid by the State, and all parties to nominate all officers at the same time and to be guarded by an adequate corrupt practices act. Presidential preferential primaries. And we further pledge the voters that such laws shall be so framed that the poor man shall have the same opportunity as the rich man and that the expenses of a campaign for nomination shall be so adjusted that all candidates shall be so protected by rigid laws that no ring or clique by money, favoritism or patronage shall usurp the offices.

Registration Law.

At the root of every honest election is an honest, fair registration. The legal voters should be entitled to register and this right should be so protected that it can be enforced in the courts against its arbitrary denial. On the other hand an illegal vote should be an impossibility and the legal voters should have the right to protect themselves in the courts against any padding of the registration lists. We pledge the people that we will enact an honest, fair non-partisan registration law, protected by severe penalties, and giving to the voter and to the people the benefit of the greatest publicity possible in its enforcement.

Election Law.

We also pledge ourselves to enact an honest, fair, non-partisan election law, severe in its penalties against bribery, corruption, fraud, arbitrary methods and bull-dozing, and protecting with the fullest power of the state the right of every voter to cast one ballot free from molestation at the polls and beyond the power of any one to question it afterwards.

It is a burning shame that in some parts of the state the citizens are afraid to go to the polls, afraid to serve as election officers and afraid to vote their real sentiments lest they lose their positions. The Democratic party will correct this without partisan bias and on the broad lines of modern progressivism.

Public Utilities Should be Regulated by Law.

We believe the time has come when railroads and other public utilities should be regulated by law and we pledge our party to enact such legislation so that the public shall be duly protected from the arbitrary methods of corporation officials, but with due regard to the investment made in such properties. We think that the commission plan protecting both the public and the public service corporations is a wise solution of this problem and we pledge the party to pass such laws.

Municipal Code Law.

We favor home rule for cities and pledge ourselves to pass a municipal code law.

The Power of Taxation.

The power of taxation is the life of the state and should not be hampered, and we favor a law making it impossible for a court to enjoin the collection of a tax, but reserving the right to the person taxed to protest and in the event of the tax being afterwards held invalid, the tax should be refunded without delay.

We favor an amendment to the present tax laws. Every family should be exempt from taxation on at least two hundred dollars' ($200.00) worth of property subject to that humane and wise exception in favor of those already heavily burdened in the struggle for existence and to that end

we favor a constitutional amendment. Tax laws should be so framed as to put the necessary burdens of government upon all properties equal and fairly so that the burdens of government shall fall upon all equally and fairly and shall not be a burden upon industries that will tend to discourage, hamper or retard the development of the industries of the State.

Republican Extravagance.

Where much is spent, much must be levied and we re-affirm our belief that our state government has become extravagant by unnecessary increase in the number of office holders, constantly increasing salaries and unwise public expenditures. We promise the most rigid economy and the strictest honesty in public expenditures consistent with good government, and we further promise to reduce taxation to the lowest possible limit.

Certain General Enactments Favored.

We favor the enactment of a fair and just compensation act. Education, health, the preservation of our natural resources, the utmost humane treatment of those unable to care for themselves, the prevention of contagion and disease, the health and care of children, the prevention of small children from working in dangerous or unhealthy occupations, and the uplifting of mankind in general and the improvement of his condition in life, are some of the things which demand the highest and greatest care of the State.

The progressive program which the Democracy of West Virginia promises the people, embraces all these and every other subject where the uplift in the morals, the health and conditions of living are involved, and we declare that, subject to constitutional restraints, the lives, the happiness, the security, the health, and the education of the people are the highest considerations of law-making and the executive departments.

Protection of Property—Court Procedure.

The Democratic party believes in the protection of property. No one has the right, under any pretext, of injuring or destroying the property of another. Courts are instituted to decide disputed questions of law and fact between the citizens, and we will maintain the dignity, purity, and power of courts to administer justice between litigants without fear or favor. But many of our court proceedings are too complicated and the costs, expense, and delays of legal contests have become burdensome. Modern business methods and true progressivism demand that our court proceedings shall be simplified and the costs of litigation reduced and that the burden of unnecessary appeals and delays shall be obviated. We promise to make this reform, and, if necessary to submit constitutional amendments which will enable the change possible.

The Guard System.

The right of the person to guard his own property cannot be denied but no guard system should be allowed to supersede the power and duty

of the State to see that needlessly severe methods be not used against citizens, and that private employes under the authority of the state be not autocratic or arbitrary. Where congestion of population, labor disputes or other causes will render life, property, and the safety and security of the person in danger, it is the duty of the state to see to it that an ample and efficient constabulary service shall be maintained; but the officers performing any such public duties shall be under the law-regulated authority of the Governor or some other executive officer accountable to the public. We denounce as unjust the present irresponsible guard system of this state, and declare in favor of placing all guards under reasonable bond, and in case of private guards we favor a law requiring identification of both employer and employee.

The Convict Labor System.

The manufacture of common articles of commerce by convict labor, at low wages, within the penitentiary does not provide employment for the convicts under the best conditions or produce lower prices to the consuming public, while it subjects outside labor and capital to unfair competition. We are opposed to the present system of convict labor in this State, and favor abolishing the same and using said convict labor in the construction of a good system of roads in this state and in such other lines of work as will not compete with the labor of this state.

Good Roads.

The crying need of this State is better roads, but in many sections local resources are inadequate to put into execution any comprehensive system. We favor national aid for good roads, and hereby promise to make every endeavor to meet the requirements of any bill passed by congress to aid the states in this work; and we pledge the people to put in operation a comprehensive road system to the extent of the state's ability and to join with the national government in any just plan that be offered for a national road system.

Public Education.

Public education, non-political, and non-sectarian, but broad and sound is an absolute necessity in a self-governing state. In the evolution of educational thought and practices the present tendency, the world over, is away from the idea that public education is primarily for the purpose of preparing the few for the so-called learned professions, and towards the idea that without excluding anyone from the highest education, it should be so shaped as to better prepare for their every day life work and duties as citizens, the many who do not and for economic reasons cannot go further than the high and common schools.

Regardless of the form of government or the political administration under which this idea of education has manifested itself, we recognize in it the true Democratic spirit and pledge to it our hearty approval and liberal support, and to the cause of education in general, we pledge the hearty support of our party.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

The agricultural and horticultural interests of this State are of the first importance, and their proper development should engage the best efforts of our people, and we favor such appropriations for our agricultural department as will enable it to render all possible aid in the development of these two important industries and the advancement of rural life, and we favor a law which will make it impossible to place on sale in this State seed, grain and horticultural supplies that are adulterated or misrepresented.

Anti-Injunction Bill.

We endorse the action of the national convention in its endorsement of the Clayton anti-injunction bill and we pledge ourselves to the enactment of a similar law for the State of West Virginia. We favor a trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Judicial Reform.

We believe that the demand upon the part of the public for judicial reform is justifiable, and we pledge ourselves to institute such reforms as will expedite litigation and make the delay and expenses of same as free from hardships as is consistent with a stable and independent judiciary.

The independence of the judiciary, its purity and its honor, are alike necessary in a republic. But judges should not be autocrats and it is well known that some of them forget their high station and become biased, neglectful and careless, and others lose the confidence of the people by practices not always sufficient to justify impeachment proceedings, even where these practices can be proved. We, therefore, favor a modification of the law regarding the removal of judges, and an enlargement of the grounds of such removal. It should be the duty of some official or body to make inquiry into the conduct of judges, and instead of the long process of making changes by one branch of the legislature and trying them by another, the proceedings for removal should be with the judiciary committee of one body, and where that committee finds grounds for making a charge, the governor should be compelled to assemble the committee of the senate to hear and determine the charges and all the proceedings should be open to the public. This or some practical just system for holding judges to the same responsibility for misfeasance or malfeasance in office as are other officials should be adopted.

Justice to All Interests.

These reforms are presented in sincerity to the end that this State shall not lag behind in the forward movement of mankind to bring their governments up to modern civilization and to make every one responsible to the law; to increase respect for constituted authority and to restore faith in the justice of our civil institutions. The Democratic party believes in progress but under a written constitution; it would not

deprive any one of his property without due process of law; nor would it jeopardize the lawful investments made in the State nor throw a stone in the way of securing capital to develop our vast resources. Justice and nothing but exact justice to capital, labor, farming, business and enterprise, will be the Democratic watchword. Upon these principles we expect capital to come with confidence, labor to be employed with a sense of security and justice, and the unfortunate and the dependent to feel that love for the State which is only possible where justice and humanity go hand in hand.

Post Election Primary Endorsed.

We endorse the action of our state committee, which was ratified by the Parkersburg convention, in providing for a post election primary, and we pledge all Democratic members of the Legislature of West Virginia to ratify the preference expressed in said primary for the selection of a United States Senator.

Income Tax Amendment and Election of Senators.

Whereas, The legislature of this State failed to ratify the amendment to the Federal constitution, providing for an income tax, we deprecate such action and we demand that at its next session it reconsider its former action and ratify same; also, ratify the amendment now pending for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

Virginia Debt Case.

We denounce the course pursued by the Republican party in the management of the Virginia debt case and we heartily endorse the plan of our representatives in congress to adjust the question, and pledge the nominees of this convention to co-operate with them to that end, and we pledge the Democratic party to take steps, as soon as practicable, looking to the most favorable adjustment of said question possible.

Republican State Senators Condemned.

We condemn the Republican members of the state senate for their unlawful, revolutionary conduct when the legislature met in regular session in 1911, which resulted in great expense to the tax payers of the state and the destruction of the legislative body for almost half the constitutional period of its sitting, producing legislative anarchy and violating their constitutional oaths, and we expect the wise, patriotic people of the State to disapprove this action by a large majority at the election in next November.

Representatives in Congress Endorsed.

We endorse the course of our senators and representatives in congress and thank them for their faithful services to the party and to the people.

In Conclusion.

Upon these declarations of principle we invite all good citizens to join with us in making West Virginia better, greater and richer. This is the time for progessive people to get together and we open the doors of the party to all who aspire to better government for the State.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912 BY STATES.

STATES.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Proh.	Reimer, Soc. L.	Total Vote.
Alabama	82,438	22,680	9,732	3,029	.....	.....	117,879
Arizona	10,174	6,881	2,975	3,139	222	.....	23,391
Arkansas	68,838	21,673	24,467	8,153	898	.....	124,029
California	283,436	283,610	2,817	79,201	23,366	.....	672,460
Colorado	114,074	72,306	58,386	16,418	5,063	475	266,722
Connecticut	74,561	34,129	68,324	10,056	2,068	.....	189,138
Delaware	22,631	8,887	13,000	556	623	.....	45,697
Florida	35,243	4,535	4,279	4,806	1,854	.....	50,817
Georgia	93,176	21,980	5,191	1,028	149	.....	121,524
Idaho	34,025	25,547	32,874	11,969	1,540	.....	105,955
Illinois	405,048	386.478	253,593	81,278	15,710	4,066	1,146,173
Indiana	281,890	162,007	151,267	36,931	19,248	3,130	654,473
Iowa	185,325	161,819	119,805	16,967	8,440	.....	492,356
Kansas	143,670	120,123	74,844	26,807	.....	.....	365,444
Kentucky	219,584	102,766	115,512	11,647	3,233	956	453,698
Louisana	60,966	9,323	3,834	5,192	.....	.....	79,315
Maine	51,113	48,493	26,545	2,541	944	.....	129,636
Maryland	112,674	57,789	54,956	3,966	2,244	322	231,951
Massachusetts	173,408	142,228	155,948	12,616	2,754	1,102	488,056
Michigan	150,751	214,584	152,244	23,211	8,974	1,252	551,016
Minnesota	106,426	125,856	64,334	27,505	7,886	2,212	334,219
Mississippi	57,164	3,627	1,511	2,017	.....	.....	64,319
Missouri	330,746	123,071	207,821	53,080	28,466	1,778	714,962
Montana	28,129	22,688	18,575	10,893	.....	.....	80,285
Nebraska	109,109	72,776	54,348	10,219	3,419	.....	249,871
Nevada	8,015	5,280	3,203	3,360	.....	.....	19,858
New Hampshire	34,724	17,794	32,927	1,981	535	.....	87,961
New Jersey	178,282	145,409	88,834	15,900	2,875	1,322	432,622
New Mexico	20,437	8,347	17,733	2,859	.....	.....	49,376
New York	655,475	390,021	455,428	63,381	19,427	4,251	1,587,983
North Carolina	144,507	69,139	29,130	1,025	117	.....	243,918
North Dakota	29,555	25,726	23,090	6,966	1,243	1,252	86,580
Ohio	423,152	290,327	277,066	89,930	11,459	2,623	1,103,557
Oklahoma	119,156	*	90,786	42,262	2,185	.....	254,389
Oregon	47,064	37,600	34,673	13,213	4,360	.....	136,910
Pennsylvania	395,619	447,426	273,305	80,915	19,533	704	1,217,502
Rhode Island	30,412	16,878	27,703	2,049	616	236	77,894
South Carolina	48,357	1,293	536	164	.....	.....	50,350
South Dakota	48,942	58,811	†	4,662	3,910	.....	116,325
Tennessee	130,335	53,725	59,444	3,492	825	.....	247,821
Texas	221,345	26,740	28,668	25,749	1,738	430	304,670
Utah	36,579	24,174	42,100	9,073	.....	.....	111,926
Vermont	15,354	22,132	23,332	928	1,092	.....	62,838
Virginia	90,332	21,777	23,288	820	709	50	136,976
Washington	87,674	111,977	71,252	39,555	7,467	.....	317,925
West Virginia	113,046	78,977	56,667	15,336	4,354	.....	268,380
Wisconsin	164,228	62,460	130,695	33,481	8,586	522	399,972
Wyoming	15,310	9,232	14,560	2,760	434	.....	42,296
Totals	6,292,599	4,190,101	3,481,632	923,086	228,566	25,431	15,141,415
Plurality	2,102,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Had no Progressive ticket in Oklahoma.
† There were no Republican electors on the official ballot in South Dakota.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908 BY STATES.

State	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Watson, Peo.	Hisgen, Ind.	Gilhaus, S. L.	Turney, U. C.	*Total vote
Alabama	25,305	74,374	662	1,347	1,565	146	.....	....	103,399
Arkansas	57,791	85,584	1,151	5,750	1,121	313	.....	....	151,710
California	214,390	127,492	11,770	28,659	.....	4,278	.....	....	386,589
Colorado	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	.....	.....	.....	....	263,877
Connecticut	112,815	68,255	2,380	5,113	.....	.....	.....	....	188,483
Delaware	25,007	22 072	677	240	.....	28	.....	....	48,024
Florida	10,654	31,104	1,356	3,747	1,946	553	.....	....	49.360
Georgia	41,692	72,310	1,059	584	16,925	77	.....	....	132,727
Idaho	52,657	36,195	2,003	6,405	.....	.....	.....	....	97,260
Illinois	629,932	450,810	29,364	34,711	633	7,724	1,680	400	1,155,254
Indiana	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,476	1,193	514	643	....	721,126
Iowa	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	261	404	.....	....	491,770
Kansas	197,216	161,209	5,033	12.420	.....	68	.....	....	375,946
Kentucky	235.711	244,092	5,887	4,060	333	200	404	....	490,687
Louisiana	8,958	63,568	.....	2,538	.....	79	.....	....	75,143
Maine	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	.....	700	.....	....	106.335
Maryland	116,513	115,908	3,302	2.323	.....	485	.....	....	238,531
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	4,374	10,779	.....	19,237	1,011	....	456,910
Michigan	333.313	174,313	16,705	11,527	.....	734	1,086	61	537.739
Minnesota	195,835	109,401	10,114	11,469	.....	425	.....	....	330,244
Mississippi	4,505	60,876	.....	1,048	1,507	....	.....	....	67,936
Missouri	346,915	345,889	4,212	15,398	1,165	397	.....	....	713,976
Montana	32,333	29,326	827	5,855	.....	443	.....	....	68,784
Nebraska	126,997	131.099	5,179	3,524	.....	....	.....	....	266,799
Nevada	10,214	10,655	.....	2,029	.....	415	.....	....	23,313
New Hampshire	53,144	33,655	905	1.299	.....	584	.. ..	....	89.587
New Jersey	265.298	182,522	4,930	10,249	.....	2,916	1,196	....	467,111
New York	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451	.....	35,817	3.877	....	1,638.350
North Carolina	114,824	136,928	360	337	.....	.....	.....	....	252,449
North Dakota	57,741	32.935	1,156	2,424	.....	44	.....	....	94,300
Ohio	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795	162	439	721	....	1,121,552
Oklahoma	110,558	122,406	.....	21.779	436	274	.....	....	255.473
Oregon	62,530	38,049	2.682	7,339	.....	289	.....	....	110,880
Pennsylvania	745,779	448,785	36.694	33,913	.....	1,057	1,122	....	1,267,450
Rhode Island	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365	.....	1,105	183	....	72,317
South Carolina	3.963	62,288	.....	100	.....	42	.....	....	66,393
South Dakota	67,466	40,246	4,039	2,846	.....	88	.....	....	114,705
Tennessee	118,519	135,819	268	1,882	1,115	343	.....	....	257,946
Texas	65,602	216,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	282,339
Utah	61,015	42,601	.....	4,895	.....	107	.....	....	108,618
Vermont	39,552	11,496	799	.....	.....	804	.....	....	52,651
Virginia	52,573	82.946	1,111	.....	.....	....	.....	....	136,630
Washington	106.062	58,691	4,700	14,177	.....	249	.....	....	183.879
West Virginia	137,869	111,418	5,139	3,679	16	46	.....	....	258,167
Wisconsin	247,747	166,632	11,564	28,164	.....	.....	31.	....	454,421
Wyoming	20,846	14,918	66	1,715	.....	64	.....	....	37,609
Totals	7,677.021	6,405,182	250,481	412,330	28,418	81,488	12,437	461	14,867,718
Plurality	1,271,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Majority	486,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

In the above table the highest vote received by any elector on a party ticket was taken as the vote of that party, except in a few cases where the average vote was used according to stage usage. The total vote cast in 1904 was 13,516,700, or 1,351,014 less than in 1908.

*Does not include scattering vote.

*ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1897-1913.

States	1913			1909		1905		1901		1897	
	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, Rep.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	12	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11
Arizona	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	9	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	8	....	8
California	2	11	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	8	1
Colorado	6	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....	4
Connecticut	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	6	....	6	....
Delaware	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
Florida	6	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	4
Georgia	14	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13
Idaho	4	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3
Illinois	29	....	....	27	....	27	....	24	....	24	....
Indiana	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
Iowa	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10
Kentucky	13	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	12	1
Louisiana	10	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	8	....	8
Maine	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	....	2	6	1	7	8	....	8	....
Massachusetts	18	....	....	16	....	16	....	15	....	15	....
Michigan	....	15	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Minnesota	12	....	....	11	....	11	....	9	....	9	....
Mississippi	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	9
Missouri	18	....	....	18	....	18	....	....	17	....	17
Montana	4	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3
Nebraska	8	....	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8
Nevada	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
New Jersey	14	....	....	12	....	12	....	10	....	10	....
New Mexico	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	45	....	....	39	....	39	....	36	....	36	....
North Carolina	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	11	....	11
North Dakota	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	3	....	3	....
Ohio	24	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....
Oklahoma	10	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	....	38	....	34	....	34	....	32	....	32	....
Rhode Island	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
South Carolina	9	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9
South Dakota	....	5	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4
Tennessee	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
Texas	20	....	....	....	18	....	18	....	15	....	15
Utah	....	....	4	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3
Vermont	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
Virginia	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
Washington	7	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	....	4
West Virginia	8	....	....	7	....	7	....	6	....	6	....
Wisconsin	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	12	....	12	....
Wyoming	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3
United States	454	69	8	321	162	336	140	292	155	271	176

*The electoral vote is cast on the second Monday of January next following the presidential election.

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908.

Counties.	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Barbour	1,634	2,072	78	27
Berkeley	2,563	2,675	100	14
Boone	1,031	994	7	58
Braxton	2,565	2,365	102	15
Brooke	1,074	1,374	58	57
Cabell	4,467	4,900	160	111
Calhoun	1,212	1,006	44	6
Clay	825	1,320	68	21
Doddridge	996	1,773	46	28
Fayette	3,819	5,874	282	464
Gilmer	1,512	989	56	1
Grant	336	1,305	25	4
Greenbrier	2,682	2,415	49	46
Hampshire	1,773	683	19	1
Hancock	719	1,185	60	20
Hardy	1,219	646	1	4
Harrison	4,004	4,946	397	86
Jackson	1,950	2,615	37	19
Jefferson	2,490	1,255	76	1
Kanawha	7,117	9,663	345	624
Lewis	1,832	2,239	149	19
Lincoln	1,732	2,202	58	6
Logan	1,399	730	11	33
Marion	3,961	4,368	344	222
Marshall	2,498	3,680	220	238
Mason	1,928	3,116	24	56
Mercer	3,006	4,229	24	36
Mineral	1,512	1,986	66	17
Mingo	1,520	2,058	9	9
Monongalia	1,758	3,131	172	187
Monroe	1,521	1,523	29	1
Morgan	541	1,134	37	4
McDowell	1,916	6,176	45	.....
Nicholas	1,730	1,795	139	.....
Ohio	6,497	7,312	153	441
Pendleton	1,193	898	3	.....
Pleasants	921	987	41	4
Pocahontas	1,300	1,687	73	8
Preston	1,454	3,928	144	81
Putnam	1,726	2,098	36	50
Raleigh	1,891	2,530	44	122
Randolph	2,645	2,363	142	110
Ritchie	1,346	2,242	222	38
Roane	1,868	2,334	43	9
Summers	2,123	1,940	35	3
Taylor	1,552	2,106	129	46
Tucker	1,265	1,886	122	18
Tyler	1,355	2,113	113	69
Upshur	846	2,571	174	9
Wayne	2,590	2,410	32	9
Webster	1,196	932	32	6
Wetzel	2,874	2,235	96	85
Wirt	1,042	1,028	29	7
Wood	4,063	4,596	96	127
Wyoming	827	1,251	44	2
Total	111,418	137,869	5,139	3,679
Plurality	.....	26,451	.....	.....
Per cent	43.14	53.43	1.99	1.43
Whole vote		258,151		

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912.

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Barbour	1,561	607	1,424	99
Berkeley	2,703	1,349	1,204	135
Boone	1,119	416	627	314
Braxton	2,611	580	1,816	39
Brooke	850	972	453	244
Cabell	4,793	1,798	3,210	480
Calhoun	1,349	575	476	12
Clay	932	352	766	55
Doddridge	866	622	1,192	44
Fayette	3,757	2,697	3,140	1,428
Gilmer	1,493	469	516	22
Grant	356	349	1,025	13
Greenbrier	2,707	622	1,797	84
Hampshire	1,777	406	266	4
Hancock	634	664	557	125
Hardy	1,209	344	314	7
Harrison	4,378	1,754	3,443	1,077
Jackson	1,935	1,199	1,355	48
Jefferson	2,525	993	152	55
Kanawha	6,658	1,780	6,360	3,071
Lewis	1,929	1,029	1,146	146
Lincoln	1,876	631	1,618	56
Logan	1,404	518	642	247
Marion	4,535	1,625	2,447	826
Marshall	2,405	1,610	1,842	521
Mason	1,812	1,024	1,692	247
Mercer	3,497	1,507	2,958	158
Mineral	1,367	513	1,446	165
Mingo	1,832	1,569	884	72
Monongalia	1,673	1,216	1,772	580
Monroe	1,570	798	742	17
Morgan	549	612	518	75
McDowell	2,497	4,341	2,425	64
Nicholas	2,018	584	1,425	29
Ohio	5,771	3,956	2,666	1,579
Pendleton	1,162	475	434	17
Pleasants	796	493	364	22
Pocahontas	1,428	589	1,086	94
Preston	1,845	1,461	2,387	221
Putnam	1,540	531	1,401	326
Raleigh	2,343	897	2,854	434
Randolph	2,563	756	1,411	371
Ritchie	1,270	937	1,264	91
Roane	2,045	708	1,670	52
Summers	2,111	791	1,250	88
Taylor	1,445	791	1,316	175
Tucker	1,221	548	1,265	253
Tyler	1,193	706	1,129	170
Upshur	895	835	1,706	61
Wayne	2,634	1,465	797	85
Webster	1,330	307	524	23
Wetzel	2,710	1,092	733	163
Wirt	953	213	762	28
Wood	3,784	2,509	1,823	428
Wyoming	881	569	620	8
Total	113,197	56,754	79,112	15,248
Plurality	34,085	.....	.....	.....
Per cent	42.10	21.11	29.43	5.69

Whole vote..... 268,828
For President, 1912, Chafin, proh. received 4,517 votes.
For Governor, 1912, Hilton, Soc., received 14,900 votes; Jackson, Proh., 5,816.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is the electoral vote of the States for 1912 as based upon the Reapportionment act of 1911:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	12	Maryland	8	Oregon	5
Arizona	3	Massachusetts	18	Pennsylvania	38
Arkansas	9	Michigan	15	Rhode Island	5
California	13	Minnesota	12	South Carolina	9
Colorado	6	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	5
Connecticut	7	Missouri	18	Tennessee	12
Delaware	3	Montana	4	Texas	20
Florida	6	Nebraska	8	Utah	4
Georgia	14	Nevada	3	Vermont	4
Idaho	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Illinois	29	New Jersey	14	Washington	7
Indiana	15	New Mexico	3	West Virginia	8
Iowa	13	New York	45	Wisconsin	13
Kansas	10	North Carolina	12	Wyoming	3
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	5		
Louisiana	10	Ohio	24	Total	531
Maine	6	Oklahoma	10		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice..... 266

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—1912.

COUNTY.	Hatfield Rep.	Thompson Dem.	Hilton Soc.	Jackson Proh.
Barbour	2,008	1,595	80	93
Berkeley	2,483	2,757	136	126
Boone	1,032	1,126	317	11
Braxton	2,327	2,638	33	78
Brooke	1,471	839	208	63
Cabell	4,503	5,331	432	188
Calhoun	1,029	1,379	7	7
Clay	1,070	982	46	41
Doddridge	1,775	879	38	57
Fayette	5,290	4,262	1,399	168
Gilmer	942	1,505	17	48
Grant	1,368	348	8	32
Greenbrier	2,344	2,776	170	42
Hampshire	645	1,807	4	22
Hancock	1,171	657	128	135
Hardy	642	1,220	7	13
Harrison	4,698	4,678	1,027	652
Jackson	2,430	2,042	42	36
Jefferson	1,139	2,539	54	32
Kanawha	7,403	7,120	3,380	258
Lewis	2,086	1,872	112	323
Lincoln	2,179	1,948	53	25
Logan	1,081	1,883	243	11
Marion	3,912	4,707	795	380
Marshall	3,328	2,521	489	326
Mason	2,379	2,036	273	82
Mercer	3,588	4,343	119	66
Mineral	1,894	1,389	151	38
Mingo	2,448	1,861	32	4
Monongalia	2,807	1,764	568	218
Monroe	1,418	1,684	15	23
Morgan	1,136	566	62	29
McDowell	6,158	3,156	38	20
Nicholas	1,884	2,105	32	156
Ohio	6,646	5,701	1,546	268
Pendleton	912	1,161	16	16
Pleasants	862	791	19	37
Pocahontas	1,650	1,457	85	125
Preston	3,601	1,654	190	225
Putnam	1,737	1,669	350	42
Raleigh	3,056	2,850	404	40
Randolph	2,085	2,629	356	116
Ritchie	2,130	1,324	87	159
Roane	2,336	2,102	40	59
Summers	1,909	2,272	63	26
Taylor	2,084	1,437	149	107
Tucker	1,764	1,254	254	101
Tyler	1,720	1,272	160	113
Upshur	2,334	922	161	320
Wayne	2,192	2,714	64	39
Webster	780	1,356	21	38
Wetzel	1,813	2,731	143	98
Wirt	971	964	20	23
Wood	4,327	3,798	406	105
Wyoming	1,085	967	8	10
Totals	128,062	119,292	15,051	5,870

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—1912.

COUNTY.	Depue Dem.	Reed Rep.	Cartwright Soc.	Wysor Proh.
Barbour	1,568	2,042	84	65
Berkeley	2,745	2,502	136	121
Boone	1,121	1,037	314	10
Braxton	2,629	2,378	34	54
Brooke	845	1,429	216	58
Cabell	4,889	4,800	483	179
Calhoun	1,376	1,018	7	7
Clay	976	1,072	50	41
Doddridge	875	1,798	38	31
Fayette	3,784	5,678	1,435	153
Gilmer	1,500	965	19	26
Grant	353	1,366	10	25
Greenbrier	2,722	2,394	178	36
Hampshire	1,793	655	3	19
Hancock	629	1,215	127	119
Hardy	1,217	648	7	13
Harrison	4,554	5,010	1,047	373
Jackson	2,004	2,479	44	26
Jefferson	2,524	1,083	52	31
Kanawha	6,959	7,690	3,356	202
Lewis	1,914	2,162	142	141
Lincoln	1,949	2,181	52	26
Logan	1,829	1,137	246	12
Marion	4,666	3,972	798	329
Marshall	2,419	3,414	503	263
Mason	1,856	2,631	237	30
Mercer	3,726	4,130	133	91
Mineral	1,374	1,892	162	29
Mingo	1,807	2,471	32	4
Monongalia	1,659	2,970	577	132
Monroe	1,613	1,501	14	15
Morgan	557	1,127	65	29
McDowell	2,817	6,402	44	26
Nicholas	2,039	2,001	29	102
Ohio	5,585	6,618	1,523	225
Pendleton	1,165	912	15	15
Pleasants	790	867	19	31
Pocahontas	1,423	1,669	94	111
Preston	1,504	3,783	192	131
Putnam	1,591	1,877	330	22
Raleigh	2,405	3,437	425	44
Randolph	2,532	2,157	362	81
Ritchie	1,285	2,189	89	136
Roane	2,155	2,279	48	57
Summers	2,156	1,992	77	26
Taylor	1,427	2,137	163	72
Tucker	1,234	1,780	255	93
Tyler	1,190	1,826	164	84
Upshur	893	2,520	160	145
Wayne	2,671	2,221	71	41
Webster	1,335	812	20	27
Wetzel	2,706	1,806	149	84
Wirt	964	875	22	19
Wood	3,805	4,267	422	101
Wyoming	921	1,139	8	10
Totals	115,025	132,513	15,282	4,373

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS—1912.

COUNTY.	Burns Dem.	West Soc.	White Proh.	Shawkey Rep.
Barbour	1,580	85	68	2,032
Berkeley	2,740	135	119	2,504
Boone	1,123	315	13	1,036
Braxton	2,631	34	51	2,376
Brooke	843	220	66	1,425
Cabell	4,867	484	177	4,820
Calhoun	1,373	7	7	1,029
Clay	977	50	40	1,071
Doddridge	881	37	36	1,796
Fayette	3,844	1,430	150	5,635
Gilmer	1,509	21	26	955
Grant	353	11	24	1,365
Greenbrier	2,745	175	34	2,375
Hampshire	1,783	3	19	668
Hancock	629	127	118	1,215
Hardy	1,210	7	13	663
Harrison	4,561	1,067	383	4,979
Jackson	2,030	44	25	2,451
Jefferson	2,520	53	29	1,127
Kanawha	6,876	3,377	201	7,685
Lewis	1,920	140	141	2,162
Lincoln	1,950	53	27	2,173
Logan	1,823	246	10	1,137
Marion	4,655	805	335	3,964
Marshall	2,390	503	258	3,422
Mason	1,867	231	28	2,630
Mercer	3,737	134	70	4,134
Mineral	1,374	165	29	1,895
Mingo	1,808	32	12	2,467
Monongalia	1,702	572	140	2,917
Monroe	1,615	14	15	1,499
Morgan	558	67	30	1,124
McDowell	2,816	45	26	6,407
Nicholas	2,045	31	100	2,050
Ohio	5,557	1,526	253	6,686
Pendleton	1,154	14	15	940
Pleasants	790	20	31	866
Pocahontas	1,476	90	106	1,634
Preston	1,524	192	137	3,753
Putnam	1,580	330	24	1,857
Raleigh	2,415	424	43	3,433
Randolph	2,551	350	82	2,154
Ritchie	1,275	90	132	2,203
Roane	2,105	49	45	2,329
Summers	2,168	74	24	1,920
Taylor	1,422	160	78	2,135
Tucker	1,225	255	88	1,787
Tyler	1,172	167	87	1,843
Upshur	908	160	145	2,515
Wayne	2,681	71	39	2,214
Webster	1,332	20	27	817
Wetzel	2,674	159	83	1,831
Wirt	967	22	19	972
Wood	3,634	425	102	4,126
Wyoming	920	8	10	1,139
Totals	114,865	15,322	4,390	132,412

VOTE FOR AUDITOR—1912.

COUNTY.	Alexander Dem.	Kintzer Soc.	Howard Proh.	Darst Rep.
Barbour	1,574	85	73	2,025
Berkeley	2,770	134	121	2,480
Boone	1,121	314	10	1,037
Braxton	2,627	35	52	2,377
Brooke	844	219	59	1,424
Cabell	4,862	482	176	4,805
Calhoun	1,371	7	7	1,029
Clay	974	50	40	1,074
Doddridge	873	38	30	1,805
Fayette	3,771	1,432	153	5,691
Gilmer	1,502	17	27	960
Grant	353	10	25	1,366
Greenbrier	2,719	177	36	2,388
Hampshire	1,794	3	18	652
Hancock	626	126	118	1,218
Hardy	1,216	7	13	659
Harrison	4,581	1,064	386	4,968
Jackson	2,013	43	26	2,463
Jefferson	2,604	54	25	1,031
Kanawha	6,847	3,396	296	7,699
Lewis	1,919	140	141	2,155
Lincoln	1,957	53	25	2,185
Logan	1,816	245	11	1,141
Marion	4,666	798	337	3,952
Marshall	2,388	505	263	3,408
Mason	1,868	233	31	2,619
Mercer	3,735	136	72	4,133
Mineral	1,374	164	30	1,897
Mingo	1,804	32	12	2,468
Monongalia	1,677	568	136	2,945
Monroe	1,613	15	14	1,503
Morgan	555	66	30	1,128
McDowell	2,823	45	26	6,398
Nicholas	2,040	27	104	1,997
Ohio	5,582	1,529	230	6,635
Pendleton	1,195	15	15	912
Pleasants	791	19	29	868
Pocahontas	1,425	91	128	1,654
Preston	1,496	193	137	3,768
Putnam	1,578	327	23	1,881
Raleigh	2,407	425	44	3,438
Randolph	2,557	361	89	2,147
Ritchie	1,278	90	135	2,191
Roane	2,079	49	59	2,355
Summers	2,152	76	24	2,002
Taylor	1,424	163	82	2,122
Tucker	1,226	254	93	1,789
Tyler	1,184	165	85	1,822
Upshur	889	160	140	2,535
Wayne	2,670	73	39	2,218
Webster	1,338	20	27	810
Wetzel	2,698	152	83	1,879
Wirt	966	22	19	971
Wood	3,769	425	98	4,294
Wyoming	924	8	10	1,139
Totals	114,905	15,337	4,422	132,440

VOTE FOR TREASURER—1912.

COUNTY.	Brennan Dem.	Guntner Soc.	Stout Proh.	Long Rep.
Barbour	1,582	85	72	2,024
Berkeley	2,473	135	121	2,502
Boone	1,121	314	10	1,036
Braxton	2,624	34	51	2,381
Brooke	844	222	66	1,416
Cabell	4,871	483	177	4,811
Calhoun	1,370	7	7	1,029
Clay	973	50	40	1,075
Doddridge	880	38	32	1,796
Fayette	3,778	1,432	151	5,685
Gilmer	1,497	20	27	964
Grant	353	10	25	1,357
Greenbrier	2,717	177	36	2,389
Hampshire	1,793	3	19	654
Hancock	630	126	118	1,214
Hardy	1,215	7	13	659
Harrison	4,556	1,054	415	4,930
Jackson	1,999	42	26	2,484
Jefferson	2,523	52	37	1,120
Kanawha	6,793	3,395	207	7,708
Lewis	1,914	139	143	2,156
Lincoln	1,947	53	25	2,183
Logan	1,816	245	12	1,136
Marion	4,600	808	345	3,982
Marshall	2,384	506	266	3,397
Mason	1,852	231	30	2,624
Mercer	3,748	134	72	4,112
Mineral	1,371	163	31	1,899
Mingo	1,803	32	12	2,470
Monongalia	1,667	590	139	2,929
Monroe	1,613	14	15	1,502
Morgan	555	67	30	1,123
McDowell	2,810	46	26	6,412
Nicholas	2,040	29	103	2,009
Ohio	5,596	1,626	252	6,577
Pendleton	1,165	15	15	912
Pleasants	787	19	31	866
Pocahontas	1,430	91	113	1,657
Preston	1,508	194	139	3,755
Putnam	1,577	328	24	1,884
Raleigh	2,399	425	45	3,439
Randolph	2,566	363	86	2,136
Ritchie	1,286	89	137	2,180
Roane	2,080	49	59	2,354
Summers	2,157	78	25	1,995
Taylor	1,438	162	82	2,111
Tucker	1,248	253	94	1,785
Tyler	1,174	171	88	1,823
Upshur	889	152	140	2,533
Wayne	2,668	74	39	2,219
Webster	1,338	21	27	812
Wetzel	2,666	151	87	1,822
Wirt	964	21	19	972
Wood	3,760	438	103	4,273
Wyoming	911	8	10	1,139
Totals	114,589	15,471	4,514	132,402

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—1912.

COUNTY.	Bledsoe Dem.	Hanes Soc.	Holt Proh.	Lilly Rep.
Barbour	1,576	84	70	2,016
Berkeley	2,743	135	125	2,505
Boone	1,121	314	10	1,036
Braxton	2,631	34	54	2,372
Brooke	850	218	59	1,418
Cabell	4,875	507	180	4,821
Calhoun	1,373	7	6	1,024
Clay	972	50	41	1,071
Doddridge	872	38	30	1,801
Fayette	3,791	1,431	153	5,678
Gilmer	1,506	20	27	957
Grant	352	10	25	1,367
Greenbrier	2,717	177	38	2,390
Hampshire	1,795	3	19	650
Hancock	623	126	118	1,224
Hardy	1,214	7	13	658
Harrison	4,552	1,052	412	4,954
Jackson	2,000	44	27	2,485
Jefferson	2,526	52	33	1,139
Kanawha	6,972	3,377	230	7,607
Lewis	1,921	142	143	2,156
Lincoln	1,947	54	21	2,184
Logan	1,818	246	12	1,139
Marion	4,671	803	346	3,941
Marshall	2,379	504	295	3,382
Mason	1,844	233	31	2,630
Mercer	3,722	135	70	4,146
Mineral	1,378	164	31	1,894
Mingo	1,803	32	6	2,476
Monongalia	1,673	575	137	2,943
Monroe	1,613	14	15	1,590
Morgan	552	66	31	1,127
McDowell	2,823	48	27	6,399
Nicholas	2,042	29	103	1,996
Ohio	5,560	1,526	264	6,631
Pendleton	1,166	16	15	912
Pleasants	791	18	31	869
Pocahontas	1,426	92	119	1,656
Preston	1,506	192	149	3,758
Putnam	1,578	329	25	1,872
Raleigh	2,402	419	45	3,469
Randolph	2,549	362	93	2,149
Ritchie	1,284	89	140	2,186
Roane	2,081	48	61	2,356
Summers	2,152	75	27	1,998
Taylor	1,430	161	83	2,119
Tucker	1,205	256	98	1,789
Tyler	1,188	165	89	1,824
Upshur	895	160	167	2,515
Wayne	2,666	72	40	2,224
Webster	1,338	21	28	811
Wetzel	2,702	154	87	1,800
Wirt	966	21	19	973
Wood	3,760	425	107	4,300
Wyoming	910	8	10	1,155
Totals	114,803	15,340	4,635	132,452

VOTE FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—1912.

County	Zinn Dem.	Max Soc.	Alderson Proh.	Williams Rep.
Barbour	1,676	85	58	1,951
Berkeley	2,760	135	119	2,488
Boone	1,122	314	25	1,036
Braxton	2,639	34	49	2,317
Brooke	856	220	56	1,414
Cabell	4,873	474	176	4,806
Calhoun	1,369	7	7	1,027
Clay	974	50	39	1,076
Doddridge	880	38	30	1,795
Fayette	3,773	1,429	157	5,682
Gilmer	1,537	19	23	935
Grant	381	11	23	835
Greenbrier	2,694	175	32	2,418
Hampshire	1,797	3	19	649
Hancock	623	126	118	1,222
Hardy	1,215	7	13	659
Harrison	4,635	1,052	364	4,915
Jackson	2,005	44	26	2,486
Jefferson	2,529	52	30	1,115
Kanawha	6,832	3,395	205	7,692
Lewis	1,972	140	114	2,130
Lincoln	1,946	54	24	2,184
Logan	1,813	245	13	1,134
Marion	4,681	797	332	3,951
Marshall	2,419	498	247	3,381
Mason	1,879	230	28	2,614
Mercer	3,730	135	73	4,134
Mineral	1,404	164	28	1,875
Mingo	1,805	32	12	2,471
Monongalia	1,670	567	132	2,941
Monroe	1,619	12	15	1,497
Morgan	558	67	30	1,118
McDowell	2,818	46	25	6,400
Nicholas	2,025	29	114	2,006
Ohio	5,589	1,520	228	6,586
Pendleton	1,170	15	15	902
Pleasants	798	19	30	861
Pocahontas	1,443	90	110	1,649
Preston	1,610	191	123	3,686
Putnam	1,579	329	23	1,875
Raleigh	2,398	425	45	3,436
Randolph	2,631	362	75	2,190
Ritchie	1,317	89	130	2,165
Roane	2,080	48	59	2,353
Summers	2,154	77	26	1,995
Taylor	1,494	158	71	2,070
Tucker	1,245	255	87	1,725
Tyler	1,189	166	85	1,809
Upshur	892	152	132	2,452
Wayne	2,677	71	41	2,211
Webster	1,337	20	30	812
Wetzel	2,714	151	77	1,788
Wirt	965	21	19	973
Wood	3,782	423	96	4,273
Wyoming	922	8	10	1,137
Totals	115,495	15,276	4,268	131,356

VOTE ON THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT—1912.

County	For	Against
Barbour	2,581	811
Berkeley	3,136	1,829
Boone	1,830	441
Braxton	4,020	640
Brooke	1,502	818
Cabell	5,733	3,807
Calhoun	1,719	404
Clay	1,705	243
Doddridge	1,845	234
Fayette	6,868	2,761
Gilmer	1,801	457
Grant	1,018	412
Greenbrier	3,264	1,229
Hampshire	1,217	1,010
Hancock	1,277	421
Hardy	691	958
Harrison	8,647	1,794
Jackson	3,150	899
Jefferson	2,036	1,297
Kanawha	11,691	4,467
Lewis	3,269	700
Lincoln	2,412	1,031
Logan	1,294	452
Marion	6,525	2,480
Marshall	3,782	2,455
Mason	2,666	1,727
Mercer	5,657	1,635
Mineral	1,586	1,010
Mingo	2,116	1,683
Monongalia	3,586	1,239
Monroe	2,062	552
Morgan	1,131	439
McDowell	3,491	4,611
Nicholas	3,437	286
Ohio	4,409	9,119
Pendleton	1,134	647
Pleasants	1,251	309
Pocahontas	2,036	718
Preston	4,069	1,174
Putnam	2,612	763
Raleigh	2,885	1,187
Randolph	3,202	1,355
Ritchie	2,639	748
Roane	3,279	770
Summers	3,005	803
Taylor	2,647	947
Tucker	1,911	846
Tyler	2,468	597
Upshur	2,955	513
Wayne	3,407	992
Webster	1,680	368
Wetzel	3,171	1,983
Wirt	1,230	550
Wood	4,607	3,242
Wyoming	1,612	355
Total	164,945	72,603

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1912.

County	Bennett Dem.	Kirk Soc.	Lynch Rep.	Smith Dem.	McIntyre Soc.	Poffenbarger Rep.
Barbour	1,579	86	2,032	1,603	84	2,024
Berkeley	2,751	132	2,511	2,759	131	2,508
Boone	1,123	314	1,037	1,125	314	1,035
Braxton	2,643	34	2,328	2,637	35	2,366
Brooke	853	218	1,422	860	216	1,406
Cabell	4,885	488	4,899	4,971	486	4,713
Calhoun	1,371	9	1,030	1,376	7	1,024
Clay	976	50	1,076	978	50	1,073
Doddridge	877	39	1,801	880	38	1,788
Fayette	3,781	1,436	5,694	3,786	1,433	5,674
Gilmer	1,523	21	954	1,511	19	959
Grant	356	10	1,366	334	10	1,355
Greenbrier	2,718	178	2,398	2,736	179	2,404
Hampshire	1,794	3	658	1,799	2	651
Hancock	586	123	1,205	592	124	1,190
Hardy	1,217	7	660	1,213	7	660
Harrison	4,813	1,066	4,764	4,986	1,048	4,656
Jackson	2,096	44	2,490	2,050	45	2,394
Jefferson	2,530	52	1,139	2,530	52	1,147
Kanawha	6,872	3,401	7,702	6,879	3,405	7,640
Lewis	2,280	138	1,857	2,019	136	2,101
Lincoln	1,945	54	2,187	1,948	54	2,182
Logan	1,812	245	1,134	1,811	245	1,136
Marion	4,702	806	4,017	4,756	812	3,931
Marshall	2,400	504	3,444	2,435	500	3,398
Mason	1,994	233	2,593	2,141	237	2,315
Mercer	3,761	134	4,147	3,768	266	4,101
Mineral	1,384	164	1,893	1,389	164	1,880
Mingo	1,807	32	2,470	1,811	32	2,464
Monongalia	1,695	571	2,926	1,793	564	2,820
Monroe	1,616	14	1,505	1,620	14	1,496
Morgan	556	68	1,125	554	67	1,117
McDowell	2,830	45	6,385	2,828	44	6,389
Nicholas	2,085	29	1,984	2,058	30	1,986
Ohio	5,662	1,525	6,584	5,675	1,514	6,569
Pendleton	1,162	15	910	1,163	15	911
Pleasants	792	19	875	809	18	850
Pocahontas	1,428	96	1,679	1,466	91	1,648
Preston	1,526	195	3,766	1,565	194	3,703
Putnam	1,580	329	1,881	1,606	329	1,832
Raleigh	2,403	427	3,443	2,404	430	3,436
Randolph	2,512	364	2,138	2,613	361	2,101
Ritchie	1,396	91	2,197	1,318	90	2,184
Roane	2,083	49	2,357	2,094	48	2,343
Summers	2,155	77	1,994	2,031	78	1,988
Taylor	1,474	167	2,094	1,475	165	2,095
Tucker	1,213	255	1,789	1,252	256	1,795
Tyler	1,208	165	1,842	1,265	170	1,721
Upshur	1,001	.....	2,477	970	.....	2,473
Wayne	2,670	72	2,226	2,671	72	2,221
Webster	1,373	20	794	1,349	21	796
Wetzel	2,717	152	1,813	2,734	153	1,776
Wirt	972	22	972	970	21	971
Wood	3,771	426	4,300	3,794	428	4,228
Wyoming	921	8	1,137	920	8	1,137
Total	115,960	15,222	132,011	116,680	15,312	130,761

W. C. McWhorter received 1 vote in Hancock County.
H. S. Hilson received 1 vote in Pendleton County.

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Counties	Newman Dem.	Krupp Rep.	Leach Prog.	Hervey Rep.
Hancock	591	672	522	1,831
Brooke	845	1,036	361	2,312
Ohio	5,790	4,753	1,971	12,563
Marshall	2,553	1,788	1,546	5,815
Totals	9,780	8,250	4,400	22,521

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Counties	Blair Dem.	Morris Rep.
Tyler	1,420	1,653
Wetzel	2,755	1,876
Doddridge	999	1,714
Totals	5,174	5,243

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Counties	Adams Dem.	Woods Rep.
Pleasants	728	953
Gilmer	1,476	1,016
Ritchie	1,432	2,173
Totals	3,636	4,142

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Counties	Anderson Dem.	McDougle Rep.	Eaton Soc.
Wood	4,005	4,225	406
Wirt	1,019	933	.....
Totals	5,024	5,158	406

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Counties	Bell Dem.	O'Brien Rep.
Mason	2,149	2,452
Jackson	2,159	2,347
Roane	2,118	2,338
Calhoun	1,437	964
Totals	7,863	8,101

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Counties	Wilkinson Dem.	Graham Rep.
Cabell	4,654	5,077
Lincoln	1,943	2,193
Putnam	1,590	1,881
Totals	8,187	9,151

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties	Wilkinson Dem.
Boone	1,134
Logan	1,810
Wayne	4,887
Total	7,831

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Counties	Henry Dem.	Herndon Rep.
McDowell	2,803	6,419
Mercer	3,612	4,288
Monroe	1,598	1,522
Totals	8,013	12,229

NINTH CIRCUIT.

Counties	Miller Dem.	McGinnis Rep.	Smith Soc.
Raleigh	2,792	3,125	364
Summers	2,600	1,618	51
Totals	5,392	4,743	415

TENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties	Littlepage Dem.	Burdette Rep.	Webb Soc.
Kanawha	7,816	6,728	3,427
Clay	1,021	1,033	41
Totals	8,837	7,761	3,468

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

County.	Lee Dem.	Bennett Rep.	Daniel Prog.	Pelt Rep.
Fayette	5,826	3,195	1,322	728

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	O'Brien Dem.	Young Rep.
Webster	1,456	723
Upshur	1,879	1,733
Totals	3,335	2,456

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Bland Dem.	Maxwell Rep.	Fargo Soc.
Lewis	2,214	2,014	.....
Harrison	4,126	5,650	1,012
Totals	6,340	7,664	1,012

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT.

County.	Haymond Dem.	Shaw Rep.
Marion	4,947	3,887

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Dent Dem.	Fortney Rep.
Preston	1,376	4,031
Taylor	1,832	1,819
Totals	3,208	5,850

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Hansford Dem.	Reynolds Rep.
Grant	516	1,200
Tucker	1,543	1,674
Mineral	1,469	1,864
Totals	3,528	4,738

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Daily Dem.
Hampshire	1,868
Hardy	1,226
Pendleton	1,182
Total	4,276

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Woods Dem.	Jeffords Rep.
Morgan	563	1,133
Berkeley	2,964	2,363
Jefferson	2,336	1,381
Totals	5,863	4,877

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Bent Dem.	Kittle Rep.
Barbour	1,381	2,327
Randolph	2,345	2,565
Totals	3,727	4,892

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Gilmer Dem.	Dice Rep.	Rucker Soc.
Pocahontas	1,334	1,824	83
Greenbrier	2,791	2,392	148
Totals	4,125	4,216	231

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Fisher Dem.	Morrison Rep.
Braxton	2,818	2,225
Nicholas	2,138	1,947
Totals	4,956	4,172

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Jones Dem.	Damron Rep.
Mingo	1,773	2,524
Wyoming	938	1,125
Totals	2,711	3,649

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT.

County.	Everly Dem.	Keck Ind.	Sturgiss Rep.	Warman Soc.
Monongalia	1,909	152	2,671	559

VOTE FOR CRIMINAL AND INTERMEDIATE JUDGES—1912.

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES.

County.	Robinson Dem.	Morris Rep.	Jones Soc.
Harrison	4,913	4,775	1,029

County.	Pendleton Dem.	Maynard Rep.	Daniels Soc.
Mercer	3,876	3,987	125

County.	Auvil Dem.	Strother Rep.
McDowell	2,834	6,383

INTERMEDIATE COURT JUDGE.

County.	Vincent Dem.	Frame Rep.
Marion	4,875	3,994

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1912.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Oliver S. Marshall Rep.	Robert L. Ramsey Dem.	E. D. Stewart Prog.	Herbert C. Zogg Soc.
Brooke	1,044	960	305	197
Hancock	667	809	39	120
Ohio	6,277	* 5,892	79	1,517
Totals	7,988	7,661	423	1,834

*E. D. Sheppard—1.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Walter A. M'Glumphy Rep.	A. E. McCuskey Dem.	J. W. McIntire Prog.	C. L. Conant Soc.	L. M. Robinson Proh.
Marshall	1,887	2,391	1,771	490	237
Tyler	834	1,217	974	168	.....
Wetzel	1,058	2,842	647	143	.....
Totals	3,779	6,450	3,392	801	237

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1912.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Joseph Gray Rep.	W. Floyd Hickman Dem.	W. D. Eaton Soc.	J. T. Atkins Proh.
Pleasants	865	795	.....	36
Ritchie	2,184	1,327	.....	115
Wirt	942	999	.....	.....
Wood	4,290	3,826	428	79
Totals	8,281	6,947	428	230

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Riley A. Blessing. Rep.	George B. Crow. Dem.	J. H. Keefer Proh.
Jackson	2,442	2,048	14
Mason	2,541	1,995	30
Roane	2,351	2,085	56
Totals	7,334	6,128	100

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	R. Dennis Steed Rep.	Stuart H. Bowman Dem.	C. A. Warden Soc.	M. W. Sanford Proh.
Cabell	4,675	5,030	484	166
Lincoln	2,164	1,965	51	22
Putnam	1,865	1,589	310	19
Totals	8,704	8,584	845	207

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	James. A. Strother Rep.	Daniel Gunnoe Dem.	L. C. Joyce Proh.
Mingo	2,476	1,807	.....
McDowell	6,408	2,818	27
Wayne	2,218	2,676	38
Wyoming	1,095	903	10
Totals	12,197	8,248	75

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties	C. C. Coalter Rep.	I. C. Prince Dem.	T. K. Massie Soc.	G. W. Odgen Proh.
Mercer	4,085	3,797	17	64
Monroe	1,509	1,613	14	12
Raleigh	2,243	2,620	416	41
Summers	2,033	2,133	74	21
Totals	10,870	10,163	521	138

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1912.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	E. T. England Rep.	Charles L. Estep Dem.	A. R. Browning Soc.	John B. Cunningham Proh.
Boone	1,035	1,110	318	10
Kanawha	7,746	6,827	3,336	197
Logan	1,175	1,769	244	9
Totals	9,956	9,706	3,898	216

NINTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Dr. James McClung Rep.	George W. Bright Dem.	C. T. Wilson Soc.	J. P. Basham Proh.
Clay	1,070	980	50	38
Fayette	5,574	3,898	1,431	151
Greenbrier	2,383	2,726	177	29
Nicholas	2,000	2,034	32	.....
Totals	11,027	9,638	1,690	218

TENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	G. Warren Hays Ind.	Fred L. Fox Dem.	E. E. Stitzinger Proh.
Braxton	2,271	2,692	44
Calhoun	536	1,399	5
Gilmer	505	1,524	31
Pocahontas	1,667	1,426	113
Webster	361	1,354	29
Totals	5,340	8,395	222

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	I. G. Lazzelle Rep.	John L. Hatfield Dem.	L. F. Cartright Soc.	Samuel Kennedy Proh.
Marion	3,990	4,747	799	311
Monongalia	2,403	2,342	499	127
Taylor	2,005	1,567	155	.....
Totals	8,398	8,656	1,453	438

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Counties	George E. White Rep.	Edwin G. Davisson Dem.	A. L. Knight Soc.	John E. Stealey Proh.
Doddridge	1,797	884	.....	28
Harrison	4,901	4,628	1,056	323
Lewis	1,895	2,233	120	121
Totals	8,593	7,745	1,176	472

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1912.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Noah G. Keim Rep.	C. O. Streiby Dem.	J. Ed. Kildow Soc.	J. P. Tibbets Proh.
Barbour	2,026	1,613	.....	72
Pendleton	911	1,164	14	14
Randolph	2,145	2,564	364	73
Upshur	2,397	980	155	166
Totals	7,479	6,321	533	325

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	A. Bliss McCrum Rep.	Wm. J. Lavelle Dem.	Lloyd E. Weaver Soc.	Rev. Milton Steel Proh.
Grant	1,363	355	9	25
Hardy	657	1,216	7	11
Mineral	1,890	1,384	160	25
Preston	3,595	1,731	178	133
Tucker	1,776	1,212	253	75
Totals	9,281	5,898	607	269

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	W. H. Somers Rep.	G. K. Kump Dem.	Will G. Whisner Proh.
Berkeley	2,528	2,728	105
Hampshire	459	1,752	28
Jefferson	1,167	2,477	40
Morgan	1,123	553	31
Totals	5,277	7,510	204

STATE ELECTION OF 1914.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

Inviting the Co-operation of the Republican and Progressive Voters of the State, Issued February 25, 1914.

WHEREAS, the Democratic party, through the present administration of Woodrow Wilson, has demonstrated its unfitness and inability to successfully govern and guide the destiny of the Nation, and by its weak, vacillating and spineless foreign policy has made the country an object of ridicule and contempt, while its domestic policy has brought on business depression and industrial stagnation, and

WHEREAS, it is the sense of this Committee as well as its desire, that all voters of this State who now class themselves as Republicans, and who were formerly members of the party, should unite their efforts to rescue the Nation from the destructive blight of Democratic misrule, and save the State of West Virginia from becoming again an integral part of the "solid South," thus passing into Democratic control with all its attendant evils, political, financial and industrial, and to carry into effect the promises and policies made and enunciated in the State platform of the Huntington Convention of 1912. Be it therefore

Resolved, by this Committee that in order to secure the co-operation of all voters of this State, who believe in the fundamental principles of Republicanism as taught by that greatest American, Abraham Lincoln, that this Committee extend an invitation to the State Progressive Party Committee to meet and confer with this Committee, with a view of securing a union of all such voters in this State in electing a legislature this year that will support and uphold the splendid State administration for which we all cast our votes in 1912, in the work of carrying out the aforesaid promises and policies, and also to elect members of Congress and the county officers, and to the further end that the Democratic party shall not cast over the fair hills and valleys of West Virginia the blighting shadows of the black flag of business and industrial stagnation; and be it further

Resolved, that this Committee does hereby extend an invitation to the Progressive State Committee to meet with it on the 18th day of March, 1914, in the City of Parkersburg, at one o'clock, P. M., with a view of reconciling all differences existing, if any, as to the party government, methods of nominating candidates, as well as all other differences that may be found to exist between the Republican and Progressive parties, to the end that we may all co-operate and bring to pass the things we most desire, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Chairman of the State Committee of the Progressive Party of this State and each member thereof, and that the Chairman of this Committee transmit to the Chairman of the Progressive Party Committee with said copy of these resolutions a request that said Progressive Committee meet and confer with this Committee for the purpose aforesaid.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM, 1914.

(Adopted at Charleston, May 20, 1914.)

The Republican party of West Virginia, in delegate convention assembled, at Charleston, this the 20th day of May, 1914, re-affirms the fundamental principle of the party, that this government of ours is "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," that the people are the source of all political power, and that they are capable of exercising the same. The purpose of our government is to "promote the public welfare," and this should be the guide of all our public officers.

THE TARIFF.

The Democratic party, true to its past history, has again by an un-American tariff bill brought disaster to the industries of this country. The Underwood-Simmons tariff law is professedly based not upon the principles of "tariff for revenue only" but upon the more extreme principle of a "competitive tariff," which means the establishment of free and unlimited competition between this and the free trade countries of Europe. The same result always follows the enactment of this hostile legislation, and all over the land today factories are closed down, laboring men by the hundreds of thousands are idle or partly idle, capital lies dormant and fear has taken the place of confidence.

We re-affirm our allegiance to the great doctrine of protection to American industries, American labor, the American farmer and the American home—a protection not too high nor too low, but intelligent and sufficient protection to restore our languishing industries, to give employment once more to our idle labor, to preserve our present decent standard of living, and in fact a tariff which will at least make up the difference between the cost of production by the pauper labor of Europe and the self respecting workingmen of this country.

We observe with much alarm the statistics of the Department of Commerce which conclusively show that the imports from Europe are largely increasing and the exports from this country are largely decreasing; a condition which always follows the passage of an European tariff bill by a Democratic Congress.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY.

Either it is our duty to keep hands off in Mexico and recognize the existing government or else it was our duty to acknowledge our responsibility for the welfare of our sister Republic and to take prompt and sufficient steps to prevent a continuation of the deplorable conditions which have existed in that ill-fated land. As the latter policy was adopted by the administration we believe that it should have been determined and vigorous and worthy of the traditions of our great nation. The policy of "watchful waiting," which while denying recognition to the existing form of government, has by listless inactivity permitted the continuation of unspeakable atrocities, not only upon the citizens of Mexico, but upon American citizens, women and children, is to be greatly deplored.

We believe that the strong arm of the American government should give to every American citizen the protection of his country's flag in whatever land he may abide, and we pledge ourselves to the policy of again making that flag a symbol of such protection and of calling to account any government which permits its people to wantonly outrage, injure and murder American citizens.

We deplore the fact that the killing of a British subject seemed necessary to arouse the administration to some degree of activity in our foreign policy in Mexico.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

We, together with all other American citizens, are proud of the unparalleled achievement of our nation in constructing across the Isthmus of Panama a great inter-oceanic canal—a project which no other nation but ours could apparently accomplish. It was built at the cost of four hundred millions of dollars of American money and at the cost of many human lives.

We emphatically condemn the unjustified insistence of the Democratic National administration, without even an attempt to preserve by diplomatic negotiations or otherwise our rights as builders and owners of that canal, that we should voluntarily release and nullify these rights at the behest of a foreign power. The passage of the Simms bill will be an unqualified acknowledgement that we had no right to exempt our coastwise ships from tolls and the proposed repeal of a solemn act of Congress, granting such exemption, is a weak and unjustified surrender of national rights.

We denounce the repudiation by the Democratic national administration of the plank in the Democratic platform favoring such exemption, and we submit to the people the question of whether or not a platform is "molasses with which to catch flies," or whether, as we believe, it is a solemn pledge which must be sacredly observed.

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The treaty which the Democratic national administration has negotiated with the United States of Colombia, which has not yet been submitted to the Senate for ratification, affords a striking illustration of the weakness and servility of our department of state. It compels the nation to render an humble apology wherein it has done no wrong, and takes from the treasury an immense sum of money and pays it as willing tribute to an unjust demand of a foreign power.

We denounce this proposed treaty and pledge ourselves as a party never to permit our country to be disgraced by its ratification.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

We endorse the records made by our Republican representatives in Congress from this State in enthusiastically advocating true progressive legislation and in standing, in face of overwhelming opposition, for the rights of the people and the peace, happiness and prosperity of the nation.

HUNTINGTON PLATFORM RE-AFFIRMED.

We re-affirm the excellent platform of our party which was adopted at Huntington, on the 16th day of May, 1912. We note with great gratification that the Legislature of 1913, although our party was handicapped therein by reason of not having a majority in the State Senate, carried into effect the most important of the promises and pledges of that platform, in the enactment of the following laws:

The Workmen's Compensation Law, which has been, and is, of inestimable benefit to working men and their families.

The creation of the Public Service Commission, which has been entrusted with the regulation and control of all public service corporations and agencies.

The "Blue Sky" Law, to safeguard the public from fake schemes of worthless stocks and bonds of corporations.

The act providing for the employment of prisoners from the Penitentiary and in the county and municipal prisons, on the public roads and streets. This is a long step in the right direction of preventing convict labor being brought into competition with the labor of free men.

Other laws of much benefit to the people were enacted by the Legislature of 1913, among which was an act preventing the indiscriminate exploitation of our great water power, and placing hydro-electric and other water power companies under the supervision of the Public Service Commission.

Amendments to the insurance and banking laws of the State are proving of benefit to the people.

Much benefit will accrue from the changes made in the public health laws, including the generous aid given to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and in other ways.

To complete the work, and to deal with questions which have arisen since the promulgation of the Huntington platform, we appeal to all who assisted in the making of that platform to go with us to carry it out to the full, and in its spirit to go forward to deal with the new problems that demand solution. To insure all this we should all work together in earnest harmony in the election of members of the Legislature. We consider this matter of election of members of the Legislature one of the most important matters of this year's campaign.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

We especially re-affirm the provisions of the Huntington platform favoring the enactment of a primary election law, whereby all nominations for public officers, including the office of United States Senator, shall be made, and members of state and county political party committees shall be chosen, and also that the voters of every political party may therein express their choice among the candidates for President of the United States.

ADDRESS OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

We approve the address made by the Republican State Committee on the 25th of February, 1914, to the voters of the state, and we call attention to it as an exposition of progressive doctrine.

AGRICULTURE.

The cost of living should be as low as is reasonably possible, so that the necessities of life may be within the easy reach of all our people. The present high cost of living cannot be materially reduced except by increased

production from the soil. Agriculture is the basis of our prosperity. Hence, we favor as the highest prudence the most generous aid to the cultivation of the soil. We commend the good work done along these lines by the Commissioner of Agriculture and by the Agricultural Departments of our State University and we favor an increase of means so that this work may be enlarged. We favor and commend the appointment of agricultural agents in the counties. We favor the holding of county and other local exhibitions of farm products, including live stock, and the offering of substantial awards to those who excel in the raising of crops and improved stock.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

West Virginia is very rich in the matter of water-power, which is a resources of inestimable value to the people, and is one that should be most carefully conserved. As the development of this water power must be made by private capital, as the State has no money and no authority, even if it were prudent to do so, to develop this resource on public account, the problem is not one without difficulty. It is, how may we best develop this great resource, offer the necessary inducements to private capital to undertake such large enterprises, and at the same time get the maximum return to the public, and maintain control of the water-power in the interest of the people. We commend the action taken by the last legislature in placing this subject under the supervision of the Public Service Commission, and in repealing the law giving these corporations the absolute right of eminent domain.

REFORM IN COURT PROCEDURE.

We especially declare our unreserved purpose to simplify court procedure to the end that "court delays" may be lessened and that litigation shall not be so complex or expensive, but be so regulated that the rich and poor may be more nearly placed upon an equal basis—and that justice may fairly be meted out to all parties desiring to invoke the benefits of the law.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We commend the action of the State Board of Health for securing the establishment of a State Laboratory in connection with our State University, which gives to the citizenship of the State a place where any specimens can be sent for analysis by competent experts without charge, and we also commend the publication by the State Board of Health of a monthly bulletin dealing with the sanitary and general health conditions of our State. We commend a more favorable consideration by the next Legislature of the general welfare of the public health.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

We especially call attention to the magnificient results achieved under the operation of the Workmen's Compensation law—a law which insures a maintenance to injured employees and their dependents; and we pledge ourselves to the passage of such additional measures as experience may

show to be necessary to secure equitable conditions among all branches of industry.

GOOD ROADS.

The road problem is a most vital one, demanding great wisdom for its solution. The prosperity and well being of multitudes are affected by this question. We approve the action of the State Administration in seeking to stimulate the public interest in good roads. The State should, as soon as practicable, work out a method for co-operating with the counties in this important work, to the end that as nearly as possible the people may have a dollar's worth of good roads for every dollar expended. To what extent the State can financially co-operate in building of the inter-county highways is a problem yet to be solved.

REPRESENTATION IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The adoption of the recommendations of the Republican National Committee by the Republican party of West Virginia in convention assembled is not to be construed as an endorsement of the election laws of the Southern States, unjustly disfranchising thousands of American citizens, who, in law and equity, are entitled to express their choice at the ballot box; and the Republican party of West Virginia, in convention assembled, hereby denounces said election laws as unjust and indefensible, and demands that the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States be enforced, and that in the Southern States Congressional representation be based upon the actual voting strength under their election laws.

We favor submission to the people of all questions affecting the fundamental laws of the State and Nation, when a reasonable demand by a considerable number of voters is made for such submission.

STATE ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED.

We endorse the administration of Governor Henry D. Hatfield and the other executive officers associated with him. We commend the efforts of the Governor to carry out the promises made to the people of the State in the Huntington platform, and we earnestly appeal to all good citizens of the State to aid in this work, as well as in the work of carrying out the policies herein enunciated. We consider it of prime importance that good, true and able men be elected to the Legislature, both as delegates and senators, who will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Governor in this good work.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM, 1914.

(Adopted in State Convention at Parkersburg June 24, 1914.)

We, the Democrats of West Virginia in State Convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in and renew our allegiance to those basic principles of political morality and social justice that form the foundation of every real republic, and have been impressed upon this nation by a long line of illustrious Democratic Presidents, from Thomas Jefferson to Woodrow Wilson. While issues change from time to time, as human civilization in its resistless march faces new problems, principles are eternal; and we recognize the course pursued by President Wilson, with the splendid cooperation of Secretary Bryan and a Democratic Congress upon the great issues before the country, as patriotic of purpose, sound in principle and essentially democratic when tested by the teachings of Jefferson.

1st. We congratulate the whole people of the United States upon the ascendency of the Democratic Party under its present leadership, and upon the great advancement it marks in the cause of popular government, not only in our own land, but throughout the world. New and higher standards have been established in the high places of government, and pure ideals obtain in the administration of public affairs. The light of publicity has been turned into the dark places and the people allowed to see what goes on in their own government. In view of all of these higher and better things of government we most heartily endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson during the sixteen months he has been President, and in this endorsement we include his great Secretary of State, Wm. J. Bryan, who has so ably and unselfishly upheld the hands of the President in his battle for democratic principles. We also heartily endorse the course of Clarence W. Watson while in the United States Senate and of Senator William E. Chilton, who in the Senate of the United States has earnestly and devotedly brought his great talents and matchless eloquence and laid them at the feet of the President in his masterful contest for human rights. We also heartily endorse the course of William G. Brown and M. M. Neeley, the two Democratic Congressmen from this state, who have been among the able supporters of the President's policies.

2nd. We call attention with pride and gratification to the magnificient record of the present national administration and Congress for constructive statesmanship. This record is without a parallel in the history of this Republic, and now, when the first session of the 63rd Congress would ordinarily be just about ending, more than a year of solid work has been done.

The best Tariff Law of half a century has been passed;

Likewise a National Banking and currency Act that frees the productive energies of the nation from the burden of a mediaeval money system, and makes bankers' panics impossible;

The great Democratic principle of an Income Tax has been crystallized into law and for the first time the wealth of the country is required to contribute a fair share of the cost of government;

The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people

has been put into practical operation in such a way as to give to the people the full benefit of this great popular reform;

The iniquitous Commerce Court, devised by the Republican party to deny justice to individual shippers by making it too expensive to go to Washington with their complaints from all parts of the country, has been abolished;

And an Anti-Trust Program designed to protect our people from monopoly is well on the road to enactment, and we believe Congress should pass this act before it adjourns. All these great steps in freeing our government from the evils of special privilege, and restoring a real rule of the people have been taken in little more than one year, and in the face of a complicated and delicate foreign situation, which has been handled with such skill and pure diplomatic purpose as to establish a new standard of international confidence and honor in the new world, and to infinitely advance the cause of peace and Christian civilization among the nations of America.

3rd. We endorse the policy and purpose of President Wilson in relation to Mexico, and congratulate the mothers of ten million American boys that in the stress of the past year our country's course in Mexican affairs has been directed by two great lovers of peace to whom the lives of the flower of America's young manhood are precious. We join with all patriotic Americans in the hope that the earnest efforts of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to avert bloodshed, and maintain peace with honor, may be crowned with success.

4th. We believe it is the duty of every political party asking for power to take the people into its confidence and courageously declare its position on all public questions as they become live issues. Accordingly we pledge the nominee of this convention, if elected to Congress, to vote to submit to the people, through their respective states, an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the saloon in United States territory.

5th. We endorse and commend the efforts of the Virginia Debt Commission created by the last legislature to relieve this State from the burden of a claim that our people from deep seated conviction believe to be unjust.

6th. We denounce the present State administration in West Virginia as the most recklessly extravagant in the history of the State. It has used half of the additional levy for state purposes authorized by the legislature to make up for anticipated loss of revenue under the new prohibition law, and this for the fiscal year 1913, when the revenue for liquor licenses was yet collected. Under this the first year of Hatfield, the State collected about six hundred thousand dollars more money than the last year of Glasscock, and yet in the face of this increase in taxes, the Governor publicly proclaims the state to be practically bankrupt. If he tells the truth, something is radically wrong somewhere and we demand a rigid examination and audit, under direction of the legislature and expert accountants, of the financial affairs of the State, and that the report be made public.

We denounce the present tyrannical efforts of the Governor through

appointments and otherwise to dominate all branches and divisions of State government, to subordinate all functions of government to the executive will or whim and to drive independent thinkers into submission to his will.

We deplore the substitution of force and violence for reason and law in the government of our State, and fear for our good name among the sisterhood of states if it is permitted to continue.

7th. We condemn the course of the Republican administration in this state for the manner in which they have declared, enforced and upheld martial law in certain industrial sections of this state and express our belief that it is subversive of the fundamental principles of civil liberty and in flagrant violation of the Constitutions of both state and nation.

8th. We direct attention to the Water Power question, as perhaps the most important issue now before the people of this State, and the Democratic Party now takes its stand on this issue upon the side of the people of the State, and the generations to come after us. The present water power act we believe to jeopardize important public rights.

The natural water power sites in the public streams of West Virginia belong to the people who live in the State, and we are opposed to giving them away to private capital. In generations to come when water power will be the only source of heat and light it would mean that private capital could tax the right to exist in this state.

We have always fostered the proper development of our state, but we are unalterably opposed to the exploitation of its publicly owned resources. We are opposed to granting to any person or corporation any such power site for more than a limited period of years, at the end of which time it should revert to the public. And we declare our opposition to the building of dangerously high dams across our rivers, impounding vast artificial lakes of water which would endanger the lives and homes of thousands of our citizens who live in the valleys below them. Such dams, when permitted to be built, should be only of such height and construction as not to be a menace to human life.

9th. When we declare that the people should rule, we believe this means that all the people should rule. Therefore, we favor the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women.

10th. We favor the enactment of a fair primary election law and pledge ourselves, if in control of the next legislature, to enact such a law, and to throw around the election provided for in such act all of the provisions for safety against fraud as are provided for in general elections.

11th. We favor such amendments to the Corrupt Practices Act as will as nearly as possible entirely eliminate corruption from our elections.

12th. The Democratic Party of West Virginia recognizes as a menace to the integrity of the state and nation campaign contributions made by corporations which are seeking legislative favors antagonistic to the common interests of the whole people, and we instruct all persons who are connected with the coming campaign to refuse to accept such contributions, and we further pledge ourselves to publish all campaign contributions in sums of more than one hundred dollars and the names of the

people making such contributions, before the election. If the honest, patriotic Democrats of West Virginia do not have sufficient faith in the Democratic Party to finance it without the aid of those who would prostitute it to their own selfish purposes, they do not deserve to win, and if they should win under any other conditions the victory would only result in the demoralization of the party.

13th. We recognize the growing importance of industrial peace to the business interests of this state, and we favor the enactment of such laws for the settlement of labor disputes as will enable labor and capital to cooperate upon terms of mutual interest without the war and waste of the strike and lock-out, and we pledge ourselves to the enactment of an Industrial Disputes Act which shall provide for boards of investigation and conciliation in labor disputes, which boards shall be composed of representation for capital and labor, said representatives to be selected by the parties interested in the dispute.

14th. We believe that the best interests of the people are served by the fullest participation of the electorate in governmental affairs, and to this end we pledge ourselves to the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum for all general laws enacted by the State Legislature, and we favor the enactment of a municipal code which will allow cities to change or make new charters without being compelled to go to the Legislature for that purpose.

15th. We favor such amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act as experience may show to be necessary in order to enable the act to meet the purpose for which it was designed.

16th. We favor the abolition of the present fee system and the substitution therefor of a fair compensation to public officials in the form of a stated salary.

The Democratic Party of West Virginia plights its faith to stand true to the cause of the people on every issue that arises, and fighting as a part of the great national democracy in its battle to banish privilege and restore equal rights in the land, under the matchless leadership of Woodrow Wilson, we invite the cooperation and support of all unselfish men who believe in a republican form of government, administered out in the open light of day, and in the interest of the whole people.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE—1914.

County.	Sutherland Rep.	Hodges Dem.	Schuck Prog.	Kintzer Soc.	White Prohib.
Barbour	1,859	1,585	111	73	28
Berkeley	2,721	2,081	50	120	39
Boone	1,074	1,118	34	274	12
Braxton	2,425	2,491	20	30	1
Brooke	1,264	1,028	31	130	45
Cabell	3,717	4,077	410	389	93
Calhoun	992	1,350	4	5	4
Clay	1,034	788	50	61	11
Doddridge	1,546	910	245	33	14
Fayette	4,463	3,563	435	1,448	65
Gilmer	782	1,377	16	7	6
Grant	1,296	316	34	8	5
Greenbrier	1,577	2,401	219	111	17
Hampshire	455	1,444	39	11	34
Hancock	1,015	554	39	56	40
Hardy	421	1,083	23	3	9
Harrison	3,987	3,654	497	1,046	143
Jackson	2,029	1,773	226	32	11
Jefferson	821	2,027	19	61	11
Kanawha	6,621	6,168	754	3,078	91
Lewis	1,995	1,939	80	162	74
Lincoln	1,931	1,754	30	51	6
Logan	1,457	2,035	7	82	14
Marion	3,224	4,330	343	648	134
Marshall	2,899	2,190	327	344	93
Mason	1,946	1,585	500	258	11
Mercer	3,788	3,208	96	73	27
Mineral	1,599	1,195	116	86	12
Mingo	2,007	1,711	118	.....	20
Monongalia	2,218	1,721	311	325	42
Monroe	1,236	1,477	54	12	10
Morgan	1,044	477	12	33	10
McDowell	5,248	2,112	100	31	21
Nicholas	1,803	1,955	131	69	65
Ohio	5,459	4,347	516	634	111
Pendleton	824	1,119	20	10	7
Pleasants	832	696	28	11	20
Pocahontas	1,101	1,203	116	46	76
Preston	3,221	1,393	211	101	59
Putnam	1,383	1,496	258	221	11
Raleigh	2,723	2,096	214	268	30
Randolph	1,625	2,214	133	400	35
Ritchie	2,002	1,204	90	75	66
Roane	2,348	2,047	46	32	21
Summers	1,329	1,819	153	31	13
Taylor	1,495	1,265	225	120	31
Tucker	1,129	1,100	284	248	46
Tyler	1,517	1,036	233	127	51
Upshur	1,964	755	106	44	37
Wayne	1,807	2,571	119	55	16
Webster	591	1,196	98	9	9
Wetzel	1,497	2,227	133	120	40
Wirt	820	985	73	11	6
Wood	3,361	3,079	187	218	26
Wyoming	1,088	898	9	13	2
Totals	110,520	102,223	8,733	11,944	1,931

VOTE FOR DISTRICT CONGRESSMEN—1914.

FIRST DISTRICT.

County.	Neely Dem.	White Rep.	Harmer Prog.	Holt Soc.	Withers Prohib
Brooke	1,102	1,248	26	115	42
Hancock	615	1,005	37	51	31
Harrison	3,661	3,768	765	1,018	128
Lewis	2,107	1,855	102	174	62
Marion	4,351	3,178	368	632	127
Marshall	2,270	2,848	355	328	87
Ohio	4,729	5,354	345	620	95
Wetzel	2,280	1,398	113	116	32
Totals	21,115	20,654	2,111	3,054	604

SECOND DISTRICT.

County.	Brown Dem.	Bowers Rep.	Keim Prog.	Smith Soc.	Thompson Prohib
Barbour	1,688	1,761	120	73	.....
Berkeley	1,951	2,905	37	120	39
Grant	374	1,246	27	6	8
Hampshire	1,483	452	39	11	.....
Hardy	1,130	396	22	1	7
Jefferson	1,989	852	19	65	16
Mineral	1,312	1,450	158	77	11
Monongalia	1,896	2,056	320	320	40
Morgan	504	1,030	12	41	9
Pendleton	1,189	760	26	9	6
Preston	2,097	2,714	160	87	38
Randolph	2,408	1,294	261	386	30
Taylor	1,377	1,396	223	115	30
Tucker	1,268	993	291	234	40
Totals	20,666	19,305	1,715	1,545	274

THIRD DISTRICT.

County.	Littlepage Dem.	Avis Rep.	Hughes Prog.	Link Soc.	Howard Prohib
Clay	804	1,023	51	.....	11
Fayette	3,757	4,359	419	1,413	62
Greenbrier	2,408	1,587	211	113	15
Kanawha	6,460	6,417	778	3,025	89
Monroe	1,477	1,236	58	10	10
Nicholas	1,986	1,900	10	67	63
Pocahontas	1,199	1,095	113	59	64
Summers	1,870	1,302	134	30	12
Upshur	715	1,960	112	44	42
Webster	1,214	578	95	8	12
Totals	21,890	21,457	1,981	4,769	380

VOTE FOR DISTRICT CONGRESSMEN—1914.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

County.	Hamilton Dem.	Moss Rep.	Elliott Prog.	Benton Soc.	Wernecke Prohib.
Braxton	2,509	2,412	25	.....	11
Calhoun	1,522	835	4	4	4
Doddridge	928	1,548	248	.....	12
Gilmer	1,415	748	20	.....	4
Jackson	1,804	2,021	210	.....	10
Pleasants	696	836	25	.....	20
Ritchie	1,283	1,959	88	69	54
Roane	2,072	2,340	45	.....	18
Tyler	1,050	1,520	222	8	49
Wirt	1,042	780	63	8	5
Wood	3,211	3,357	198	196	23
Totals	17,532	18,356	1,148	285	210

FIFTH DISTRICT.

County.	Neal Dem.	Cooper Rep.	Leggett Prog.	Gillespie Soc.	Wysor Prohib
Boone	1,128	1,056	34	273	12
Cabell	4,127	3,564	388	417	80
Lincoln	1,753	1,928	28	53	6
Logan	2,030	1,456	6	86	15
Mason	1,588	1,886	530	259	15
Mercer	3,136	3,898	89	69	28
Mingo	1,708	1,984	116	43	13
McDowell	2,137	5,261	103	26	11
Putnam	1,534	1,348	253	213	10
Raleigh	2,176	2,720	207	263	.....
Wayne	2,617	1,792	100	52	12
Wyoming	905	1,082	9	12	6
Totals	24,839	27,975	1,863	1,766	208

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1914.

FIRST DISTRICT.

County.	Ben L. Rosenbloom Rep.	George W. Woods Dem.	T. J. Hugus Prog.	Albert L. Bauer Soc.
Brooke	1,258	1,078	32	.....
Hancock	1,002	584	46	.....
Ohio	5,608	4,289	477	679
Totals	7,868	5,951	555	679

SECOND DISTRICT.

County.	William H. Carter Rep.	John G. Crawford Dem.	L. M. Robinson Prog.	W. N. VanCamp Prob.	W. B. Cullum Prog.
Marshall	2,831	2,163	367	94	350
Tyler	1,537	1,006	242	50	121
Wetzel	1,384	2,188	141	47	122
Totals	5,752	5,357	750	191	593

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1914.

THIRD DISTRICT.

County.	R. L. Gregory Rep.	Thomas Coleman Dem.	John Ruth Soc.	L. C. White Prob.	Francis P. Moats Prog.
Pleasants	727	745	13	26	44
Ritchie	1,744	1,344	79	72	147
Wirt	817	985	9	6	77
Wood	3,260	3,032	116	39	360
Totals	6,548	6,106	217	143	628

FOURTH DISTRICT.

County.	Warren Miller Rep.	H. D. Wells Dem.	Dell Upton	J. E. Barrows Prog.
Jackson	2,025	1,745	33	226
Mason	1,954	1,562	258	499
Roane	2,353	2,036	27	43
Totals	6,332	5,343	318	768

FIFTH DISTRICT.

County.	W. P. McAboy Rep.	Stuart H. Bowman Dem.	Edwin Firth	C. N. Crouch
Cabell	4,017	4,160	386	78
Lincoln	1,948	1,759	53	7
Putnam	1,588	1,532	221	9
Totals	7,553	7,451	660	94

SIXTH DISTRICT.

County.	Wells Goody-koontz Rep.	Lafayette K. Vinson Dem.	Everett Leftwich Prog.	T. L. Robinson
Mingo	2,022	1,685	119	16
McDowell	5,273	2,078	104	.....
Wayne	1,819	2,531	127	51
Wyoming	1,087	898	10	6
Totals	10,201	7,192	360	73

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

County.	W. P. Hawley Rep.	W. H. Thomas Dem.	W. J. Walker	J. P. Clay	T. J. Massie
Mercer	3,613	3,389	98	27	.....
Monroe	1,237	1,489	52	10	.....
Raleigh	2,693	1,944	561	29	6
Summers	1,335	1,822	147	15	.....
Totals	8,878	8,644	858	81	6

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1914.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

County.	M. V. Godbey Rep.	W. A. MacCorkle Dem.	Robert E. Hughes Prog.	Peter H. Camp Soc.
Boone	1,064	1,114	34	272
Kanawha	6,876	5,851	835	3,098
Logan	1,457	2,029	9	80
Totals	9,397	8,994	878	3,450

NINTH DISTRICT.

County.	John T. Simms Rep	Gory Hogg Dem.	R. S. Lovelace Prog.	Z. W. Campbell
Clay	1,029	795	53	.....
Fayette	4,198	4,015	449	1,491
Greenbrier	1,561	2,398	230	113
Nicholas	1,787	1,970	142	70
Totals	8,575	9,178	874	1,674

TENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Eskridge H. Morton Dem.	E. A. Barnes	J. W. Price
Braxton	2,510	6	.....
Calhoun	1,328	9	.....
Gilmer	1,374	25	.....
Pocahontas	1,219	124	2
Webster	1,263	98	.....
Totals	7,694	262	2

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

County.	L. M. Davis Rep.	Scott C. Lowe Dem.	T. F. Lanham Prog.	L. F. Cartright	S. J. Kennedy
Marion	3,123	4,384	343	641	130
Monongalia	2,119	1,701	358	330	54
Taylor	1,413	1,258	294	117	30
Totals	6,655	7,343	995	1,088	214

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

County.	Roy E. Parrish Rep.	Ernest F. Randolph Dem.	John L. Ruhl Prog.	Thos. N. Barnes Prob.	A. L. Knight Soc.
Doddridge	1,515	943	244	12	28
Harrison	3,992	3,551	611	139	1,028
Lewis	1,965	1,896	93	109	157
Totals	7,472	6,390	948	260	1,213

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1914.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

County.	James F. Ward Rep.	R. E. Talbott Dem.	J. M. N. Downes Prog.	Perry Bosworth	Jerry Light
Barbour	1,621	1,848	93	69	17
Pendleton	812	1,133	22	9	7
Randolph	1,388	2,353	153	433	29
Upshur	1,900	767	136	34	48
Totals	5,721	6,101	404	545	101

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

County.	S. O. Billings Rep.	Jason Harman Dem.	T. Y. Frazier
Grant	1,293	333	.....
Hardy	415	1,067	11
Mineral	1,572	1,303	17
Preston	3,200	1,620	80
Tucker	1,023	1,503	51
Totals	7,503	5,826	159

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

County.	W. H. Somers Rep.	W. H. Somers Prog.	Frank Beckwith Dem.	J. H. Shickle Prob.	G. W. Jones Soc.
Berkeley	2,709	46	2,078	47	118
Hampshire	337	152	1,466	22	11
Jefferson	868	15	1,937	10	63
Morgan	1,065	.....	472	9	34
Totals	4,979	213	5,953	88	226

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES—1914.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

George M. Kittle, Rep	1967
Aquilla T. Ward, Dem	1612
C. Ross Kidder	30

BERKELEY COUNTY.

S. S. Cline, Rep	2841
Chas. Beard, Rep	2665
D. O. Bartles, Dem	2110
W. R. Lewis, Dem	1965
J. W. Patterson, Prog	58
G. A. Smith, Prog	58
Norman Landis, Soc	116
J. P. Bowers, Soc	129

BOONE COUNTY.

A. H. Perry Rep	1092
Lawson Garrison, Dem	1144
Preston Gunnoe	257
O. E. Elkins	12

BRAXTON COUNTY.

John I. Bender, Rep	2623
James C. Boone, Rep	2491
A. J. Knight, Dem	2369
George Goad, Dem	2336

BROOKE COUNTY.

W. W. Pilchard, Rep	1229
Geo. C. Curtis, Dem	1072
John Stephens	210

CABELL COUNTY.

J. J. Robinson, Rep	3658
Dr. J. C. Shultz, Rep	3612
E. E. Adkins, Rep	3682
J. S. Shafer, Dem	3975
Carney M. Layne, Dem	4086
J. Leslie Blackwood, Dem	4022
H. L. Franklin	397
Sherman Lewis	385

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES—1914.

Valeria Snow	390
D. H. Brinker	96
G. A. Davis	98
C. L. Dixon	485
Cecil Williams	446
J. B. Garvin	396

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Boyd B. Stutler, Rep	1152
Howard Waldo, Dem	1221

CLAY COUNTY.

W. R. Bailes, Rep	998
John P. Jones, Dem	848
S. B. Cobb	38
J. W. Samples	38

DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

Ira E. Smith, Rep	1359
George C. Crouse, Dem	1328

FAYETTE COUNTY.

John V. Coleman, Rep	3957
Gordon R. Blizzard, Rep	4211
G. T. Bannister, Rep	4241
Henry McGraw, Fusion	4650
Dr. C. W. Lemon, Fusion	4482
F. T. Burnham, Fusion	4464
W. W. Summerfield	1492
Grant Fox	1485
E. E. Smith	1475

GILMER COUNTY.

J. S. Bailey, Rep	788
C. W. Marsh, Dem	1379

GRANT COUNTY.

George B. Harman, Rep	1089
Wm. C. Mooman, Dem	527

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Ira Wall, Rep	1668
J. G. Kesler, Rep	1576
A. E. Huddleston, Dem	2365
J. S. Thurman, Dem	2295
O. A. Pope	118
A. H. Morris	123
Oscar O'Connell	236
Chas. K. Thompson	234

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

R. P. Monroe, Dem	1534

HANCOCK COUNTY.

J. Ness Porter, Rep	966
J. N. Finley, Dem	616
Jos. I. Dickey, Prog	86
James Bradley	55

HARDY COUNTY.

B. F. Heishman, Rep	463
G. W. McCauley, Dem	1041

HARRISON COUNTY.

J. H. Rinehart, Rep	3792
Flavius B. Davisson, Rep	3971
Stephen G. Jackson, Dem	3632
Lucian D. Lowther, Dem	3486
Deco VanHorn	1036
Charles J. Kerr	1036
D. W. Cunningham	172
John E. Staley	156
Geo. B. Chorpening, Prog	623
George H. Trainer, Prog	671

JACKSON COUNTY.

J. L. Wolfe, Rep	1986
W. H. Kelbaugh, Rep	1980
Dan T. Howell, Dem	1790
Kenna K. Hyre, Dem	1820
Edward E. Rardin, Prog	249
M. C. Staats, Prog	230

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

C. S. Musser, Rep	891
Milton W. Burr, Dem	1960
Daniel M. Taylor	64

KANAWHA COUNTY.

Garfield Barlow, Rep	6549
G. G. Reynolds, Rep	6704
A. E. Scherr, Rep	6700
W. J. Sigmond, Rep	6580
W. W. Wertz, Rep	6673
John W. Franklin, Dem	5846
Henry Stuart Cato, Dem	5786
A. E. Carnes, Dem	5673
Samuel E. Gibson, Dem	5702
George E. Price, Dem	5917
G. F. Parsons, Soc	3059
Frank Kenney, Soc	3110
A. J. Lusk, Soc	3057
C. W. W. Kuntz, Soc	3105
B. H. Newcomer, Soc	3113
L. L. Dunbar, Prog	872
J. L. Pauley, Prog	787
W. T. Grose, Prog	817
Thos. Liversadge, Prog	812
C. H. James, Prog	697
Geo. W. Harrison, Ind	184
Ed. Hope, Ind	174
C. P. Peyton, Ind	265
A. S. Thomas, Ind	353
Elmer Melton, Ind	150

LEWIS COUNTY.

Fred F. Bailey, Rep	2060
John I. Warder, Dem	1952
George H. Hatzel, Prog	59
John C. Jackson, Soc	137
Roy Lawson, Prohib	72

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Jenee Court, Rep	1940
Jenee Court, Prog	28
G. W. Graley, Dem	1764
J. M. Harless	9

LOGAN COUNTY.

Naaman Jackson, Rep	1624
Robert Bland, Dem	1919

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES—1914.

MARION COUNTY.

A. L. Heffner, Rep.	3252
G. R. Miller, Rep.	3199
H. N. Campbell, Rep.	3132
H. N. Campbell.	372
J. B. Miller.	361
C. O. Henry.	401
C. L. Shaver, Dem.	4203
E. Orval Murray, Dem.	4244
Ira A. Akins, Dem.	4243
V. B. Glassgow.	663
E. B. Hibbs.	646
Alva Hanes	655
D. L. Whitner.	141
Zadoc Layman	140
T. M. Wise.	132

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Martin Brown, Rep.	2754
E. M. Hinerman, Rep.	2625
W. V. Teagarden, Dem.	2154
Chas. C. Morris, Dem.	2155
G. R. Wells.	389
T. S. Bonar.	401
N. W. Crow.	103
David T. Burton.	97
G. T. Platt.	326
Wm. McSwain	334

MASON COUNTY.

W. D. Curry, Rep.	1945
S. L. Parsons, Rep.	1885
George W. Wallis, Dem.	1535
Giles H. Bailey, Dem.	1550
T. H. Plants, Prog.	600
Lewis Hern, Prog.	517
J. B. Carr.	251
Edward Williams	255

MERCER COUNTY.

Philip T. Lilly, Rep.	3572
W. B. Honaker, Rep.	3653
Thos. J. Phelps, Dem.	3388
C. M. Deyerle, Dem.	3244
B. D. Finnegan.	183
R. C. Honaker.	112
W. I. Gautier.	34
S. J. Peters.	28

MINERAL COUNTY.

S. N. Moore, Rep.	1611
James E. Sheetz, Dem.	1305
L. A. Rizer.	85

MINGO COUNTY.

Ireland James, Rep.	2000
Roy Fox, Dem.	1666
Samuel W. Perry.	163

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

Jos. H. McDermott, Rep.	1865
David C. Clark, Rep.	1932
James R. Moreland, Dem.	1886
A. L. Foster, Dem.	1732
G. B. Stansberry.	323
Robert Morgan	314
Sylvester Arnett, Prog.	418
C. Wm. Cramer, Prog.	570

MONROE COUNTY.

H. M. Wills.	56
John T. Ballard, Dem.	1498

MORGAN COUNTY.

V. E. Johnson, Rep.	1116
C. N. Bohrer, Dem.	438
C. I. Pentoney.	9

McDOWELL COUNTY.

W. W. Hughes, Rep.	5384
C. E. Harman, Rep.	5131
Joseph B. Kirk, Dem.	2079
Edward C. Marshall, Dem.	2107
H. M. Dickerson, Prog.	141

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

S. C. Dotson, Rep.	2009
W. D. Huff, Dem.	1888
A. B. Morrison.	62

OHIO COUNTY.

Dr. John J. Allen, Rep.	5111
William T. Otto, Rep.	5303
Jesse A. Bloch, Rep.	5522
Harry A. Weiss, Rep.	5474
Carl O. Schmidt, Dem.	4456
Camden (Bud) Taney, Dem.	4339
Andrew V. Fisher, Dem.	4136
James W. Ewing, Dem.	4206
W. F. Boyd.	663
W. H. Folmar.	672
R. Bauer	655
E. J. Weekly.	657
S. Lemmon	119
Wm. Cunningham	134
Guy Pryor	164
J. A. McCutcheon.	137
Dr. Harry M. Hall, Prog.	540
Ralph R. Moore, Prog.	420
Samuel V. McCuskey, Prog.	371
Scott Nuzum, Prog.	330

PENDLETON COUNTY.

G. A. Hiner, Dem.	1165

PLEASANTS COUNTY.

J. Riley McCollum, Rep.	917
J. Payne, Dem.	649
Frank Sellers	19

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

S. B. Moore, Rep.	1056
B. M. Yeager, Dem.	1281
C. E. Flynn.	116
E. E. Stitzinger.	59

PRESTON COUNTY.

Carleton C. Pierce, Rep.	3346
W. H. Glover, Rep.	3291
B. T. Gibson, Dem.	1514
C. F. Dodge, Dem.	1574
A. J. King.	64
J. Sterline	64

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES—1914.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

W. W. Thomas, Dem	1600
J. F. Santrock, Rep	1586
Wm. F. Ray	166
Earl Jordan	1

RALEIGH COUNTY.

V. E. Sullivan, Rep	2818
Jas. H. Lemon, Dem	1910
R. E. Smith	217
Everett Stover	469
G. W. Ogden	36

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

W. P. Conrad	421
J. C. Canfield, Rep	1541
James W. Weir, Dem	2366
J. G. Nestor	34

RITCHIE COUNTY.

M. K. Duty, Rep	1914
W. E. Talbott, Rep	1907
Charles F. Beall, Dem	1146
Harry L. Lambert, Dem	1228
B. Beall	75
T. J. McDougal	79
I. S. Hall	88
J. B. McGregor	79
V. W. Kittle, Prog	221
Anthony Smith, Prog	95

ROANE COUNTY.

M. T. Board, Rep	2349
A. M. Hersman, Rep	2339
J. M. Holswade, Dem	2058
J. O. Elmore, Dem	2064
M. L. Steele	18
J. T. Bates	40

SUMMERS COUNTY.

Jackson Grimmett, Rep	1321
Jackson Grimmett, Rep	155
J. W. Alderson, Dem	1839

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Chas. A. Sinsel, Rep	1333
Wade H. Hilkey, Dem	1179
J. G. Brown	574

TUCKER COUNTY.

Geo. B. Thompson, Rep	1344
J. P. Scott, Dem	1156
O. M. Nearhood	246
Edgar D. Williams	47

TYLER COUNTY.

H. W. Smith, Rep	1433
Arlen G. Swiger, Rep	1444
Ralph Boice, Dem	981
A. Lee McIntyre, Dem	991
T. K. Harter	121
C. W. Kirkendall	122
James J. Parker	52
D. E. Reynolds	48
K. S. Boreman, Prog	368
C. E. Schupbach, Prog	323

UPSHUR COUNTY.

L. F. Everhart, Rep	1894
Jerome V. Hall, Dem	756
Delos Cutright, Prog	146
Jos. Vansickle, Prohib	50

WAYNE COUNTY.

B. J. Prichard, Dem	4201
L. G. Sansom, Dem	2518
O. S. Newman	1844
C. A. Dick	214

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Dr. O. O. Bennett, Rep	712
W. T. Talbott, Dem	1190

WETZEL COUNTY.

Alva B. Moore, Rep	1606
M. W. Burgess, Rep	1417
A. B. Moore, Prohib	48
J. E. Martin, Prohib	41
Septimius Hall, Dem	2102
J. M. McKimmie, Dem	2023
Dr. C. S. Fortney, Prog	174
J. M. Garrett, Prog	109
J. F. Higginbotham, Soc	121
B. G. West, Soc	123

WIRT COUNTY.

John A. Davis, Rep	885
James L. Smith, Dem	889
B. T. Board, Prog	118

WOOD COUNTY.

Frank H. Markey, Rep	3417
J. B. Yeager, Rep	3393
James A. Smith, Rep	3315
I. J. Poling, Dem	2963
S. B. Allen, Dem	2931
Alex Boso, Dem	2992
R. H. Beckwith, Soc	231
Fred Bailey, Soc	231
W. H. Piggott, Soc	228
S. T. Bailey, Prog	211
W. B. Winkler, Prog	217
J. W. Briggs, Prog	197

WYOMING COUNTY.

A. J. Mullens, Rep	1079
Grover C. Worrell, Dem	924
P. P. Morgan	4

MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

Apportionment of 1915,

With a List of Counties Composing each District and Population as Shown by the Census of 1910.

Congressional Districts.

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor. Population 194,726.

Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson. Population 211,690.

Third District—Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas, and Webster. Population 197,110

Fourth District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell. Population 202,123.

Fifth District—Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe. Population 206,510.

Sixth District—Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas. Population 208,897.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Under an act of the Legislature passed February 20, 1915, entitled "An act re-districting the state for representatives in the congress of the United States," the number of members to which the state is entitled in the house of representatives of the United States is apportioned among the several counties of the state, arranged in six districts, as follows:

First Congressional District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.

Second Congressional District—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

Third Congressional District—Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.

Fourth Congressional District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.

Fifth Congressional District—Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.

Sixth Congressional District—Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.

And that each of said congressional districts shall elect one member of the house of representatives to the congress of the United States.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION IN HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Under an act of the Legislature passed February 15, 1915, entitled "An act to apportion the representation in the house of delegates of the State of West Virginia," it is provided that until a new apportionment of delegates shall be declared in pursuance of the constitution, the house of delegates shall consist of ninety-four members, which shall be apportioned as follows:

To the counties of Barbour, Boone, Brooke, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Jefferson, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Mineral, Mingo, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Putnam, Ritchie, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wirt and Wyoming, one delegate each.

To the counties of Berkeley, Braxton, Greenbrier, Jackson, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia, Preston, Raleigh, Randolph, Roane, Wayne and Wetzel, two delegates each.

To the counties of Marion, Mercer and Wood, three delegates each.

To the counties of Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, McDowell and Ohio, four delegates each.

To the county of Kanawha, six delegates.

DIGEST OF THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

At all primary elections records of receipts and expenditures for politlcal purposes must be kept by or in behalf of all candidates; sworn statements of such receipts and expenditures must be made and filed as public records by all candidates and by their political agents, representatives, or any person acting for or on their behalf and by the treasurers of all political committees.

Every political committee must appoint and maintain a treasurer and all moneys received or expended for political purposes by any member of the committee must pass through the treasurer's hands. No person may act as such treasurer unless a written statement designating him as such is filed with the secretary of state or with the county clerk of each county in the district within which he serves at least sixty days before the primary or election at which he is to act.

Candidates, financial agents and treasurers must keep detailed accounts of all money or its equivalent received by them, of disbursements made and liabilities incurred either by themselves or by any person acting in their behalf.

Statements Must Be Filed.

The act requires the filing of itemized statements as follows:

"Not less than seven nor more than fifteen days before each primary election, and again within thirty days after each primary or other election, every candidate for public office (except in towns of less than five thousand population), and every financial agent, and the treasurer of every political committee, shall file with the officers hereinafter prescribed a detailed, itemized statement subscribed and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth all financial transactions in connection with such primary or other election. Such statement shall show each and every sum of money or other thing of value contributed or advanced; the name of each person, firm, association or committee by whom it was contributed or advanced; the name of each person, firm, association or committee by whom it was contributed or advanced; the amount and purpose of every expenditure made or liability incurred, and the name of each person, firm, association or committee to whom such expenditure was made or liability incurred, with dates of each transaction.

"Any unexpended balance remaining in the hands of the treasurer of any politcal committee at the time of making the statements herein provided for, shall be properly accounted for in said statement and shall appear as a balance in the next following report of such treasurer or his successor in office.

"Such sworn statement shall be filed with the secretary of state by candidates for state and other offices to be nominated or elected by the votes of a political division greater than a county; with the clerk of the county court by candidates for offices to be nominated or election by the votes of a county or district therein, and by all candidates for other offices not otherwise provided for, and with the clerk or recorder of the city in the case of candidates for city offices."

Blank Forms Provided.

Blank forms for these statements must be furnished by the secretary of state, and the statements when filled in are to be filed with the proper officials and preserved for one year. Failure to file such sworn statement subjects the delinquent to fine or imprisonment. Such failure also prevents the name of a delinquent candidate from being placed on the ballot in the primary, and no such delinquent can take the oath of office or enter on the duties of any office to which he may have been elected, nor shall he receive any salary or emolument for any period prior to the filing of the required statement.

Corporation Contributions Barred.

No contributions from corporations for political purposes may be either made or solicited. This applies to officers of such corporations and to individuals acting in behalf of such corporations.

No candiate, financial agent or treasurer of a committee shall pay, give or lend, or agree to pay, give or lend, either directly or indirectly, any money or other thing of value for any except certain specified expenses.

Expenditures Limited.

No payment shall be made and no liability shall be incurred by or on behalf of any candidate for office in this state to aid in securing his nomination or election, or both, which shall in the aggregate exceed the amounts herein provided for; that is to say, candidates for United States senate or any state office, the sum of seventy-five dollars for each county in the state for the primary election, and a like amount for the general eelction; candidates for members of the legislature, the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in each county in which said candidate is voted for, for the primary election, and a like amount for the general elction; for members of the United States house of representatives, the sum of seventy-five dollars for each county in the district at the primary election, and a like amount for the general election; for any county office not to exceed two hundred dollars in each county at the primary election, and a like amount for the general election; for any other office, not hereinbefore mentioned, a sum not to exceed fifty dollars in the political division in which such person is a candidate in the primary election, and a like amount for the general election.

Any candidate may delegate to a financial agent or a political committee, in writing duly subscribed by him, the expenditure of any portion of the total expenses authorized to be incurred by him or on his behalf; but the aggregate of all expenses made and incurred by such candidate, by any political agent on his behalf and by any political committee on his behalf, shall not exceed the amounts hereinbefore provided.

No payments shall be made and no liability shall be incurred by any financial agent or political committee which shall exceed in the aggregate the sum of the amounts theretofore delegated to such committee by the candidate, in writing, as hereinbefore provided.

Disqualified From Holding Office.

Corrupt practices and practices forbidden are specifically described and enumerated in the act, and persons guilty of such practices, on conviction, are disqualified from voting or holding office for a period of five years. The promise or offer of any money or thing of value or of any office, place or employment, public or private, to or for any voter, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote for any particular person or candidate, is a misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine or imprisonment and by disqualification for voting or holding office for a period of five years. In all cases where a candidate is convicted of any corrupt practice the penalty includes forfeiture of the office to which he may have been elected in addition to fine or imprisonment.

A Judiciary Inquiry.

At any time within sixty days after any primary or other election, the attorney general, any prosecuting attorney, any candidates voted for at such election, or any one hundred qualified voters, upon giving bond to indemnify the person whose election is contested, from all costs, attorney's fee and expenses incurred by him in defending his title to office in the event that such person's title to his office is upheld, may present to any eircuit judge a petition setting forth under oath, upon information or personal knowledge, that corrupt and illegal practices contrary to the provision of this act, specifying the same, were committed in connection with such election, naming any candidate as defendant, and praying for a judicial inquiry into the alleged facts.

If such judge shall be of the opinion that the interests of public justice require such a judicial inquiry, he shall authorize such inquiry.

Such petition shall be tried without a jury; the petitioner or petitioners, and all candidates at such election, shall be entitled to appear and be heard as parties; and the court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers which are relevant and material and all the evidence taken shall be properly certified and made a part of the record of such proceeding.

If any such court shall decide that any successful candidate so petitioned against, in person or through his political agent, had committed corrupt or illegal practices, sufficient to materially influence the result, the election of such candidate shall be void.

Corrupt Practices Forbidden.

Among the "practices forbidden" in the act is that of soliciting contributions from employes of the government by any official. No officer of government in charge of any building, office or room, occupied for official purposes, shall permit any person to enter the same for the purpose of collecting political assessments. It is also provided that no person shall publish, issue or circulate, or cause to be published, issued or circulated, any anonymous letter, circular, placard, or other publication tending to influence voting at any election.

No owner, publisher, editor or employe of any newspaper or other

periodical shall insert, either in its advertising or reading columns any matter paid or to be paid for, which tends to influence directly or indirectly, the voting of any election whatever, unless it is distinctly designated as a paid advertisement, and states the name of the person authorizing its publication and the candidate in whose behalf it is published.

In addition to the above, other corrupt practices are defined and inhibited, as follows:

"(a) Any person, other than a financial agent or a member of a political committee, duly appointed and designated as provided in this act, who shall solicit from any candidate for nomination or election to any public office, any money, gift, contribution, benefit or expense of any person or persons, club, company, organization, religious body, society, association, or for any other purposes except as herein provided, or for the expenses of any primary or other election campaign.

"(b) Any person who shall demand, solicit, ask or invite any candidate to make any contribution or incur any obligation to any religious, charitable or fraternal cause, or organization other than political committees duly designated under the provisions of this act, or to buy tickets to any entertainments or ball, or to subscribe or pay for space in any book, program, periodical, or promise any such payment or contribution with the apparent hope or intent to influence the result of any election; provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to the solicitation of any business advertisements in a periodical in which such candidate regularly advertised prior to his candidacy, nor to ordinary business advertising, nor to the regular and normal payments to any religious, charitable or other organization to which he may have been a contributor for more than six months before his candidacy.

"(c) Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or inflict, or threaten to inflict any damage, harm or loss, upon or against any person, or by any other means attempt to intimidate or exert any undue influence, in order to induce such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person voted or refrained from voting, at any election, or who shall by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance, impede or prevent the free exercise of the suffrage by any elector, or shall thereby compel, induce or prevail upon any elector either to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular candidate or measure.

"(d) Any person who, being an employer, or acting for or on behalf of any employer, shall give any notice or information to his employes, containing any threat, either express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the policital view or actions of his workmen or employes.

"(e) Any person who shall, knowingly, make or publish, or cause to be made or published, any false statement in regard to any candidate, which statement is intended or tends to affect any voting at any election whatever.

"(f) Any person who shall pay any owner, publisher, editor or employe, or any newspaper or other periodical to advocate or oppose editori-

ally, any candidate for nomination or election, or any political party, or any measure to be submitted to the vote of the people; any owner, publisher, editor or employe who shall solicit or accept such payment."

Penalties.

A section on penalties disqualifies from voting and holding office for a period of five years parties found guilty of certain corrupt practices as defined in the act. A second offense is punished by disfranchisement for a period of twenty-one years or "forever," and by disqualification for holding office for the same periods. Any corporation violating the provisions of the act shall be fined from one thousand to ten thousand dollars for a first offense and forfeit the right to carry on business in the state on a second conviction. Corporation officials violating the terms of the act become liable to fine, imprisonment and disqualification from voting and holding office.

Any voter who is convicted of soliciting or of offering a bribe in any form for voting or refraining from voting at an election is to be fined, imprisoned and disqualified from voting or holding office. Similar penalties are prescribed for any person found guilty of paying or contributing any money or other thing of value with intent that the same shall be expended in bribery for any primary election. Furthermore,

"Any person or persons, firm, corporation, association, or organization of persons or the individual members thereof, who by themselves, their officers or agents, shall solicit, demand or require of any candidate at or before any primary or final election a promise or pledge, directly or indirectly, to vote for or against any particular candidate or measure, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars. Any candidate from whom has been exacted any such promise or pledge, shall be disqualified from holding the office to which he may be nominated or elected."

How Money May Be Used.

Within the limits of lawful expenditure permitted by the act, candidates and their financial agents and treasurers of committees may pay out money for the following enumerated purposes only:

"First. For rent, maintenance and furnishing of offices to be used as political headquarters and for the payment of necessary clerks, stenographers, typewriters, janitors and messengers actually employed therein.

"Second. For printing and distributing books, pamphlets, circulars and other printed matter relating to political issues and candidates and painting, printing and posting signs, banners and other advertisements.

"Third. For renting and decorating halls for public meetings and political conventions, for advertising public meetings and for the payment and transportation of speakers and musicians at such meetings.

"Fourth. For the necessary traveling and hotel expenses of candidates, political agents and committees, and for stationery, postage, telegrams, telephone, express, freight and public messenger service.

"Fifth. For preparing, circulating and filing petitions for nomination of candidates.

"Sixth. For examining the lists of registered voters, investigating the right to vote of the persons listed therein, and conducting proceedings to prevent unlawful registration or voting.

"Seventh. For conveying infirm or disabled voters to and from the polls.

"Every liability incurred and payment made shall be at a rate and for a total amount which is proper and reasonable and fairly commensurate with the services rendered."

WEST VIRGINIA EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

MRS. J. GALE EBERT, *President*.....Parkersburg
MRS. ELLIS A. YOST, *Vice President*.....Morgantown
MISS GRACE A. COLE, *Recording Secretary*.....Lewisburg.
MRS. THOMAS PEADRO, *Corresponding Secretary*.....Parkersburg.
MISS CARRIE C. ZANE, *Treasurer*.....Wheeling.
Auditors.—Mrs. John L. Ruhl, Clarksburg; Dr. Irene B. Bullard, Charleston.
Member of National Executive Committee.—Mrs. Eugene Warren, Huntington.
Campaign Committee.—Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, Chairman, Morgantown; Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, Parkersburg; Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Glendale; Miss Margaret McKinney, Fairmont; Mrs. Gene Ford, Grafton.
Finance Chairman—Mrs. John E. Cannady, Charleston.
Congressional Chairman—Miss Florence Hoge, Wheeling.
Church Work Chairman—Rev. Helen Hill, Richwood.
Literature Department—Mrs. P. C. McBee, Director, Morgantown.
Member National Executive Committee—Mrs. Eugene Warren, Huntington.

Advisory Board.

Gov. H. D. Hatfield, Charleston; Ex-Gov. W. E. Glasscock, Morgantown; U. S. Senator W. E. Chilton, Charleston; Judge Frank Cox, Morgantown; Judge J. C. McWhorter, Buckhannon; Hon. George I. Neal, Huntington; Hon. G. A. Laughlin, Wheeling; Mr. Harry L. Snyder, Shepherdstown; Judge Harold A. Ritz, Bluefield; Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, Morgantown; Hon. C. W. Dillon, Fayetteville; Prof. Henry T. McDonald, Harpers Ferry; Judge Frank W. Nesbitt, Wheeling; Mr. Harold W. Houston, Charleston; Hon. Samuel B. Montgomery, Kingwood; Hon. H. E. Williams, Charleston; Hon. Ellis A. Yost, Morgantown; Mr. Thomas Coleman, Parkersburg; Hon. Wm. Campbell, Charles Town; Mr. Clyde B. Johnson, Charleston; Hon. Samuel B. Woods, Philippi; Mr. Homer Adams, Harrisville; Hon. M. P. Shawkey, Charleston; Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, Parkersburg; Hon. Harvey W. Harmer, Clarksburg; Judge George C. Sturgiss, Morgantown; Judge Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg; Hon. N. G. Keim, Elkins; Prof. T. C. Miller, Shepherdstown; Prof. T. C. Atkeson, Buffalo; Rev. E. J. Woofter, Salem; Rev. Hyre D. Clark, Mannington; Prof. Walter Barnes, Fairmont; Judge C. W. Campbell, Huntington; Mr. D. Blain Shaw, Huntington; Hon. O. S. McKinney, Fairmont; C. Burgess Taylor, Wheeling; Hon. A. D. Williams, Morgantown.

PROPOSED EQUAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

To Be Voted Upon at the General Election, Tuesday, November 7, 1916.

(The joint resolution submitting this amendment was adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia February 28, 1915.)

That the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this state, to-wit:

That section one of article four of said Constitution as it now is, be altered and amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The citizens of the state, both male and female, shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the counties in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the state for one year, and of the county in which he or she offers to vote, for sixty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues; but no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state by reason of being stationed therein.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT RELATING TO COUNTY COURTS.

To Be Voted Upon at the General Election, Tuesday, November 7, 1916.

(The joint resolution submitting this amendment was adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia, February 24, 1915.)

That article eight, section twenty-three of the constitution, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 23. The commissioners shall be elected by the voters of the county, and hold their office for the term of six years, except at the first meeting of said commissioners they shall designate by lot, or otherwise in such manner as they may determine, one of their number who shall hold his office for a term of two years, one for four years and one for six years, so that one shall be elected every two years. But no two of said commissioners shall be elected from the same magisterial district. But if two or more persons residing in the same district shall receive the greater number of votes cast at any election, then only the one of such persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and the person living in another district who shall receive the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Said commissioners shall annually elect one of their number as president, and each shall receive four dollars per day for his services in court, to be paid out of the county treasury; *provided, however*, that said payment of four dollars per day shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars per year for each commissioner; and, *provided, further*, that such compensation may be increased in any county by the assent of a majority of the votes cast on the question at any general or special election.

PART VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

- Elective State Officers.
- Appointive State Officers.
- United States Senators.
- Representatives in Congress.
- Members of the State Senate.
- Members of the House of Delegates.
- Supreme Court Judges.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT:

- Paper by Hon. John W. Mason in Relation Thereto.
- Record of Latest Proceedings in United States Supreme Court.
- Digest of Messages of Various Governors, etc.
- Mr. Blaine's Plan for Payment of West Virginia's Portion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.

HENRY D. HATFIELD (Republican) the son of Elias and Elizabeth (Chafins) Hatfield was born on a farm on Mate Creek, Logan County, West Virginia, September 15, 1875, and received his earlier education in the common schools. In 1888 he entered Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional education as a physician and surgeon was commenced at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the same year, and continued at the University of Louisville. He graduated at the latter institution in 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the following year located at Matewan, Mingo county, where he practiced his profession a short time, removing then to Thacker, in the same county, and finally to Eckman, McDowell county, which is now his legal place of residence.

In 1903 Dr. Hatfield entered New York University from which he graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At numerous times he has done post graduate work at the New York Polyclinic, the Post Graduate Medical School of New York City, Cornell University, the University of Pennsylvania, Mayo's Clinics, at Rochester, Minnesota, and Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

Politically, Dr. Hatfield has always been a Republican. In 1896 he walked twelve miles to an old log school house, on Mate Creek—known as the "Henry Mitchell school house"—to cast his first vote for William McKinley for President, and ever since then has been conscientious and unswerving in his devotion to the cause of Republicanism. A firm believer in the cardinal principle of protection, he attributes the growth and prosperity of the State and Nation to its practical application, and believes that industrial and financial depression naturally follow as a result of the abandonment of that principle.

Shortly after the act was passed by the legislature in 1899 establishing three miners' hospitals in West Virginia, Governor Atkinson appointed Dr. Hatfield a member of the board of directors of the one that was located at Welch, in the county of McDowell. To this position he was reappointed by Governor White, and later by Governor Dawson, serving on the board until the management of the institution was taken over by the State Board of Control in 1909. During the entire period of his service as a director, Dr. Hatfield never accepted any compensation. Starting with the very foundation of the hospital, he superintended the proper planning and construction of its buildings, and after their completion, furnished the operating room—free of cost to the State—with its first surgical equipment and X-Ray machine. For twelve years he was chief surgeon of the institution, never asking or expecting any remuneration for his work. Aside from this, he contributed liberally of his time and professional experience in many other ways for the development and improvement of the institution, until it was brought up to the high standard of excellence for which it is noted. While Dr. Hatfield was still connected with the hospital, a former Governor of West Virginia—in speaking of him to the writer of this sketch—said: "There is a man who is worth five thousand dollars a year to the State of West Virginia and but few people appreciate it." For fifteen years, and cover-

ing the period of his connection with Miners' Hospital No. 1, Dr. Hatfield was District Surgeon for the Norfolk & Western Railway Company.

In 1906 he was elected a member of the county court of McDowell county. During his term of office he was instrumental in bringing about many improvements and reforms in the administration of affairs, one of the most important being the working of jail prisoners, convicted of misdemeanors, on the public highways, instead of permitting them to lie idly in jail, a burden and expense to the county. Through the inauguration of this system over sixty miles of good, substantial roads have been built in McDowell county.

In the summer of 1908 Hon. W. W. Whyte, who had been renominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of the Sixth District, withdrew from the ticket and it became necessary for the senatorial committee—of which Dr. Hatfield was a member—to fill the vacancy. At a meeting of the committee, at which the Doctor was present, his name was proposed for the place. Against this he protested, and by voting against the proposition "tied" the committee and an adjournment was had. Subsequently, during his absence from home, another meeting of the committee was held and his name was placed upon the ticket. At the November election his majority in the district was over 6,000.

In the legislative session of 1909 Dr. Hatfield was chairman of the committee on Railroads and also of the committee on Medicine and Sanitation, and ranking member of the Finance Committee. While interested in all general measures that came before the Senate he directed his attention specially to those affecting public institutions and those that had for their object the protection and improvement of the public health.

The session of 1911 was one that will long be remembered in the history of the State. The Senate was evenly divided politically, which resulted in serious and threatening embarrassments in connection with its permanent organization. This condition continued for eighteen days, when the Democrats conceded the presidency of the Senate to the Republicans with the provision that Dr. Hatfield should be chosen to fill the place. He was elected by acclamation on Saturday, the 28th day of January, 1911, and presided over the Senate during the remainder of the session. As a presiding officer he was dignified and courteous; his rulings were made with the utmost fairness, and he commanded the respect and esteem of the entire body.

The presidency of the Senate brought him prominently into the political limelight, and soon after the adjournment of the session leading Republicans throughout the State began to appeal to him to become a candidate for Governor. He declined repeatedly, on the ground that he would be making too great a sacrifice, professionally, but after persistent and urgent solicitations finally yielded to the wishes of his friends, who were of the opinion that he was the only Republican in the State who could harmonize the factional elements then existing and lead the party to victory. He was nominated in the primary by a large majority and at the general election had a plurality of 8,770 over his Democratic opponent. He is the only man of his profession who has ever held an elective State office.

Governor Hatfield is a member of the Christian church; also of the Masons, Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In 1915 Bethany College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

An interesting account of Governor Hatfield's administration, and its many accomplishments, up to the time of the preparation of this brief biography, will be found in the "Historical Sketch of West Virginia," beginning at page 371 of this volume.

Secretary of State.

STUART F. REED (Republican) was born and reared on a farm about eighteen miles south of Clarksburg, West Virginia, in the region where his ancestors located over a century ago. His parents, Milton D. and Margaret (Stuart) Reed, died at Buckhannon, his mother in 1914 and his father in 1915. He has two sisters living, Mrs. E. M. Jackson of Buckhannon and Mrs. C. C. Wentz of San Antonio, Texas.

By working on the farm and saving his earnings, Mr. Reed managed to attend the Fairmont Normal School and later the West Virginia University. Upon completing his studies at the University, he secured an interest in the Clarksburg Telegram, and was for eight years its editor. Receiving the nomination for the twenty-third State Senate without opposition, he was elected as its youngest member. He has been a member of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, a member of the Republican State Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs. Mr. Reed was President of the West Virginia Editorial Association three terms and was one of the founders of the National Republican Editorial Association of the United States. He has served as President of the Board of Trustees of Broaddus Institute, Vice-Chairman of the West Virginia Semi-Centennial Commission, Eminent Commander of the Knights Templars, and was selected as President of the first Young Men's Christian Association Convention, at Charleston. He was elected Secretary of State in 1908 and re-elected in 1912 receiving 132,513 votes—the highest number cast for any State official in that year. At Cincinnati, in October, 1915, he was, by acclamation, elected President of the Association of American Secretaries of State.

Mr. Reed's home is at Clarksburg, where he has been a legal resident and voter for over twenty years. In 1898 he was married to Miss Bonnie Belle Smith, of that city.

Superintendent of Free Schools.

MORRIS PURDY SHAWKEY (Republican) State Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia, was born at Sigel, Pennsylvania, in 1868. He is one of the numerous sons of the old Keystone State who have gone to other fields to do a worthy work. In many senses Mr. Shawkey may be regarded as a typical American citizen. His father was a sturdy and energetic Teuton, born not far from the banks of the Rhine, in 1830. His mother was of Scotch-Irish blood and a descendant of the family of John Witherspoon, who was in Revolutionary times President of Princeton University and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

After his graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan University Mr. Shawkey taught school for a time in Kansas and Pennsylvania and served one year as superintendent of schools at Reynolds, North Dakota, gathering in all these places a valuable fund of information and experience in school affairs. He came to West Virginia in 1895, and since that time has been closely identified with the educational interests of this state. He became a member of the faculty of the West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, leaving there in 1897 to accept the position of chief clerk in the State Department of Schools. In 1906 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Kanawha county and two years later was elected state superintendent. The most recent honor to come to him was his election to the presidency of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association for the 1916 meeting at Detroit.

In 1903 Mr. Shawkey served a term in the State legislature where, as chairman of the Committee on Education, he played an important part in working out a revision of the School Law, which marked an epoch in the educational history of West Virginia. The new laws included the uniform examination law, the compulsory attendance law, the free text book law, and the institute attendance law.

Mr. Shawkey's administration as State Superintendent has been marked by a systematic campaign for the betterment of the rural schools of the state. His ability as a leader and organizer and his untiring energy have won for West Virginia an enviable reputation as the most progressive state in the south in educational methods. West Virginia's "Social Center" plan has attracted wide attention and is being used as a model in many other states. The growth of high schools, the thousands of volumes added to the school libraries, and the improved sanitary conditions are some of the substantial evidences of school progress in the state, and explain why Mr. Shawkey is known in West Virginia as the "human dynamo."

In connection with his official services he has also found time to do some editorial and literary work. Superintendent Shawkey is the author of a geography of West Virginia which has had a very wide use in the State and is also author of a history of West Virginia in pamphlet form. He is one of the editors of the West Virginia School Journal and Educator, a journal which has been active and influential in the up-building of school sentiment in West Virginia.

While not lacking in appreciation of the purely cultural arts, Mr. Shawkey is by nature of a practical turn of mind, and is essentially an organizer and builder. Every turn of his life has something to show for the work he has done. At Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, he founded and built up the college lecture course which is still flourishing. He was also one of two men to take the responsibility for the first summer school in that institution. As State Superintendent Mr. Shawkey originated and built up the custom of observance of Clean-up and Beautify Day, the State Honor Roll, which has added thousands of days in the aggregate to the attendance of pupils, the present system of state high schools, the present plan of rural supervision by the state, the summer school for colored teachers, and other features of the present progressive educational system. As a member of the State Board of Regents he has been instrumental in building up the more efficient courses of work in both the normal schools and the university and in many other features of the state educational work his hand may be seen as the hand of a public builder of enterprises.

It is safe to say that he may be depended upon to do his part in building West Virginia toward the high level of her manifest destiny industrially, socially and educationally.

State Auditor.

JOHN SHERMAN DARST (Republican) was born in Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio, October 3, 1860. He attended the public schools, where he acquired his education, and later learned the miller's trade which he followed for a number of years both in Ohio and West Virginia. When he came to West Virginia he located in Jackson county with his home and business at Cottageville.

The first public office held by Mr. Darst was member of the House of Delegates from Jackson county. He was elected in 1896 and took an active part in framing the laws of the State. He was twice re-elected as a member of the House of Delegates and in 1902 was elected to the State Senate where he served four years. During his term in the Senate, Mr. Darst became a potent factor in the creation of the new tax system and was also the patron of the constitutional amendment, later ratified by the voters of the State, which placed the office of State Auditor on a salary basis, made the Secretary of State an elective officer and eliminated the fee system in both offices.

Mr. Darst was appointed Assistant State Tax Commissioner following his term in the State Senate and served until 1908 when he was made the Republican nominee for State Auditor. With his associates on the Republican State ticket he was elected in 1908 and re-elected in 1912.

Auditor Darst now lives at Charleston and is a citizen of Kanawha

county. He married Miss Blanche McKay, of Meigs county, Ohio, and they have three children, Lieutenant Gilford Darst, retired officer of the United States Navy; Mrs. Helen Corbin, of Morgantown, and Moses Darst, a law student at the West Virginia University.

Mr. Darst as Auditor of West Virginia is also ex-officio Insurance Commissioner of the State and was honored in 1915 with election to the Presidency of the International Convention of Insurance Commissioners. He is also a successful business man, heavily interested in Charleston real estate and a stockholder in banks and mercantile establishments.

State Treasurer.

E. LESLIE LONG, (Republican) was born at Alma, Tyler county, West Virginia, the son of L. H. and Martha A. Long. He attended the public schools in Tyler county and was graduated from Wesleyan College at Buckhannon with the class of 1898. He then took the law course in the West Virginia University, from which he was graduated in 1901, and being admitted to the bar the same year, began the practice of his profession at Welch, McDowell county.

He early became interested in politics as a member of the Republican party, and has been a member of every State convention of that party since 1896. In 1898 he was nominated for State treasurer by the Republican convention which met in Charleston, and was elected in November of that year. He was renominated in the Statewide primary of June, 1912, and re-elected in the following November, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket.

Mr. Long is a member of the Masonic order, his membership being in McDowell Lodge No. 112 at Welch. He is also a member of the West Virginia Consistory at Wheeling and of Beni-Kedem Temple of Shriners at Charleston. At college he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Though one of the youngest members of a State administration in which young men predominate, Mr. Long has achieved a large measure of success, having been well known and largely employed as an attorney before he entered office. In the management of the treasurer's office he has been careful and conservative, and the finances of the State have been cared for with signal ability. The books of the office are well kept and everything about it runs with the utmost smoothness.

Attorney General.

ARMISTEAD ABRAHAM LILLY (Republican) was born in Summers county, March 25, 1878. His parents moved to Raleigh county while he was very young, and there he attended the public schools and afterwards went to the high school at Bluefield. He taught in the public schools and later took a law course at the Southern Normal University, at Huntington, Tennessee, from which school he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1900, and the same year was elected to the legislature from Raleigh county. In 1904 he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Raleigh county, and in 1908 was one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of the State for Hon. William H. Taft. In 1910 he sought the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, but did not succeed in securing the honor he sought. In 1912 he was nominated for Attorney General, and elected in November of that year.

As Attorney General he has had many questions of great importance to deal with, among them the Virginia debt case, the cases involving the validity of the railroad two-cent law and the cases growing out of charges of bribery brought against members of the legislature. In all these he has shown his legal ability.

General Lilly, in 1900, married Miss Mary Elizabeth Glenn and is the father of one daughter and two sons.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

HOWARD E. WILLIAMS (Republican) was born at Blue Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, June 10, 1875. His parents were A. G. and Elizabeth (Donnally) Williams. When he was two years old his parents moved back into the mountains of Big Clear creek, and there he lived until his father's death in 1894. He was educated at Wesleyan College at Buckhannon and the West Virginia University, being at the former school 1894-99 and at the latter 1900-02.

He specialized in agriculture while at the University, and was appointed dire tor of Farmers' Institutes for 1905 and 1906. He was appointed State Highway Inspector in 1906 and served two years.

In 1912 he was elected Commissioner of Agriculture, being first to serve the newly created office.

Mr. Williams was married on December 26, 1912, to Miss Lillian Margary Wright, of Buckhannon.

APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

State Tax Commissioner.

FRED O. BLUE (Republican) was born November 25, 1872, at Grafton, West Virginia; educated in the common schools and Grafton High School; studied law in the office of Dayton & Dayton, Philippi; admitted to the bar December, 1891, and immediately entered upon the practice of law; elected to the State Senate in 1906, and served the term of four years; appointed State Tax Commissioner by Governor Glasscock, March 1, 1911; commission expires February 28, 1917.

State Board of Control.

JAMES S. LAKIN, President, (Republican) is the eldest son of Calvin H. and Catherine (Finney) Lakin, and was born at Moundsville, West Virginia, March 1, 1864. His father is a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, living at Huntington, who spent half a century in active work in the West Virginia and Iowa conferences, including service as Presiding Elder of the Oakland and Huntington districts.

James S. Lakin received his earlier education in the common schools and later attended the Fairmont State Normal and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In 1889 he became a member of the mercantile firm of Offutt & Lakin, doing business at Terra Alta, Preston county. He had full charge of its affairs until 1909, when he relinquished the work to accept a position as one of the members of the State Board of Control. He was succeeded as manager of the mercantile firm by his brother, Finney L. Lakin, who still occupies that position. The business of this firm was successful from the beginning, and from a strictly mercantile business branched into other lines, particularly dealing in timber lands. In connection with his business success Mr. James S. Lakin naturally became interested in banking, and has served as President of the First National Bank of Terra Alta and as one of the directors of the Terra Alta bank. He has always taken an active interest in political and public affairs and for a number of years was a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Preston county. In 1899 Governor Atkinson appointed him First Lieutenant of Company M, First West Virginia Infantry. Governor White, in 1901, made him a director of the West Virginia Asylum, at Huntington, and in 1905 he was re-appointed by Governor Dawson. In 1906 Mr. Lakin was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District and was only defeated by a small majority. He was appointed in 1909 by Governor Glasscock as one of the members of the newly created Board of Control to have

charge of the business and financial side of all state institutions. The other members were John A. Sheppard and Thomas E. Hodges. Mr. Lakin was elected President of the Board and in that position had ample opportunity to demonstrate his marked and excellent ability as an organizer. His service in that position was continuous except for a brief leave of absence during the political campaign of 1912, when he served as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

In 1913 Governor Hatfield appointed Mr. Lakin a member of the new Public Service Commission, of which he was elected Chairman. Subsequently, it was held that he was ineligible to a position on the Commission because of a provision in the law covering the State Board of Control. He was thereupon restored by Governor Hatfield to membership on the Board of Control and was again elected President of the Board. In 1914-15 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia-Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. In 1915 he was re-appointed on the State Board of Control for the term of six years, and is still serving as President of that Board.

Mr. Lakin was married on the 14th day of November, 1899, to Miss Lura Oliva Lakin, whom he had first met when she was a young lady student at Wesleyan University. To this marriage three children have been born—James Offutt, Marion Elizabeth and Florence Catherine.

ARLINGTON BLISS McCRUM (Republican) was born at Aurora, Preston county, West Virginia, February 17, 1880, the only son of Lloyd L. and Emma (Shaffer) McCrum; grandson of James H. Shaffer and Summers McCrum, both pioneer settlers of Preston county, and nephew of Page R. McCrum, of Aurora, who represented Preston county in the House of Delegates in 1879 and 1881. The mother of Arlington Bliss McCrum died in 1882, and his father—a merchant with interests along the line of what is now the Western Maryland Railroad, and in Washington, D. C.,—died in 1894. Young McCrum was educated in the common schools of Preston and Grant counties, the graded schools of Washington, D. C., the Central High School of that city and at the West Virginia University, graduating from the latter institution in 1901 with the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B. He began the practice of law at Kingwood, the year of his graduation, associating himself with P. J. Crogan, one of the leading lawyers of the state, with whom he formed a partnership some years later. Mr. McCrum served as a member of the House of Delegates from 1907 to 1911, both inclusive, and was chairman of the committee on Taxation and Finance in 1909. He was elected to the State Senate in 1912. He has been greatly interested in the industrial development of his native county, in the University at Morgantown and in the building of good roads. June 1, 1915, he was appointed a member of the Board of Control to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Hon. William M. O. Dawson to the Public Service Commission.

DR. J. M. WILLIAMSON (Democrat) is a native of Washington county, Ohio, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors. He is the third son of Captain J. W. Williamson, a pioneer steamboat captain and pilot of the upper and lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Dr. Williamson was reared in West Virginia and recived his education in the common schools of this State and the high schools of Ohio.

In 1881-2 he prepared himself for his chosen profession—that of dental surgery—and in 1883 opened an office in New Matamoras, Ohio, the place of his birth. In 1894 he removed to West Virginia, locating in Moundsville. There he built and furnished an office with the most modern equipments available for the prosecution of his profession. After his appointment to his present position, Dr. Williamson was succeeded in his profession and business by his son, Dr. C. D. Williamson, who now has charge of the large practice.

In the year 1907 Dr. J. M. Williamson was elected Mayor of the city of Moundsville on a straight Democratic ticket, and it was his distinction to be the first and only person ever elected to the mayoralty

of that city as a Democrat, on a strictly party ticket. He succeeded himself for three consecutive terms of two years each. When he took charge of affairs he found the city financially embarrassed, with heavy damage suits pending. Under his management and through his foresight, these damage suits were won for the city. He also found the finances in bad condition, with no funds on hand to meet demands and the city practically without credit. City street orders were selling for fifty cents on the dollar. There was also passed down to him as Mayor a legacy in the form of a floating city order debt of $52,000.00, that had been contracted when the city had licensed saloons and boasted of the same as a source of revenue. Under a strictly "dry" rule—the lid being on tight—these financial conditions had to be met. At the end of Mayor Williamson's third term, with no saloon license taxes, the floating order debt had been reduced to $6,000, and not a dollar of new floating order debt created. The city made rapid improvements during his three terms of office.

During his incumbency as Mayor of Moundsville, Dr. Williamson headed a movement for a bond issue for a separate system of sanitary sewerage and surface draining. The bond issue carried by nearly five to one, and the city sewerage was completed. It can be said that no city in the State has a better and more up-to-date sanitary system than the city of Moundsville, consisting of more than twenty-nine miles. It is said that this was the largest contract ever let at one time in this State. At the same time the city of Moundsville enjoyed the distinction of being the first city in the State to install an auto fire truck, consisting of hose ladder and chemical combination.

On the 6th day of February, 1914, Dr. Williamson was appointed by Governor Henry D. Hatfield as the minority member of the State Board of Control. Since his apppointment to this position he has served as auditor of the board and personally inspects every bill paid by the State through this institution.

Dr. Williamson is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and has great faith in the Upper Ohio Panhandle of West Virginia as a fruit growing section. He owns and is now having operated, by the most modern methods, the largest commercial apple orchard in that section of the State.

Dr. Williamson is a believer in secret orders, and is an enthusiastic member of the lodge of A. F. & A. M. and the B. P. O. E.

Public Service Commission.

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT, Chairman, (Republican) was born at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia, in 1869; received his earlier education in the public schools and afterwards attended the Northwestern Academy in that city, from which he graduated; took a course in law at the University of Michigan and began practicing at Huntington in 1891; served as city attorney of Huntington and later was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia; was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1904. In 1909 Mr. Northcott was appointed United States Minister to Colombia, South America; afterwards to Nicaragua and then to Venezuela, but left the diplomatic service with the change of administration in 1913, when he returned to West Virginia and settled on a farm in Cabell county, near the city of Huntington. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Regents by Governor Hatfield, and in 1915, a member of the Public Service Commission, of which he is Chairman.

Mr. Northcott was married in 1893 to Lola B., a daughter of Dr. J. A. Beardsley.

E. F. MORGAN, Commissioner, (Republican) was born at Forksburg, Marion county, West Virginia, January 16, 1869; educated in the public schools, Fairmont State Normal, and West Virginia University; taught in public schools of Marion county for nine years; graduated in the law department of West Virginia University, in the class of 1897; engaged in practice of law at Fairmont, West Virginia, in 1898; was judge of Intermediate Court of Marion County for a term of six years, 1907-1913; at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of law; appointed a member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia by Governor Hatfield for a term of four years, commencing June 1, 1915.

E. G. RIDER, (Republican) was born in Braxton county, September 24, 1868; received his education in the public schools of the county and at Lebanon, Ohio; took the law course at Washington and Lee University, completing the same in 1893, and practiced at Sutton up to the time of his appointment to his present position. Mr. Rider was elected prosecuting attorney of Braxton county and served four years from January 1st, 1905. He was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy in the Southern District, soon after that district was created, and filled the position until September 1st, 1916. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, 1912-16, and was a member and chairman of the Braxton county Republican Executive Committee for many years. On the 2nd day of September, 1916, Governor Hatfield appointed Mr. Rider a member of the Public Service Commission to serve the unexpired term of Ex-Governor William M. O. Dawson, deceased.

Compensation Commissioner.

LEE OTT (Republican) was born at Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1859, and received his education in the common schools. He was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to work in the mines. He came to West Virginia in June, 1897, and was appointed Superintendent of the Thomas plant of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, filling that position until April, 1900. At that time he was transferred as Superintendent to the Elk Garden Mines, but returned to Thomas November 1st, 1906 as General Superintendent of all the mines of the Davis Coal & Coke Company. During his very able management of the company's mines and ovens he brought them to a high state of efficiency and economical production. He also had charge of all the vast improvements enumerated and outlined in the history of the company.

Mr. Ott was one of the best known and esteemed business men of that region and was connected with various other concerns and enterprises, besides being a director of the Davis National Bank of Piedmont. He is an official of the affiliation board of the Coal Mining Institute of America, and a member of the executive board of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute. He is also well known in Masonic circles, being a life member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; a member of West Virginia Consistory, No. 1, Wheeling, West Virginia; and Osiris Shrine, Wheeling, West Virginia. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In his political opinion Mr. Ott is an adherent of the Republican party. Although he was never active in politics, his support was always solicited by politicians in the five counties of West Virginia along the eastern border, and his acquaintance covers a considerable portion of the State, with business concerns especially. His interest, however, is always strong in any movement affecting the public welfare.

Mr. Ott was appointed by Governor Hatfield a member of the Public Service Commission on the 19th day of July, 1913, serving as Chairman of that body until June 30th, 1915, when he was appointed State Compensation Commissioner.

Commissioner of Banking.

SAMUEL PRESTON SMITH (Republican) was born March 20, 1875, at East Bank, Kanawha county, West Virginia, and received his education in the public schools. From 1904 to 1908 he was Assistant Commissioner of Banking; from 1909 to 1913 was Treasurer and Sheriff of Kanawha county. April 1, 1915, he was appointed Commissioner of Banking by Governor Hatfield for a term of four years.

Chief of the Mine Department.

EARL A. HENRY (Republican) was born November 25, 1867, at Winifrede, Kanawha county, being the oldest of five sons. When he was three years old the family moved to West Columbia and after a few years moved to Clifton, Mason county, where he still resides.

His father having spent the greater part of his life in the coal mines of this State, nothing was more natural than that his son should follow in his foot-steps, so at the age of nine years he entered the mine with his father and has spent his entire life in the coal industry of the State, except four years, from 1897 to 1901, when he was Deputy Sheriff of Mason county. Beginning in 1876 as trapper boy, he worked his way up to Mine Foreman, and then to District Mine Inspector, being appointed by Governor White in 1901, and reappointed by Governor Dawson in 1905 and by Governor Glasscock in 1909, from which position he was appointed Chief of the Department of Mines by Governor Hatfield, on September 1, 1913. His promotion to chief of the department was a just recognition of faithful and efficient service rendered the state.

Commisioner of Labor.

JACK H. NIGHTINGALE (Republican) was born May 26, 1862, in Bolton, Lancashire county, England, of English-Scotch-Irish parentage. Emigrating to America while a child, he received his early education in the public schools of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and later attended St. Boneventure College, Alleghany, New York. He has been identified with the labor organizations since April 5, 1880. In November, 1881, he was elected to represent the Knights of Labor in the British Trades Congress, which convened in Manchester, England. For five years he was General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, his duties taking him across the continent four times. Mr. Nightingale is the best acquainted man in the State among the labor organizations, having served two terms as Secretary-Treasurer of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor. In taking up his residence in West Virginia in 1893, he became known among the oil people for his ability in the building of drilling jars and fishing tools, working at that business for a number of years in Parkersburg. Where oil and gas is produced in this State he is familiarly known among the drillers and producers. Mr. Nightingale was appointed State Commissioner of Labor by Governor H. D. Hatfield, May 1st, 1914, and by an act of the legislature of the session of 1915, by virtue of being State Commissioner of Labor was made *ex officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Health Commissioner.

S. L. JEPSON, M. D., (Republican) was born on a farm in Ohio ten miles west of Wheeling, and soon after—on account of a severe injury that rendered him permanently lame—his father gave up farming and opened a store in St. Clairsville. There the boy grew to manhood. In an ungraded school he pursued his studies which included Latin, Greek and some of the higher mathematics. Applying for admission to the junior class of Washington College, Pennsylvania (now Washington and Jefferson) he was for several months put on probation. At the end of two years he was graduated (A. B.,) eighth in a class of thirty, being one of the commencement speakers, and sharing the literary honors of the class with one who is now the Bishop of New York.

Later, the study of medicine was commenced, and in 1868 the degree of M. D. was conferred by the Medical College of Ohio. The young

doctor succeeded—by a competitive examination—in securing a position as resident physician and surgeon in the Cincinnati Hospital, which position he filled for a year.

Locating in Wheeling in April, 1869, he was in 1873 elected as City Health Officer, and held this position for six years. In September, 1895, on account of the long-continued presence of small-pox in the city, he was urged to take the office again. He assumed charge of thirty-six cases. In four weeks but three cases remained in the city. For his services $2,000.00 extra compensation was paid, and he was twice re-elected, making a total of eleven years of service as health officer.

In 1877 he went to Europe for medical study, spending nearly a year in Edinburgh, London and Vienna. Always active in medical societies, Dr. Jepson has served as secretary and twice as President of the Ohio County Medical Society, for three years as Secretary and in 1887 as President of the State Medical Association, and for three years as a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association, and until the present year was a member of the American Medical Editors Association, and in 1915 a member of its Executive Committee of three. During 1915 he was Vice President of the National Federation of Medical Examining Boards . He was editor of The West Virginia Medical Journal, from its origin, in 1896, until the end of 1915. He has written many medical papers for the journals and societies.

From 1884 to 1889 he served in Wheeling as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service; from 1889 to 1893 and from 1907 to 1915 as United States examining surgeon for pensions; on the medical staff of the City Hospital, Wheeling, from 1890 to 1915.

Always interested in education, he served for sixteen years on the Wheeling Board of Education, part of the time as president. He was the author of resolutions that established a High School and also a Public Library. Since 1904 he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College. From this college he received the degree of A. M., and in 1907 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred by the University of Pittsburgh.

In June, 1913, Dr. Jepson was made a member and Secretary of the State Board of Health by His Excellency, Governor Hatfield, and in June, 1914, under the new law constituting a State Department of Health, Governor Hatfield appointed him as the first Commissioner of Health, for a term of four years.

State Historian and Archivist.

HENRY SHERWOOD GREEN, (Republican) was born at New Milford, Connecticut, November 12, 1854; academic degrees, A. B., Yale University; L. L. D., Bethany College; has been a resident of West Virginia since 1896; was Professor of Greek Language and Literature at Bethany College from 1896 to 1900; Professor of Greek Language and Literature at West Virginia University 1900 to 1911; appointed State Historian and Archivist by Governor Hatfield, September 10, 1913.

State Geologist.

DR. I. C. WHITE (Republican). Michael White, the father of I. C. White, married Mary Anne Russell (probably Rischel, originally, since her ancestors were all from Holland) and settled on a farm of two hundred acres in western Monongalia County about three miles below the head of the Pennsylvania Fork of Dunkard, and the same distance above the village of Jollytown, Pennsylvania. Six children were born of this union; viz., Henry Solomon, William Thomas, Lydia Anne, Catharine, Israel C. and John, two of whom (John and Catharine) died during childhood, and the mother herself died in 1852.

Israel C. White, the subject of this sketch, was born at the old homestead in Battelle district in the western portion of Monongalia county, November 1st, 1848, and grew to manhood, (nineteen) on the farm, with only such educational advantages as the "subscription schools" of the time, previous to 1865, afforded. His father had a high appreciation of the value of education, however, and made many sacrifices to give to his children the advantages of the best "subscription schools" available. Michael White was a strong, virile citizen, a born leader of men, and one of the five persons selected to divide the county of Monongalia into districts and give names to the same after the formation of West Virginia. He gave the name "Battelle" to the most western district, in which he also resided, naming it after Rev. Gordon Battelle, a talented Methodist Episcopal minister of Wheeling, who, through a series of newspaper articles, accomplished more than any other one man in crystalizing the public sentiment of Western Virginia in favor of separation from the mother State. It was while attending one of these "subscription schools" taught by George Fletcher, a graduate of Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, that the subject of this sketch conceived the idea of securing a college education. Hence, when the West Virginia Agricultural College was established at Morgantown and opened its doors for the higher education of the young men of the State in September, 1867, Isreal C. White became one of the matriculates at the opening, through the encouragement of his intelligent and appreciative father. This father, however, although one of the strongest men physically the county ever produced—never having been outdone in wood chopping, rail making or lifting contests—sickened and died at the end of 1868, during the middle of the son's second college year. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of twenty, the son determined to carry out his father's wishes and graduate from the State's highest institution of learning. He taught school, worked on the farm during vacations, sold his small contingent interest in the farm, and graduated with honor in the class of 1872, not owing any one a dollar, but with only about $10 in cash ahead for future capital. Soon after graduation in June, 1872, he married Emma Shay, a talented teacher of the Morgantown public schools. Both taught school for the first and second years of their married life, and in 1874 Mr. White was elected principal of a private school at Hunterdon, New Jersey, where they went to reside. Soon after the birth of his oldest daughter (now Mrs. Joseph H. Mills), Mrs. White died, November 24th, 1874, and Mr. White relinquished the profession of teaching to take up the study of geology, having secured an appointment as aid to his old teacher in geology, Dr. John J. Stevenson, on the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, beginning work thereon in May, 1875. He was made full assistant in 1876, and remained in connection therewith until that survey came to a close in 1884, being the author of eight volumes of the Reports of that survey; was professor of Geology in the West Virginia University from 1877 to 1892, and one of the assistant geologists on the United States Geological Survey from 1884 to 1888 during which time he prepared and published Bulletin 65 on the "Stratigraphy of the Appalachian Coal Field." In 1892 he resigned his position in the University to take charge of a large petroleum business which he had developed for himself and associates, through scientific discoveries made in connection with his studies of the occurrence of petroleum, natural gas and coal, in all of which he is an expert specialist, being the author of the anticlinal or structural theory for the occurrence of oil and gas. Dr. White was treasurer of the Geological Society of America from 1892 to 1907, Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section E (Geology) 1896-7; delegate to the International Geological Congress held in St. Petersburg, 1897, and in Paris, 1900. Dr. White has been State Geologist of West Virginia since 1897, and has prepared and published five of the volumes of the reports; viz., Vols. I and I (A) on "Petroleum and Natural Gas," and Vols. II and II (A) on "Coal," and Bulletin Two on "Levels and Coal Analysis." He has also

supervised and edited the publication of nineteen other volumes published by the West Virginia Geological Survey which were prepared by his Assistants.

In 1904-5 Dr. White visited Brazil at the request of the Brazilian government to make studies and an official report on the coal fields of South Brazil. His report—a large quarto volume with numerous illustrations on the "Brazilian Coal Fields"—was published in both English and Portuguese in 1908. He was invited by President Roosevelt to be the second speaker on the program at the White House Conference of Governors in May, 1908 where he delivered an address on "The Waste of Our Fuel Resources" and this in connection with an address before the American Mining Congress, at Pittsburgh, December 6, 1908, on "The Barren Zone of the Appalachian Coal Field," has greatly aided the conservation movement inaugurated by President Roosevelt.

Dr. White, although a very busy man, finds time to take an active interest in civic affairs, having been the Vice-President for West Virginia of the International League for Highway Improvement, President of the West Virginia State Board of Trade, and President of the Morgantown Board of Trade, and is also a member of the Federal Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Dr. White was married a second time, in December, 1878, to Miss Mary Moorhead of New Castle, Pennsylvania, who has borne him five children: Nell, wife of C. W. Maxwell, Attorney at Law, Elkins, West Virginia; Fannie, wife of H. P. Brightwell, Cashier, Union Trust Company, Charleston, West Virginia; Edith, wife of Karl L. Kithil, Technologist, United States Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado; Charles, purchasing Agent for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Gertrude, wife of E. R. Wise, Architect, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. White is the happy grandfather of ten grandchildren, five boys and five girls, ranging in age from one to eleven years.

Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

J. A. VIQUESNEY (Republican) was born near Belington, Barbour county, West Virginia, April 7, 1869. His father emigrated to the United States from France, when a boy, and his mother moved to Barbour county from Page county, Virginia, prior to the civil war. He obtained his education from the common free schools, the commercial department of the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Buckhannon, West Virginia, and the law school of the West Virginia University.

Before he was twenty years old he began teaching in the common free schools, and afterwards specialized in the teaching of penmanship. In the year 1893 he entered the employment of the Baltimore & Ohio and the West Virginia Central Railroad companies, and worked as telegraph operator and assistant passenger and freight agent, at Belington, West Virginia, for four years. Since that time, he has been engaged in the buying and selling of real estate and the practice of law, becoming the junior member of the law firm of Ware & Viquesney, in the year 1905, with offices at Belington and Philippi.

On February 23, 1909, he was appointed by Governor Wm. M. O. Dawson as Game and Fish Warden of West Virginia for an unexpired term ending July 1, 1909, and was appointed as State Forest, Game and Fish Warden by Governor Wm. E. Glasscock, for a term of four years, and reappointed by Governor H. D. Hatfield.

Always taking an active part as a Republican in politics, he served a number of years as committeeman on both the county and congressional committees. He was never a candidate for office, except he served four terms as Mayor of the town of Belington.

He is a member of Grafton Lodge, B. P. O. E., a K. of P., W. O. W., and Modern Woodmen of America.

In a business capacity he is President of the Citizens National Bank, of Belington; officer and director of several corporations: engaged in

horticulture and agriculture; and is President of Allegheny and Cheat Mountain Clubs, two organizations, controlling nearly one hundred thousand acres of land in Randolph and Pocahontas counties, on which is being demonstrated the possibilities of propagating all kinds of game and fish, and which he expects to develop into the most attractive club proposition in America.

The Adjutant General.

GEN. JOHN C. BOND (Republican) was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, November 9, 1880; worked on a farm, on lumber mill and as railroad brakeman; attended the public schools and graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1902; taught school two years and then took up newspaper work which he followed until appointed to present office; enlisted in the First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War, in 1898, and has since served in the West Virginia National Guard; appointed Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General, July 15, 1914.

Pardon Attorney.

EDWARD G. PIERSON (Republican) was born in Clay county, West Virginia. He received his education in the common schools, at Marshall College and the West Virginia Conference Seminary, (now Wesleyan College,) Buckhannon. He is a lawyer by profession. In 1896 he was elected to the State senate from the old Ninth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Braxton, Nicholas, Clay, Kanawha and Boone. At the commencement of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, he enlisted in Company A, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and later was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company H of the same regiment, but resigned his commission to resume his duties as a member of the senate in the session of 1889. Shortly after the adjournment of that legislative session he moved to Fayette county, and afterwards was appointed by Governor White to fill an unexpired term as Judge of the Criminal Court. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county in 1904. In 1910 he was appointed Pardon Attorney under Governor Glasscock and was reappointed by Governor Hatfield.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

United States Senators.

WILLIAM EDWIN CHILTON, Democrat, of Charleston, was born in Kanawha March 17, 1858; began the practice of law in 1882 in Charleston; was oppointed prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County in 1883 to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. C. P. Snyder, elected to Congress; was the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County in 1884, and was defeated by S. C. Burdette, late judge of the circuit court of Kanawha County; was candidate for the State senate on the Democratic ticket in 1886, but was defeated by Hon. R. S. Carr; was chairman of the Democratic State executive committee during the campaign of 1892, and was appointed secretary of state by Gov. MacCorkle to serve from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897; was elected to the United States Senate February 1, 1911, to succeed Senator Nathan Bay Scott, for a term of six years beginning March 4, 1911, receiving 72 votes, to 28 for Nathan Bay Scott, 5 for C. C. Beury, 3 for Lewis Bennett, 2 for John W. Davis, 1 for Nathan Goff, and 1 for Joseph H. Gaines. His term of service will expire March 3, 1917.

NATHAN GOFF, Republican, of Clarksburg, was born at Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.), February 9, 1843; was educated at the Northwestern Virginia Academy, Georgetown College, and the University of the City of New York; was admitted to the bar in 1865; in 1867 was elected a member of the West Virginia Legislature; in 1868 was appointed United States attorney for the district of West Virginia, to which position he was reappointed in 1872, 1876, and 1880; resigned the district attorneyship in January, 1881, when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes; in March, 1881, President Garfield reappointed him district attorney for West Virginia, which position he again resigned in July, 1882; enlisted in the Union Army in June, 1861, in the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry; served as lieutenant and adjutant of Company G, and as major of the Fourth Virginia Volunteer Cavalry; was Republican candidate for Congress in 1870 and 1874 in the first West Virginia district; was candidate of the Republican Party for governor of West Virginia in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. H. M. Mathews; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses; in 1888 was elected governor on face of the returns, but the legislature, which was Democratic, seated his opponent; was appointed United States circuit judge in 1892 for the fourth judicial circuit, including the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and was married in 1867 to Miss Laura E. Despard, of Clarksburg, and has two sons; was elected United States Senator by the legislature February 21, 1913. His term of service will expire March 3, 1919.

Representatives in Congress.

AT LARGE.—Population (1910), 1,221,119.

HOWARD SUTHERLAND, Republican, of Elkins, was born September 8, 1865, near Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Mo.; attended the public schools of St. Louis County and city; was graduated with A. B. degree from Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., class of 1889; edited a Republican newspaper at Fulton immediately after graduation; went to Washington in March, 1890, as clerk, at $1,000, in Census Office; became chief of population division in February, 1891; also studied law at Columbian University; resigned, and in March, 1893, moved to West Virginia. He married, in 1889, Miss Effie Harris, of Fulton, Mo.; 10 children have been born to them, of whom 6 are living, 5 daughters and 1 son. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of a number of fraternal, benevolent, and scientific societies; was State senator of West Virginia 1908—1912; was chairman of West Virginia good roads commission, which framed the first laws for permanent improvement of West Virginia roads; chairman executive committee board of trustees Davis and Elkins Presbyterian College, Elkins; director Davis Trust Co.; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress, and reelected to the Sixty-fourth Congress by a plurality of 8,366, receiving 110,590 votes, to 102,224 for Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, Democrat; 8,214 for C. J. Schuck, Progressive; 11,789 for E. H. Kintzer, Socialist; and 1,920 for O. G. White, Probitionist.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Counties: Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel (8 counties). Population (1910), 244,834.

M. M. NEELY, Democrat, of Fairmont, was born on November 9, 1874, at Grove, Doddridge County, W. Va.; parents, Alfred Neely and Mary (Morris) Neely; served in the West Virginia Volunteer Infantry through the Spanish-American War; was graduated from the academic and law departments of West Virginia University; was admitted to the Marion County bar in 1902, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of the law at Fairmont; was married October

21, 1903, to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont; they have two sons, Alfred R. Neely and John Champ Neely; was mayor of Fairmont 1908-1910; clerk of the House of Delegates of West Virginia 1911-1913; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress October 14, 1913, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John W. Davis, who was appointed Solicitor General of the United States, and was reelected to the Sixty-fourth Congress.

SECOND DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker (14 counties). Population (1910), 228,244.

GEORGE M. BOWERS was born September 13, 1863, in Gerrardstown, Berkeley County, West Virginia; was elected to the West Virginia legislature in 1886, and participated in the session of 1887. In 1890 he was Supervisor of the Census for West Virginia. In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Minneapolis, and a member of the Notification Committee for the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Bowers was a member and Treasurer of the Board of the World's Fair Commission in 1893 at the Chicago Exposition. He was appointed Commissioner of Fisheries for the United States February, 1898, by President William McKinley, reappointed by President Roosevelt, and again reappointed by President Taft. He resigned as Commissioner of Fisheries April, 1913. Was nominated by the Republicans and elected to Congress at a special election held May 9, 1916, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Brown, Jr., and was nominated on June 6, 1916, for the long term and received a majority of nearly 10,000 votes in the primaries.

THIRD DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, and Webster (10 counties). Population (1910), 258,649.

ADAM BROWN LITTLEPAGE, Democrat, of Charleston, was born April 14, 1859, near Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va. He is a lawyer by profession; was elected to the State Senate of West Virginia in 1906, serving four years. In 1910 he was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, defeating the Hon. Joseph Holt Gaines, Republican; was elected to the Sixty-four Congress, defeating Hon. S. B. Avis, Republican.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, and Wood (11 counties). Population (1910), 190,039.

HUNTER HOLMES MOSS, Jr.,* Republican, of Parkersburg, Wood County, was born in that city May 26, 1874; graduated in the public schools of his native town, and then, in order to procure a business education, spent a year and a half as a clerk in the First National Bank of Parkersburg; afterwards went to the West Virginia University, at Morgantown, where he took a special academic course, and then took the law course in that institution, obtaining the degree of bachelor of law; after graduation returned to Parkersburg and entered into the practice of law; in 1902 was married to Miss Anna Ambler, of Parkersburg, and they have three children; was nominated by the Republicans of his county and elected prosecuting attorney at the age of 26; was nominated by the Republicans for judge of the fourth judicial circuit of West Virginia, and elected by a large majority; served on the bench eight years, and before the expiration of his term was nominated by the same party as a candidate for the Sixty-third Congress, and was elected by 1,099 majority; was reelected to the Sixty-fourth Congress over Democratic and Progressive Party opponents.

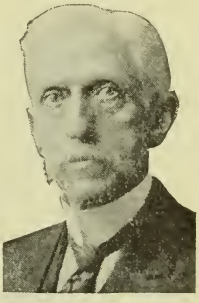
* Died July 15, 1916; successor to be chosen at the November election.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mason, Mercer, Mingo, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne, and Wyoming (12 counties). Population (1910), 299,353.

EDWARD COOPER, Republican, of Bramwell, was born at Treverton, Pa., February 26, 1873, and moved to West Virginia in 1875, in which State he has since lived; was educated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., taking the degree of B. L. in 1894; engaged in the practice of law for three years, and at the death of his father abandoned the law and engaged actively in the development of coal property in the State of West Virginia; has occupied every position in coal mine; was married in October, 1895, to Miss Fanny D. Smith, of Lexington, Va., and has one son, Edward, Jr., and daughter, Frances Douglass; was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress by a plurality of 3,136, receiving 27,975 votes, to 24,839 for George I. Neal, Democrat; 1,863 for H. F. Leggett, Progressive; 1,766 for G. W. Gillespie, Socialist; and 208 for J. M. Wysor, Prohibitionist.

State Senators.

ENGLAND, E. T. President of the Senate. (Republican.) Born September 29, 1868, in Jackson county, West Virginia; educated in the public schools, the Concord Normal, at Athens, and at the Southern Normal University, Huntington, Tennessee; a lawyer by profession; received the degrees of B. S. and L. L. B. from the Southern Normal University; mayor of the city of Logan in 1893; elected to the State Senate in 1908 and re-elected in 1912. In 1911 and 1913 when the Senate was "tied", he received the Republican caucus nomination for the presidency; was elected President at the opening of the regular session of 1915.



BECKWITH, FRANK. (Democrat.) Born at Middleway, Jefferson county, July 26, 1848; educated in the country schools and in New York; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal training in Charles Town; member of House of Delegates in 1881 and 1887; appointed Judge Thirteenth Circuit by Governor Wilson to fill the unexpired term of Charles James Faulkner; elected to the State Senate from the Fifteenth District in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Judiciary, Militia, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Virginia Debt and Redistricting.

BILLINGS, SAMUEL OLEN. (Republican.) Born at Camptown, Pa.; educated in the schools of Bradford county and at the Ohio Business University; came to West Virginia and located in Tucker county; served one term as county surveyor and two terms as county clerk; elected to the State Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, (Chairman); Privileges and Elections; Education; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Roads and Navigation; Penitentiary; Militia; Federal Relations; Immigration and Agriculture; Mines and Mining; Medicine and Sanitation.

BLESSING, RILEY ANDREW. (Republican.) Born December 11, 1875, on a farm near Letart, Mason county; educated in the public schools, and at Spencer Normal and Strayer's Business College; taught school for several years; is a lawyer by profession; received the degree of L. L. B. from George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; elected to the State Senate in 1912 from the Fourth District; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Labor, (Chairman); Judiciary, Education, Roads and Navigation; Medicine and Sanitation; Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands; Public Printing; Virginia Debt; Enrolled Bills.

CARTER, WILLIAM H. (Republican.) Born January 29, 1879, at Centerville, Upshur county; educated in the public schools and at West Virginia Conference Seminary, Buckhannon; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal education at the state University; served one term as clerk of the county court of Tyler county; elected to the State Senate in 1914, from the Second District; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Counties and Municipal Corporations, (Chairman); Penitentiary, (Chairman); Judiciary; Railroads; Federal Relations; Mines and Mining; Labor; Prohibition and Temperance; Forestry and Conservation; Virginia Debt.

COALTER, CARL C. (Republican.) Elected to the State Senate in 1912, as one of the representatives from the Seventh District. Was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, September 25, 1879; received his education in the public schools; has been engaged in the milling business at Hinton for eighteen years; is General Manager and Treasurer of the Hinton Milling Company; has never held any public office except that of senator; during the session of 1915 his committee assignments were as follows: Federal Relations, (Chairman); Roads and Navigation; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Penitentiary; Militia, Public Printing; Public Library.

FOX, FRED LEE. (Democrat.) Was born in Braxton county, West Virginia, October 24, 1876; received his education in the common schools of Braxton county and at the West Virginia University; by profession an attorney at law, holding the degree of L. L. B. from the University; was elected to the State Senate in 1912 from the Tenth District; in the session of 1915 was active as a Democratic floor leader; served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Railroads, Immigration and Agriculture, Rules, To Examine the Clerk's Office.

GODBEY, MARTIN VAN BUREN. (Republican.) Born in Raleigh county, December 19, 1879; educated in the public schools, at Marshall College and at Grant University; a physician and surgeon; received the degree of M. D. from Maryland Medical College; elected to the House of Delegates from Boone county in 1908; a member of the State Board of Health 1909-13; elected to the State Senate in 1914, from the Eighth District. In the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Railroads, (Chairman); Finance; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Militia; Immigration and Agriculture; Mines and Mining; Medicine and Sanitation; Forestry and Conservation; Redistricting.

GRAY, JOSEPH. (Republican.) Was born December 21, 1866, in Doddridge county; educated there in the public schools; has been engaged for many years in general merchandizing and in the banking business at Elizabeth, Wirt county; served on the board of regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute under Governor White; re-appointed by Governor Dawson. Elected to the State Senate in 1912, from the Third District. In the session of 1915 he served on committees as follows: Education, (Chairman), Finance, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Insurance, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, Labor, Prohibition and Temperance.

GREGORY, ROBERT LIVINGSTONE. (Republican.) Senator from the Third District, elected in 1914. Was born in Henry county, Virginia, February 26, 1874; reared on a farm; has always been a Republican; was educated at Oxford, North Carolina, and at the University of Virginia, where he studied law; located afterwards in Tyler county; was city attorney of Sistersville four years; a member of the House of Delegates in 1903-4. In the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Virginia Debt, (Chairman), Forestry and Conservation, (Chairman), Judiciary, Railroads, Insurance, Labor, Rules, Redistricting.

GOODYKOONTZ, WELLS. (Republican.) Was born June 3, 1872, in Pulaski county, Virginia; educated in the public schools and at Oxford Academy, Floyd county; studied law at Washington and Lee University and located later at Williamson, Mingo county, where he has been practicing his profession; was elected to the House of Delegates from that county in 1911; to the State Senate in 1914, from the Sixth District. During the session of 1915 he served on the following committees: Finance, (Chairman); Judiciary; Banks and Corporations; Railroads; Mines and Mining; Rules; Forestry and Conservation; Virginia Debt; Redistricting.

HATFIELD, JOHN L. (Democrat.) Was born April 19, 1874, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools and at Waynesburg College, the Ohio University and West Virginia University; is a lawyer by profession; received the degree of L. L. B. from the state University; is President of the Citizens National Bank, of Morgantown, and has served as Mayor of that city; was elected to the Senate in 1912 from the Eleventh District. In the session of 1915 he served on the following committees: Finance; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Railroads; Insurance; Prohibition and Temperance; Enrolled Bills.

HAWLEY, WILLIAM PUTNAM, (Republican.) Born near Beckley, Raleigh county; educated in the public schools and the Normal School at Athens; a merchant and also manager of the Bluefield Telephone Company; County Superintendent of Schools of Mercer county 1893-5; Recorder of Bluefield 1895-6; member city council nine years; deputy sheriff 1905-6; member House of Delegates 1909-11-13; elected to State Senate from the Seventh District in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on committees as follows: Public Library, (Chairman); Finance; Education; Roads and Navigation; Banks and Corporations; Militia; Federal Relations; Insurance; Public Printing.

HOGG, GORY. (Democrat.) Born June 29, 1873, at Point Pleasant, Mason county; educated in the public schools and at the University of West Virginia; a physician and surgeon by profession; graduated in 1895 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; has been practicing since then at Harvey, Fayette county; was elected to the State Senate in 1914 from the Ninth District, and during the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Roads and Navigation; Banks and Corporations; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Federal Relations; Medicine and Sanitation.

KEIM, NOAH GEORGE. (Republican.) Born in Somerset county, Pa., in 1862; educated in the common schools and at Ashland College, Ohio and Juniata College, Pa.; devoted seventeen years to educational work; came to West Virginia in 1890; chosen presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1900; served as Chairman Randolph County Republican Committee and successively as Secretary and Chairman Second District Congressional Committee; elected to the Senate in 1912; in the session of 1915 had the following committee assignments: Insurance, (Chairman); Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Penitentiary; Railroads; Immigration and Agriculture; Labor; Claims and Grievances; Forestry and Conservation.

KUMP, GARNETT KERR. (Democrat.) Born December 9, 1875; educated in the common schools and at the West Virginia University; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal education at the University; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1905; elected to the State Senate in 1912. from the Fifteenth District; is especially interested in the improvement of roads and schools and during the session of 1915 introduced Senate Bills 60 and 61 relating thereto; at that session was assigned to the following committees: Insurance, Immigration and Agriculture, Labor, Public Library, Forestry and Conservation.

LOWE, SCOTT C. (Democrat.) Was born in Marion county September 22, 1875; educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia University from which he graduated in 1900, receiving the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B.; since 1900 has been engaged in practicing law at Fairmont; was Prosecuting Attorney of Marion county 1905-09; elected to the Senate in 1914 from the Eleventh District; during the session of 1915 served on the following committees of the Senate: Privileges and Elections; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Militia; Federal Relations; Mines and Mining; Public Library; Virginia Debt.

MARSHALL, OLIVER S. (Republican.) Born September 24, 1850; educated in the public schools, at West Liberty Normal, from which he graduated in 1874, and at Bethany College, graduating in 1878; a lawyer by profession; served as Clerk of the County Court of Hancock county; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892; elected to the State Senate in 1896, from the First District; President of that body in 1899; elected again to the Senate in 1904 and in 1912; served on committees as follows, in the session of 1915: Privileges and Elections, (Chairman); Judiciary; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, (Chairman); Insurance; Medicine and Sanitation; Claims and Grievances; Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands; Virginia Debt.

MILLER, WARREN. (Republican.) Born in Meigs county, Ohio; educated in the public schools and the Ohio University at Athens; located at Ripley, Jackson county, and studied law; was Prosecuting Attorney 1881-9; Delegate-at-Large to Republican National convention in 1884; member of the House of Delegates in 1891; elected to Congress in 1894 and 1896; appointed Judge of Circuit Court in 1900; elected to same office in 1902; appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1903; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1911; elected to the Senate in 1914; served on the following committees: Immigration and Agriculture, (Chairman); Judiciary; Finance; Roads and Navigation; Public Printing; Rules; Prohibition and Temperance; Virginia Debt.

MORTON, ESKRIDGE H. (Democrat.) Elected to the Senate in 1914 from the Tenth District. Born in Webster county June 18, 1866; educated in the common schools of that county and at the state University, where he studied law; was County Superintendent of Webster county 1889-91; Prosecuting Attorney, 1893-7; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Nicholas county, 1887-1901; Sergeant-at-Arms House of Delegates 1903-4; Democratic nominee for Attorney General in 1908; delegate to Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, 1912; in the session of 1915 served on Senate committees as follows: Privileges and Elections; Judiciary; Education; Roads and Navigation; Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands; Public Printing.

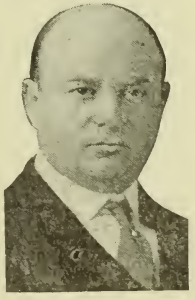
McABOY, WILLIAM PRESLEY. (Republican.) Born at Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio, September 12, 1858; educated in the public schools and at Rio Grande, Ohio; spent the most active part of his life on a farm and in teaching school in Putnam and Cabell counties; was elected Sheriff of Putnam county in 1900 on the Republican ticket; is now cashier of the Twentieth Street Bank in Huntington; elected to the Senate from the Fifth District in 1914; served on the following committees in the session of 1915: Prohibition and Temperance, (Chairman); Public Printing, (Chairman); Finance; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Banks and Corporations; Mines and Mining; Public Library; Forestry and Conservation.

McCLUNG, JAMES. (Republican.) A native of Greenbrier county. Was born at Rupert, September 29, 1874; received his education in the public schools and at the West Virginia University; by profession a physician and surgeon; graduated at Baltimore Medical College in 1900 with the degree of M. D.; was President of the Board of Education of Richwood Independent District for eight years; elected to the Senate in 1912 as a representative from the Ninth District; served on the following committees in the session of 1915: Medicine and Sanitation, (Chairman); Militia, (Chairman); Finance; Education; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Prohibition and Temperance; Forestry and Conservation.

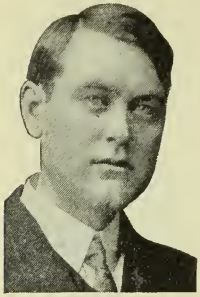
McCRUM, ARLINGTON BLISS. (Republican.) Elected to the Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1912. Born in Preston county February 17, 1880; educated in the common schools of Preston and Grant counties, in the public schools of Washington and at the state University, graduating from the latter in 1901 with degrees of A. B. and L. L. B.; located at Kingwood and practiced law; was a member of the House of Delegates 1907-'11; Chairman Finance Committee in 1909. In the session of 1915 served on Senate committees as follows: Privileges and Elections; Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, (Chairman); Militia; Insurance; Labor; Claims and Grievances; Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands; Forestry and Conservation; Virginia Debt; Redistricting; Enrolled Bills.

McCUSKEY, ALEXANDER EWING. (Democrat.) A member of the Senate from the Second District; elected in 1912. Born at Fair Hill, Marshall county, in 1870; educated in the common and select schools; by profession a physician and surgeon; received his professional training at the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, graduating in 1896, and at the New York Post Graduate school, graduating in 1913; began practicing medicine in Marion county in 1896; removed to Wetzel county in 1897, and is located at Pine Grove. In the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Education, Medicine and Sanitation; Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation; Redistricting.

PARRISH, ROY EARL. (Republican.) Born November 24, 1888, at Wallace, Harrison county; attended the public schools, West Virginia Wesleyan College and West Virginia University; is a practicing attorney; studied law at the state University; in 1913 was a member of the House of Delegates from Harrison county; is Vice Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Harrison; elected to Senate in 1914 from the Twelfth District; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Redistricting, (Chairman); Finance; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Immigration and Agriculture; Public Printing; Public Library; Enrolled Bills.



ROSENBLOOM, BENJAMIN LOUIS. (Republican.) Elected to the Senate from the First District in 1914. Born at Braddock, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1880; educated in the common schools, at the Western University of Pennsylvania and West Virginia University, studying law at the latter institution; practices in the city of Wheeling; is Vice President of the Ohio County Bar Association and Vice President of the University Club; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees of the Senate: Banks and Corporations, (Chairman); Privileges and Elections; Education; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Penitentiary; Medicine and Sanitation; Labor; Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands; Public Library; Redistricting.



STEED, R. DENNIS. (Republican.) Born at Hamlin, Lincoln county, November 13, 1880; received his education in the public schools and at Marshall College; taught school for six years; Principal Point Pleasant High School 1902-3; Superintendent Guyandotte public schools 1904-5; is a lawyer by profession, receiving his professional education at the state University; Prosecuting Attorney of Lincoln county 1908-12; elected to the Senate from the Fifth District in 1912; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Mines and Mining, (Chairman); Judiciary; Education; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Railroads; Militia; Prohibition and Temperance; Forestry and Conservation; Redistricting.

STROTHER, JAMES A. (Republican.) A representative in the Senate from the Sixth District. Born in Culpeper county, Virginia, January 13, 1870; educated in the schools of Culpeper and at the University of Virginia, where he studied law; has been practicing his profession ever since; was Mayor of Welch for ten years; member of the House of Delegates from McDowell county for six years; elected to the Senate in 1912; served on the following committees in 1915: Claims and Grievances, (Chairman); Privileges and Elections; Banks and Corporations; Public Buildings and Humane Institutions; Federal Relations; Insurance; Medicine and Sanitation; To Examine Clerk's Office, (Chairman).

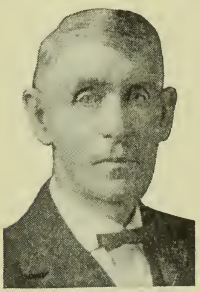
TALBOTT, RICHARD EDWARD. (Democrat.) Born on a farm near Philippi, Barbour county, February 21, 1869; received his earlier education at the public schools and then attended the University; graduated from the law department of that institution, receiving the degree of L. L. B.; was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Barbour county 1897-1903; has served as a member of the town council of Philippi, as Mayor, and as President of the Board of Education; is now engaged in the banking business; elected to the Senate in 1914 from the Thirteenth District; committee assignments, 1915: Finance; Penitentiary; mines and Mining; Labor; Claims and Grievances; Enrolled Bills.

WHITE, GEORGE ERVAN. (Republican.) Elected to the Senate from the Twelfth District in 1912. Born on a farm in Lewis county November 4, 1884; educated in the country schools and at Broaddus Institute, (Clarksburg), the University of Virginia and the University of West Virginia, studying law at the last two named institutions; practices at Weston and is also editor of the "Independent"; in 1914 was the Republican nominee for Congress in the old First District; during the session of 1915 served on the following Senate committees: Judiciary, (Chairman); Privileges and Elections; Roads and Navigation; Penitentiary; Federal Relations; Immigration and Agriculture; Claims and Grievances; Public Library; Prohibition and Temperance.

Members of the House of Delegates.

JOHNSON, VERNON S. (Republican.) Speaker of the House; resides at Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, where he was born May 22, 1880; educated in the graded schools, Berkeley Springs High School and at Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; is engaged in the insurance business and is also President of the Bank of Berkeley Springs; has served as President of the Board of Education and as a member of the Berkeley Springs state board; was on the staff of Governor Glasscock and is now a member of Governor Hatfield's staff; has represented Morgan county three terms in the House of Delegates; was a member of the Legislative Bribery Investigating Committee of 1913.

AKINS, IRA ALVIN. (Democrat.) One of the members of the House of Delegates from Marion county; resides at Fairmont. Born August 2, 1874, at Circleville, Pennsylvania; attended the common schools of that state and spent one year in high school; came from a line of Scotch-Irish ancestry who settled in Western Pennsylvania; became a resident of West Virginia in 1896; occupation, railroad conductor; has been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Ohio River railroads for twenty years, and has represented railroad employees in wage adjustments and other ways; committee assignments, session of 1915: Railroads; Federal Relations; Executive Offices; Labor; State Boundaries.



ALDERSON, JAMES WILLIAM. (Democrat.) A representative from Summers County, living at Bellepoint. Was born in Greenbrier county in 1854; educated in the common schools of that county and at Dunsmore College, Staunton, Virginia; in early life engaged actively in farming for twelve years; has followed the mercantile and lumber business for forty years; at present is largely employed in construction work; in his earlier years taught several terms of school; has held various school offices; had the experience of two terms of previous service in the House of Delegates; committee assignments in the session of 1915: Banks and Banking; Education; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Medicine and Sanitation.

ALLEN, Dr. JOHN JOSEPH. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Ohio county, residing at West Liberty, where he practices his profession. Was born near Wesley, Venango county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1874; educated in the public schools of that state, at Barkeyville Academy and the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg; received his professional education as a physician and surgeon at Baltimore Medical College, from which he holds the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the session of 1915 he served on the following standing committees of the House: Claims and Grievances, (Chairman); Insurance; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Medicine and Sanitation; Forestry and Conservation; Game and Fish.

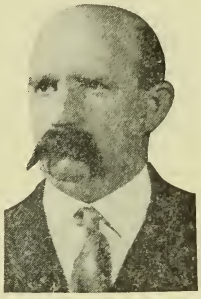
BAILES, WILLIAM REED. (Republican.) Was born at Clay, Clay county, where he still resides; is the son of a soldier of the Seventh West Virginia Regiment who served under General Sheridan. Mr. Bailes was educated in the common schools of his native county, and is a practical farmer and civil engineer; has filled the office of Surveyor and has served as mayor of the town of Henry; taught school for fifteen years consecutively; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; served on the following standing committees in the session of 1915: Banks and Banking; Education; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Executive Offices and Library.

BAILEY, FRED F. (Republican.) Representative from the county of Lewis. Born February 25, 1879, in the town of Weston, where he still resides; received his education there in the public schools, after which he took up the occupation of railroading; is now an engineman in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; never occupied any public position until he was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; in the session of 1915 he was assigned to and served on the following standing committees: Railroads; Labor; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Military Affairs; State Boundaries; Game and Fish.

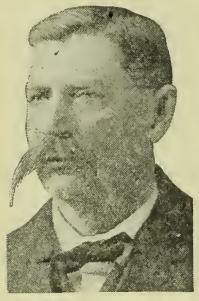
BALLARD, JOHN THOMPSON. (Democrat.) Delegate from Monroe, living at Cloverdale. Born in that county December 22, 1845, and reared there on a farm; attended the common and subscription schools of that day; served two years in the Confederate army and after the war closed travelled extensively in the West and Northwest, finally returning to Monroe and taking up the work of farming and teaching; has been actively interested in school work. In the session of 1915 his committee assignments were as follows: Roads and Internal Navigation; Federal Relations; Claims and Grievances; Arts, Sciences and General Improvements; Redistricting.

BARLOW, AMOS GARFIELD. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Kanawha county. Born in Gallia county, Ohio, October 24, 1880; received his education in the common schools of that state and at a Columbus commercial college; is a public school teacher of wide experience and takes an active interest in educational matters; never held any public position until he was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914. In the session of 1915 his assignments on the standing committees of the House were as follows: Banks and Banking; Military Affairs; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Medicine and Sanitation.

BEARD, CHARLES. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Berkeley county, and was appointed by Speaker Johnson as Chaplain of the House. Born at McClevesville in 1878; received his education in the ward schools of Martinsburg, in which city he still resides; an active member of the Evangelical church, and deeply interested in all matters involving morality and good citizenship; by occupation a blacksmith. Was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, and during the session of 1915 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of that body: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, (Chairman); Prohibition and Temperance; Roads and Internal Navigation; State Boundaries.



BENDER, JOHN I. (Republican.) Born at Chapel, Braxton county, December 11, 1870, and resides at Burnsville in the same county; received his education in the common schools and the practical school of experience; is a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber; President of the Burnsville Exchange Bank; served as a member of the County Court 1900-1906; has also served in the town council of Burnsville and on the school board; elected as one of the members of the House in 1914, and in the session of 1915 had the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance; Banks and Banking; Railroads; Mines and Mining; Immigration and Agriculture; Forestry and Conservation; Redistricting.



BLACKWOOD, J. LESLIE. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Cabell county, whose home is at Milton. Born June 4, 1862; educated in the schools of Milton; has followed the occupations of farming and milling and has devoted considerable time to school teaching; has been deputy sheriff of Cabell county and served successively as Recorder and Mayor of Milton; to aid in the development of West Virginia has been one of the great aims of his life; was elected to the House in 1914, and had the following committee assignments in the session of 1915: Military Affairs, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Executive Offices and Library.

BLAND, ROBERT. (Democrat.) Delegate from the county of Logan, residing in the city of Logan. Born on a farm in Doddridge county; received his earlier education in the public schools and later attended the West Virginia University; is a practicing attorney, receiving his legal training in the law school of the University; served four years as Mayor of the city of Logan and eight years as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the county; committee assignments in the House, session of 1915: Judiciary; Mines and Mining; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; State Boundaries; Enrolled Bills.

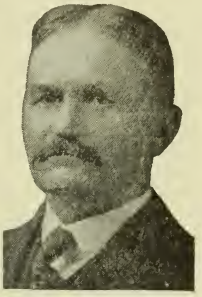
BLOCH, JESSE A. (Republican.) One of the representatives in the House from Ohio county; lives at Wheeling. Born in that city November 2, 1879; educated in the public schools and Linsly Institute, Wheeling, and later attended the Philips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts; is at present Vice President of the Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company; was elected a member of the House in 1912 and re-elected in 1914; in the session of 1915 his committee assignments were as follows: Insurance, (Chairman); Taxation and Finance; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Redistricting.

BOARD, MICHAEL TRANER. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Roane county; resides at Reedy; was born June 26, 1859, in Jackson county; educated in the public schools; moved to Roane county in 1872 where he has since lived; was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Charleston in 1908, and to the Fourth District Congressional Convention at Parkersburg in 1912; prides himself in always having voted the straight Republican ticket; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; his committee assignments in the session of 1915 were as follows: Military Affairs; Claims and Grievances; Penitentiary; Immigration and Agriculture; State Boundaries.

BOONE, JAMES C. (Republican.) Born September 19, 1850, in Braxton county; received his education in the common and subscription schools of that day; is a merchant and farmer by occupation; resides at Belfont; has served as a member of the Board of Education of his district; elected in 1914 as one of the representatives from Braxton county in the House of Delegates, and in the session of 1915 was assigned to the following standing committees of that body: Prohibition and Temperance; Insurance; Roads and Internal Navigation; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Immigration and Agriculture.

BROWN, MARTIN. (Republican.) One of the members of the House from Marshall county; resides at Moundsville. Born September 1, 1871, near Sherrard, Marshall county; educated in the public schools and at Scio College, (Ohio) and West Virginia University; studied law at the latter institution; has served two terms as City Solicitor of Moundsville and is now City Solicitor of the town of Benwood; is actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Moundsville; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; had the following committee assignment in the session of 1915: Judiciary; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Penitentiary; Redistricting.

BURNHAM, FRANK TROTT. (Fusionist.) One of the representatives from the county of Fayette; lives at Oak Hill. Born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, October 10, 1878; graduated from the Manning High School of that city in 1896; after leaving school worked five years for a large importing house in Boston, and four years as paymaster of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway; came to West Virginia in 1906; since then has been Real Estate and Timber Agent for the New River Company; elected to the House on the Fusion ticket in 1914; served on the following committees in the session of 1915: Banks and Banking; Education; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Executive Offices and Library.



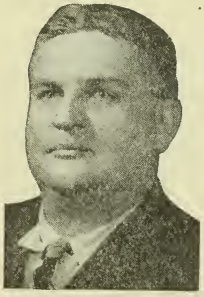
BURR, MILTON W. (Democrat.) Delegate from the county of Jefferson. Born near what is now New Bardane, in that county, in 1863, where he still resides; received his education under a private teacher; is a farmer and fruit grower by occupation; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, on the Democratic ticket; during the session of 1915 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of that body: Federal Relations; Immigration and Agriculture; State Boundaries.

CLARK, DAVID CORE. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Monongalia county; resides at Blacksville. Born near Mooresville, in the same county, February 4, 1873; educated in the public and graded schools and at the Fairmont State Normal; received his professional training at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery receiving the degree of D. D. S.; has been a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners and Treasurer of the West Virginia Dental Society; during the session of 1915 he served on the following House committees: Prohibition and Temperance; Education; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Immigration and Agriculture; Medicine and Sanitation.

CLINE, SAMUEL S. (Republican.) One of the members of the House of Delegates from the county of Berkeley; resides at Bunker Hill. Born January 26, 1861, at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; received his education in the schools of Bunker Hill; by occupation is a merchant miller, farmer and grower of water cress; was elected to the House in 1914, on the Republican ticket; his committee assignments during the session of 1915 were as follows: Taxation and Finance; Insurance; Railroads; Roads and Internal Navigation; Immigration and Agriculture; Redistricting the State.

COURTS, JESSE. (Republican.) Delegate from the county of Lincoln. Born in Bracken county, Kentucky, June 3, 1886; received his education in the common schools of that state and later in West Virginia; was born and reared on a farm and has followed farming as his principal occupation; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; had the following committee assignments in the session of 1915: Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, (Chairman); Insurance; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Immigration and Agriculture; Game and Fish.

CURRY, WILLIAM DEXTER. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Mason county; resides at Point Pleasant. Born at West Columbia, Mason county, March 23, 1872; received his education in the public schools of Point Pleasant and at Walnut Hill, Illinois; by occupation is a master and pilot of river steamers; was a member of the Point Pleasant school board 1898-1900; elected to the House in 1914; served on the following standing committees of that body in the session of 1915: Penitentiary, (Chairman); Judiciary; Prohibition and Temperance; Insurance; Education; Labor; Mines and Mining; Redistricting.



DAVIS, JOHN A. (Republican.) Delegate from Wirt county. In the session of 1915 he successfully contested the seat of James L. Smith, (Democrat). Mr. Davis was born in Wirt county May 14, 1865; educated in the common schools and at West Virginia Academy, graduating from the commercial department of the latter institution in 1888. A farmer by occupation; taught school fifteen years; served four years as County Superintendent, one year as a member of the Board of Education of Tucker district, and ten years as its Secretary. In the session of 1915 he had the following assignments on House committees: Military Affairs; Roads and Internal Navigation; Federal Relations; Claims and Grievances; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Penitentiary; Medicine and Sanitation.

DAVISSON, FLAVIUS BENJAMIN. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Harrison; resides at Bridgeport. Born September 5th, 1854, on a farm in Harrison county, Virginia, (now West Virginia); son of Austin and Emily (Woodford) Davisson; his mother was a descendant ot General Woodford, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Davisson received his education in a district school; is a farmer and stock raiser and dealer; was elected to the House in 1914, and in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Prohibition and Temperance, (Chairman); Roads and Internal Navigation; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Arts, Sciences and General Improvements; Immigration and Agriculture.

DOTSON, SAMUEL CHARLES. (Republican.) Delegate from Nicholas; resides at Richwood. Born at Summersville December 25, 1871; was a poor boy and worked at manual labor until he reached mature years; received his education in the public schools; began teaching in 1895; graduated from the Summersville Normal School in 1898; taught in the public and independent normal schools until 1903; county superintendent 1903-'07; principal Richwood high school 1907-12; has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee; edited the Nicholas Republican for six years. In the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Prohibition and Temperance; Insurance; Education; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Executive Offices and Library.

DUTY, MICHAEL KERN. (Republican.) One of the members of the House of Delegates from Ritchie county. Born December 8, 1855; educated in the common schools, at the Fairmont State Normal and the University of Arkansas; studied law at the latter institution, receiving the degree of L. L. B.; resides at Pennsboro, where he practices law and superintends the operation of the narrow gauge railroad running from Pennsboro to Harrisville and Pullman, in which he is largely interested; has served as Superintendent of Schools of Ritchie county, and as Mayor of Pennsboro; elected to the House in 1912; re-elected in 1914; committee assignments, session of 1915: Judiciary, (Chairman); Roads and Internal Navigation; State Boundaries.

EVERHART, LEE FRANK. (Republican.) Delegate from the county of Upshur; resides at Buckhannon. Born at Fruitdale, Ross county, Ohio, February 15, 1879; was educated in the public schools, at West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, and West Virginia University; is a lawyer by profession and received his legal training at the state University from which he received the degree of L. L. B.; held no public office until he was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; during the session of 1915 his committee assignments were as follows: Judiciary; Banks and Banking; Federal Relations; Claims and Grievances; Executive Offices and Library; Redistricting.

GARRETSON, PATRICK LAWSON. (Democrat.) Delegate from the county of Boone; resides at Peytona. Born March 3, 1851, in Mercer county, in what was then Virginia; was educated in the common schools of that day; has followed farming as an occupation; for eight years was a member of the Board of Education for the district in which he resides; in 1914 he was elected to the House of Delegates from Boone county, and in the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees of that body: Prohibition and Temperance; Federal Relations; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Printing and Contingent Expenses.

GLOVER, WILLIAM HENRY. (Republican.) Born in Preston county May 17, 1846, near Cranberry Summit, (now Terra Alta); received his education in the subscription schools of that day; 1864-5 served in the Union army; after the war returned to Cranberry Summit and clerked in a store; later formed a mercantile partnership there with Senator J. P. Jones; was a member of the House from Preston county in 1885, 1895 and 1897; after adjournment of the latter session served on the Special Committee to revise the constitution; postmaster at Terra Alta 1899-1904; elected again to the House in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on committees as follows: Banks and Banking, (Chairman); Taxation and Finance; Arts, Sciences and General Improvements; Penitentiary.

HALL, SEPTIMIUS. (Democrat.) Resides at New Martinsville; is one of the members of the House from the county of Wetzel. Born in Ritchie county, February 14, 1847; received his education in the common schools of that day and in the New Martinsville high schools; studied law with his father, Leonard S. Hall, but never practiced; is one of five surviving members of the famous Constitutional Convention of 1872; has served one term in the State Senate and numerous terms in the House of Delegates; is the oldest member, in point of continuous service, in that body; during the session of 1915 he served on the following committees: Taxation and Finance; Insurance; Forestry and Conservation.

HARMAN, C. E. (Republican.) One of the representatives from McDowell county; resides at Keystone. (No biographical data furnished.) Was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912 and re-elected in 1914; in the session of 1915 was assigned to the following standing committees of the House: Printing and Contingent Expenses, (Chairman); Banks and Banking; Mines and Mining; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

HARMAN, GEORGE B. (Republican.) Delegate from the county of Grant; resides at Maysville. Born at Macksville, Pendleton county; educated at Dayton, Virginia, and East Lebanon, Ohio; taught school for a number of years and has also engaged in the occupations of merchant and lumberman; established the South Branch Gazette, the first Republican newspaper in Grant county; elected to the House in 1906; was a member of the educational committee of 1907 that revised the school law of the state; served as County Superintendent of Grant county; elected again to the House in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Roads and Internal Navigation, (Chairman); Federal Relations; Claims and Grievances; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Game and Fish.

HERSMAN, ALEXANDER MORRISON. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Roane. Born in that county August 22, 1858; educated in the public schools of Spencer and at Burnsville, Braxton county, where his father lived for three years; returned from there to Roane where he has engaged in farming and stock raising, near Spencer; served eight years on the district school board; was never a candidate for a political office until he was nominated for the Legislature in 1914; in the session of 1915 had the following committee assignments: Banks and Banking; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Claims and Grievances; Arts, Science and General Improvements; Immigration and Agriculture.

HINER, GRANVILLE ARMSTRONG, (Democrat.) Born in Pendleton county, Virginia, (now West Virginia) January 27, 1855; received his education in the common schools and at Bridgewater High School and Oakland Academy, Virginia; occupation, farming and teaching in the public and graded schools; has taught twenty-six terms; served as County Superintendent of Schools and two terms as a Commissioner of the County Court of Pendleton County; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, without opposition; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Education; Banks and Banking; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

HINERMAN, EDWARD MAYWOOD. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Marshall county; resides at Moundsville. Born near Cameron, in 1886; reared on a farm; educated in the country schools, Moundsville High School and the West Virginia University; graduated from the law school of the latter institution and has been active in the practice of his profession ever since; was nominated for and elected to the House of Delegates in 1912, leading the legislative ticket; renominated in 1914 and again led the ticket; in the session of 1915 he had the following committee assignments: Forestry and Conservation, (Chairman); Judiciary; Insurance; Mines and Mining; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Penitentiary.

HONAKER, WILLIAM B. (Republican.) One of the delegates from the county of Mercer; lives at Matoaka. Born February 11, 1870; educated in common, private and summer normal schools; engaged in teaching in Raleigh and Mercer counties from 1888 to 1899; was County Superintendent of Schools of Mercer county from 1895 to 1899; moved to McDowell county in 1902 and engaged in the coal business there until 1908, when he returned to Mercer; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914; served on the following committees in the session of 1915: Labor; Mines and Mining; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Penitentiary; Game and Fish; Redistricting.

HUDDLESTON, ABRAHAM ELIAS. (Democrat.) One of the members of the House from Greenbrier county. Born in Alleghany county, Virginia, December 16, 1855; received his education in the common schools and at Doe Hill Academy; was a merchant's clerk, 1869-1873; telegraph operator 1874-9; began merchandising in 1877; went into the manufacturing of lumber in 1879 and is still engaged in it; has served as a member of the Board of Education and also as Mayor of White Sulphur Springs; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on the following committees: Labor; Railroads; Mines and Mining; Forestry and Conservation.

HUGHES, WILLIAM W. (Republican.) One of the delegates from the county of McDowell; resides at Welch. Born April 8, 1873, in Lewis county; educated in the public schools, at West Virginia Wesleyan College, (Buckhannon), and the West Virginia University; is a graduate of the law department of that school and received the degree of L. L. B.; admitted to the bar at Weston in 1900; moved to McDowell county in 1901; is a member of the law firm of Anderson, Strother, Hughes & Curd; President West Virginia Bar Association, 1910-11; in the legislative session of 1915 was assigned to and served on the following committees: Redistricting, (Chairman); Judiciary; Taxation and Finance; Printing and Contingent Expenses.

JAMES, IRELAND P. (Republican.) Delegate from Mingo county, whose home is at Williamson. Born October 5, 1887, in Martin county, Kentucky; received his education in the common schools of that county and at the Williamson public schools; is a merchant by occupation; member of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers and Firemen; was elected to the House from Mingo county in 1914; during the session of 1915, he served on the following standing committees of that body: Education; Railroads; Mines and Mining; Counties and Municipal Corporations; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Arts, Science and General Improvements.

KELBAUGH, WILLIS H. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Jackson county; lives at Sandyville. Born July 24, 1868, in Noble county, Ohio; educated in the common and high schools of West Virginia and at Lebanon, Ohio; is principal of the schools of Crown Hill; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1899; clerk in the Interior Department, at Washington, 1900-'05; special agent Department of Commerce and Labor 1905-10; elected to the House of Delegates a second time in 1914; served on the following committees in the session of 1915: Education, (Chairman); Military Affairs; Claims and Grievances; Arts, Science and General Improvements.

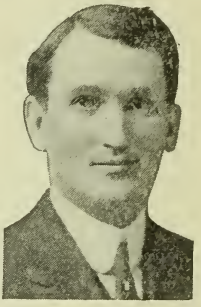
KITTLE, GEORGE MONROE. (Republican.) Delegate from Barbour county; resides at Philippi. Born September 28, 1847, in Randolph county; received his education in the common schools; reared on a farm; worked forty-one years as a house carpenter, builder and contractor; removed to Barbour in 1872; owner and editor of the Philippi Republican for eleven years, published now by the Philippi Publishing Company, of which he is President; has been a justice and a Commissioner of the County Court; was on the Republican ticket as Elector-at-Large in 1912; served on House committees in 1915, as follows: Judiciary; Federal Relations; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Printing and Contingent Expenses; State boundaries; Medicine and Sanitation; Game and Fish.

LAYNE, CARNEY M. (Democrat.) One of the representatives from Cabell county. Born March 2, 1878, in Gallia county, Ohio; reared on a farm; educated in the common schools; followed teaching for some time; took a business course and became a book-keeper and accountant; spent four years in the Treasury Department at Washington; took the law course at George Washington University and graduated in 1904; admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia; removed to Huntington in 1906 and was there admitted; is a member of the law firm of Eakman & Layne; committee assignments, session of 1915: Judiciary; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Printing and Contingent Expenses; State Boundaries.

LEMON, CHARLES WARNER. (Fusionist.) One of the delegates from Fayette county; resides at Claremont. Born at Longdale, Alleghany county, Virginia, June 16, 1875; attended the public schools and Richmond College; received his professional training in the University College of Medicine at Richmond, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D.; is a member of the Fayette county, West Virginia State, Virginia State and American Medical Associations; located at Claremont in 1901, where he has since been practicing; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, on the Fusionist ticket; committee assignments, session of 1915: Military Affairs; Labor; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Executive Offices and Library; Medicine and Sanitation.

LILLY, PHILIP T. (Republican.) One of the delegates from the county of Mercer; resides at Bluefield, where he is engaged in merchandising. Born February 20, 1886, at Jumping Branch, Summers county; received his education in the public schools of Mercer county; has served as a member of the city council of Bluefield; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, and in the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees: Arts, Science and General Improvements, (Chairman); Insurance; Military Affairs; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Enrolled Bills.

McCAULEY, G. W. (Democrat.) Delegate from Hardy county; resides at Moorefield. Born in Hampshire county November 30, 1868; educated in the common schools, Shenandoah Normal College, (Virginia), and West Virginia University; studied law at the latter institution; graduated there in 1895, receiving the degree of L. L. B.; previous to that time had taught school six years and been manager of a company store; elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hardy county in 1896 and served twelve years; was a member of the House of Delegates during the sessions of 1911, 1913 and 1915; in the last named session had the following committee assignments: Judiciary; Prohibition and Temperance; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Forestry and Conservation.



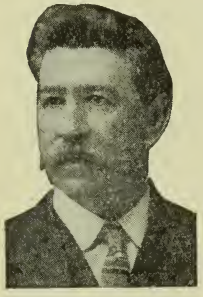
McCOLLUM, Dr. JAMES RILEY. (Republican.) Delegate from Pleasants county, located at St. Marys, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine. Born May 8, 1874, in Cairo, Ritchie county; received his earlier education in the public schools of that town and later attended Massey Hall, at Oakland, Maryland; is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine; was elected Mayor of St. Marys in 1912 and to the House of Delegates in 1914; during the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees: Insurance; Labor; Penitentiary; Medicine and Sanitation; Forestry and Conservation.

McGRAW, HENRY. (Fusionist.) One of the delegates from Fayette county; resides at Ansted. Was born near that village October 14, 1863, and received his education in the public schools of Fayette county; is a miner by occupation; has served as constable of Mountain Cove District and Chief of Police of Ansted; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1913; re-elected in 1914 on the Fusion ticket; during the session of 1915 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of the House: Labor; Mines and Mining; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Arts, Science and General Improvements.

McKIMMIE, JOHN MASON. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Wetzel county; resides at Reader. Born January 8, 1859, in Marshall county, Virginia, (now West Virginia), and received his education in the schools of that county; occupation, farming. Mr. McKimmie was elected to the House of Delegates from Wetzel county in 1894 and served in the session of 1895; was again elected in 1914, and during the session of 1915 was assigned to and served on the following House committees: Banks and Banking; Insurance; Penitentiary; Immigration and Agriculture; Redistricting.

MARKEY, FRANK HOVEY. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Wood county; resides in the city of Parkersburg, where he is engaged in merchandising. Born May 13, 1873, at Macksburg, Washington county, Ohio; received his education at West Union, Doddridge county, this state, where he also obtained his occupational training; was successfully engaged in business in the town of West Union for many years; is a member of the staff of the present Governor, with the rank of Colonel; elected to the House in 1914, and in the session of 1915 had committee assignments as follows: Taxation and Finance; Railroads; Claims and Grievances; Penitentiary; Forestry and Conservation.

MARSH, C. W. (Democrat.) Delegate from Gilmer county; resides at Glenville. Born at Vandalia, Lewis county, in 1882; educated in the public schools and the Glenville Normal School; is editor of the "Glenville Democrat"; was first elected to represent the county of Gilmer in the House of Delegates in 1910, and served during the session of 1911, being the youngest member of that body; was again elected in 1914, and during the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees of the House: Education; Labor; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Medicine and Sanitation.



MONROE, ROBERT PUGH. (Democrat.) Delegate from Hampshire; resides at Barns Mill in that county. Born near the town of Romney October 14, 1867, and received his education in a country school; by occupation is a farmer and surveyor; served as a Deputy United States Marshal during President Cleveland's last administration, and has been Surveyor of Hampshire county; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912, and re-elected in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees: Roads and Internal Navigation; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Medicine and Sanitation; Game and Fish.

MOORE, SAMUEL NEWTON. (Republican.) Representatives from the county of Mineral. Born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1863; educated in the common schools; resides in the town of Keyser and is President and Manager of the Potomac Milling & Feed Company; has served three terms as a member of the Council of Keyser and is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Review and Equalization of Mineral County; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; committee assignments during the session of 1915: Labor; Roads and Internal Navigation; Claims and Grievances; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Penitentiary.

MORELAND, JAMES ROGERS. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Monongalia; resides at Morgantown. Born in that city December 9, 1879; attended the public schools and West Virginia University, graduating from the latter with the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B.; has practiced law fourteen years; is now a member of the firm of Moreland & Guy; served as a member of the common council; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; was the first Democrat to receive a majority vote for any office in Monongalia county for thirty-eight years; committee assignments in the session of 1915: Judiciary; Military Affairs; Railroads; Forestry and Conservation; Redistricting.

MULLINS, ANDREW JACKSON. (Republican.) Delegate from the county of Wyoming; resides at Mullins. Born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1857; educated in the common schools of Pike county, Kentucky; located subsequently in McDowell county; was deputy sheriff there in 1892; removed to Wyoming in 1896; purchased and improved a tract of land through which the Virginian Railroad now runs; has served two terms as Justice of the Peace and two terms as Mayor of Mullins; elected to the Legislature in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on the following House committees: Federal Relations, (Chairman); Prohibition and Temperance; Immigration and Agriculture; Forestry and Conservation.

MURRAY, ELI ORVAL. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Marion county; resides in the town of Mannington. Born February 28, 1882, in Mannington District, Marion county; received his earlier education in a country school and later attended the Fairmont State Normal; occupation, farmer, lumber dealer, oil producer and raiser of pure bred Short Horn cattle; is President of the Clayton Oil Company; elected to the House of Delegates as one of the representatives from Marion county in 1912 and served in the session of 1913; re-elected in 1914, and in the session of 1915 served on House committees as follows: Mines and Mining; Roads and Internal Navigation; State Boundaries.

OTTO, WILLIAM THOMAS. (Republican.) One of the representatives from the county of Ohio; resides at Wheeling; born in that city August 28, 1850; educated in the public schools; from 1878 to 1913—a period of thirty-five years—was Superintendent of the North Wheeling Glass Works; has now retired; was a member of the Board of Public Works of Wheeling; served twenty years in the first branch of the city council and two years in the second branch; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; committee assignments during the session of 1915: Banks and Banking; Federal Relations; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Arts, Science and General Improvements; Medicine and Sanitation.

PARSONS, SAMUEL L. (Republican.) Elected to the House of Delegates from Mason county in 1914; resides at Beech Hill. Born in Jackson county October 11, 1853; educated in the common schools and at Ravenswood High School; engaged in teaching for several years and was a steamboat master for twenty years; present occupation, farmer, breeder of high grade stock and lumber dealer; served two terms as Deputy Sheriff of Jackson county; has been a member of the Board of Review and Equalization for Mason county since the creation of the board; in the session of 1915 he had the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance; Railroads; Roads and Internal Navigation; Game and Fish.

PIERCE, CARLETON CUSTER. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Preston county; resides at Kingwood. Born at Rowlesburg, October 19, 1877; educated in the public schools, at Franklin College, (Ohio), and West Virginia University; studied law at the latter institution; served as Prosecuting Attorney of Preston county; was a Lieutenant in the Second West Virginia Infantry during the Spanish-American war; has held the ranks of Captain, Major and Colonel in the West Virginia National Guards; served as Assistant Adjutant General of the state; elected to the House in 1914; committee assignments, session of 1915: Immigration and Agriculture, (Chairman); Judiciary; Prohibition and Temperance; Education; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.

PILCHARD, WILLIAM W. (Republican.) Delegate from Brooke county, whose home is at Bethany. Born September 25, 1878, at Murraysville, and received his education in the common and select schools of Jackson county; is a building contractor by occupation; has served two terms as Justice of the Peace for Brooke county; at one time was a member of the Council of Bethany and also served successively as Recorder, and twice as Mayor of that town; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on committees as follows: Banks and Banking; Military Affairs; Labor; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

PORTER, JACOB NESSLY. (Republican.) Representative from Hancock county. Born at New Cumberland August 28, 1885, where he still resides; educated in the public schools and at Wellsville, Ohio; his ancestors settled at what is now Arroyo, Hancock county, in 1785, and they and succeeding generations were intimately associated with the progress and development of the county. Mr. Porter is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of paving and fire brick, and also gives considerable attention to fruit growing and stock raising. In the session of 1915 he served on the following committees: Taxation and Finance; Military Affairs; Roads and Internal Navigation; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Claims and Grievances; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Enrolled Bills.

PRICHARD, BELVARD JONES. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Wayne county; resides in the town of Wayne. Born in Boyd county, Kentucky; educated in the public schools and at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, from which he holds the degree of A. B.; is a practicing attorney; received his professional training in the law department of the University of Louisville; subsequently removed to West Virginia; represented the Sixth District in the State Senate, 1888-'92; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on committees as follows: Taxation and Finance; Mines and Mining; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

REYNOLDS, G. G. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Kanawha; resides at Elk View. Born in that county, twelve miles east of the city of Charleston, October 6, 1857; educated in the common schools; occupation, farmer and merchant; has been post-master thirty years, a Notary Public thirty-five years, a member of the Board of Review and Equalization four years, and a Jury Commissioner for the Circuit and Intermediate Courts about sixteen years; elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914; committee assignments, session of 1915: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, (Chairman); Prohibition and Temperance; Labor; Immigration and Agriculture.

RINEHART, Dr. JOHN H. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Harrison county; resides at Shinnston, where he practices medicine. Born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1859; educated in the public schools and at Waynesburg College; received his professional education at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914 and during the session of 1915 served on committees as follows: Executive Offices and Library, (Chairman); Federal Relations; Prohibition and Temperance; Education; State Boundaries; Medicine and Sanitation.

SANSOM, L. G. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Wayne county; lives at East Lynn. Born in that county November 26, 1868 and educated in its common and high schools; is a teacher by profession, but has also followed farming, lumber manufacturing, merchandizing and other lines of business; has filled the office of County Superintendent of Schools for Wayne county, and was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; during the session of 1915 served on standing committees as follows: Education; Roads and Internal Navigation; Immigration and Agriculture; Game and Fish.

SCHERR, ADOLPH E. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Kanawha county; resides in the city of Charleston. Born at Maysville, Grant county, in 1874; educated in the public schools and at a Baltimore business college; for several years was a clerk in the auditor's office; at present is engaged in the insurance business; has served as a member of the city council of Charleston; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914, and during the session of 1915 served on standing committees as follows: Military Affairs, (Chairman); Taxation and Finance; Insurance; Railroads; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Redistricting.

SHAFER, JAMES SAMUEL. (Democrat.) Resides in the city of Huntington. Born at Rappsburg, Ohio, in 1866, and received his education in the public schools of Lawrence county, Ohio; by occupation a building contractor; served two years as a member of the city council of Huntington, and has also been a member of the Board of Education of Huntington Independent District; was elected to the House of Delegates as one of the representatives from Cabell county in 1912, and re-elected in 1914; during the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; Claims and Grievances; Executive Offices and Library; Medicine and Sanitation.

SHAVER, CLARENCE LAWRENCE. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Marion. Was born in that county, in Mannington district, in 1868; educated in the public schools and at the Fairmont Normal; afterwards attended a law school in Washington City and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Fairmont; President of the Fairmont Trust Company; Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1910 and re-elected in 1912 and 1914; during the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees of the House: Military Affairs; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.

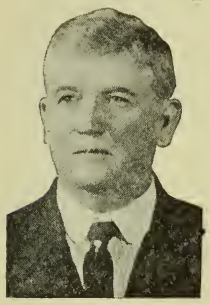
SIGMOND, WILLIAM JACOB. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Kanawha county; resides at Handley. Born October 26, 1869, at Latimer, Pennsylvania; removed to East Bank, Kanawha county, in 1880 and worked about coal mines until 1893; between that year and 1896 was engaged in merchandising, and after that worked at various employments until 1898, when he entered the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad as a locomotive fireman; was promoted to engineer in 1903 and still occupies that position; committee assignments, session of 1915: Foreited and Unappropriated Lands; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Executive Offices and Library; Game and Fish.

SINSEL, DR. CHARLES ARTHUR. (Republican.) Delegate from Taylor. Born at Pruntytown; received his primary education in the public schools; later attended West Virginia University and Dennison University, Granville, Ohio; is a physician and surgeon, practicing at Grafton; obtained his professional education at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, graduating with the degree of M. D.; has served as President of the Board of Education, at Grafton, and as Commissioner of the Public Schools of that city; elected to the House in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on committees as follows: Railroads; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Executive Offices and Library; Arts, Science and General Improvements.

SMITH, IRA EDWARD. (Republican.) Representative from the county of Doddridge. Was born near the town of West Union in that county, April 2, 1873, and educated in the public schools; resides at West Union; was elected a member of the House of Delegates on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1914, and during the session of 1915 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of that body: Banks and Banking; Military Affairs; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Executive Offices and Library; State Boundaries; Forestry and Conservation.

SMITH, JAMES A. (Republican.) One of the delegates from the county of Wood. Was born in that county on the 27th day of December, 1863; received his earlier education in the common schools and afterwards attended the Normal School at Hockingport, Ohio; is a school teacher and also follows farming as an occupation; served eight years as one of the deputy sheriffs of Wood county; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, and in the session of 1915 had the following standing committee assignments in that body: Banks and Banking; Education; Federal Relations; Arts, Science and General Improvements.

SMITH, HARRISON W. (Republican.) Resides at Middlebourne, Tyler county. Was born at Centerville, in the same county, September 1, 1868; received his education in the public schools and at the West Virginia University; is editor and publisher of the "Tyler County Star," the leading Republican newspaper of the county; served as postmaster at Middlebourne for five years, and was elected in 1914 as one of the members from Tyler county of the House of Delegates; during the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees: Enrolled Bills, (Chairman); Fish and Game, (Chairman); Judiciary; Roads and Internal Navigation; Claims and Grievances; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Redistricting.



SULLIVAN, VICTOR E. (Republican.) Member of the House from Raleigh county; resides in the town of Raleigh. Born at Powellsville, Scioto county, Ohio, August 15, 1854; educated in the public schools of Scioto and Gallia counties; has been a resident of West Virginia thirteen years, locating first in Fayette county and later in Raleigh; is a mining superintendent, receiving his occupational experience in Ohio and West Virginia; has been Chairman of the Republican Committee of Raleigh county for five years; elected to the House in 1914, by a majority of nearly one thousand; committee assignments, session 1915: Mines and Mining, (Chairman); Labor; Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Executive Offices and Library.

SWIGER, ARLEN G. (Republican.) One of the representatives from Tyler county. Born at Clarksburg in 1887; educated in the public schools, the Fairmont Normal and West Virginia University; a lawyer by profession, residing at Sistersville; received his primary legal training in the law school of the University from which he graduated with the degree of L. L. B.; is City Attorney of Sistersville and a director in the Farmers & Producers Bank of Tyler county; elected to the House of Delegates in 1912, and re-elected in 1914; was chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Finance in the session of 1915, and served on other committees as follows: Judiciary; Railroads.

TALBOTT, DR. W. E. (Republican.) Born in Upshur County; received his earlier education in the common schools and the French Creek Academy; afterwards attended the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons from which he graduated with the degree of M. D.; located at Harrisville, Ritchie county, in the early eighties; has practiced there ever since; served on the Board of Health of Ritchie county and seven years as Mayor of Harrisville; was elected to the House in 1914 as one of the delegates from Ritchie county; committee assignments session of 1915: Taxation and Finance; Prohibition and Temperance; Federal Relations; Arts, Science and General Improvements; Medicine and Sanitation; Forestry and Conservation.

TALBOTT, WATEMAN TURNER. (Democrat.) Resides at Webster Springs. Born near Philippi, Barbour county; educated in the public schools, at Fairmont Normal and West Virginia University; took the law course at the latter institution and received the degree of L. L. B.; since then has been engaged in active practice; has served as Mayor of Webster Springs; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1899, again in 1909 and again in 1914; his committee assignments in the session of 1915 were as follows: Judiciary; Insurance; Claims and Grievances; Executive Offices and Library; Penitentiary.

THOMAS, WILLIAM W. (Democrat.) Delegate from Putnam county. Born January 20, 1849, in Kanawha county, the family removing to Eighteen Mile Creek, Putnam county, when he was two years old; his boyhood was spent there in a section that was thinly settled and afforded limited opportunities for schooling which were practically suspended during the civil war; was elected Justice of the Peace when but twenty-one years old; has served three terms in the legislature; is a traveling salesman, a Democrat of the "old school," and resides at Winfield. In the session of 1915 his committee assignments were: Military Affairs; Federal Relations; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Printing and Contingent Expenses; Penitentiary.

THOMPSON, GEORGE BENJAMIN. (Republican.) Delegate from Tucker county; resides at Davis. Born in Berlin, New Hampshire, August 1, 1870; educated in the public schools and at Lyndon Institute, Vermont; spent a short time in the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad; took a course in stenography; came to Tucker county in 1893 to engage in the lumber business; is general manager of a large lumber company; has served as a member of school board and as councilman of the town of Davis; in the session of 1915 had the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance; Labor; Mines and Mining; Roads and Internal Navigation; Forestry and Conservation; Game and Fish; Redistricting.

THURMOND, JOSEPH SAMUEL. (Democrat.) One of the delegates from Greenbrier county, whose home is at Alderson. Born May 9th, 1855, in Fayette county, Cirginia, (now West Virginia); received his education in the public schools and at Shelton College; is a civil engineer by profession and also a farmer; at one time served as Mayor of the town of Thurmond, Fayette county; is Moderator of the Greenbrier Association of the Baptist church; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914 and during the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees of that body: Taxation and Finance; Labor; Arts, Science and General Improvements; Game and Fish.

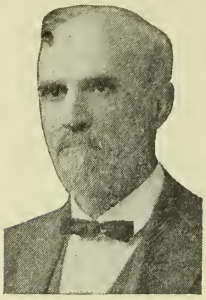
WALDO, HOWARD. (Democrat.) Representative in the House of Delegates from the county of Calhoun. Born March 4, 1881, in the town of Grantsville, where he still resides; is engaged in general business and takes a great interest in the development of Calhoun county; was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the House of Delegates from that county in 1914, and during the session of 1915 served on standing committees of that body, as follows: Insurance; Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Executive Offices and Library; Arts, Science and General Improvements; Game and Fish; Passed and Enrolled Bills.

WEIR, JAMES WESTON. (Democrat.) Member of the House of Delegates from Randolph county. Born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 12, 1882; educated in the common schools and in the Washington, D. C., high schools; received his professional training in newspaper offices; has had a wide experience as a newspaper correspondent and served as Private Secretary to United States Senator Clarence W. Watson; at present is editor of the "Randolph Review," a staunch Democratic paper published at Elkins; was elected to the House in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on committees as follows: Prohibition and Temperance; Claims and Grievances.

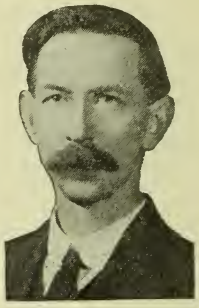
WEISS, HARRY A. (Republican.) One of the delegates from Ohio county. Born in the town of Benwood, Marshall county, April 23, 1884; attended the public schools of Wheeling until he was fourteen years old, when he was compelled to relinquish the opportunities for obtaining a further education and go to work in the mills. Mr. Weiss is a sheet iron rougher by occupation and resides in the city of Wheeling. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912 and re-elected in 1914. His committee assignments in the session of 1915 were as follows: Labor, (Chairman); Mines and Mining; Arts, Science and General Improvements.

WERTZ, WILLIAM W. (Republican.) One of the delgates from Kanawha county; resides in the city of Charleston where he is engaged in practicing law. Born June 15, 1879, at Graham Mines, Kanawha county; received his earlier education in the public schools at Pinchton and the schools of Charleston; later attended West Virginia University where he took the law course; has served successively as Recorder, Sergeant, Police Judge and Councilman in the city of Charleston; was elected to the legislature in 1912 and re-elected in 1914; in the session of 1915 served on House committees as follows: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, (Chairman); Judiciary; Prohibition and Temperance; Mines and Mining; State Boundaries.

WOLFE, J. LUTHER. (Republican.) Born February 15, 1875, in Jackson county; educated there in the public schools and later attended the West Virginia University; taught school for a few years; began the study of law in 1898; took the law course at the University and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in 1901; is a member of the firm of Stone & Wolfe, with offices at Ripley and Charleston; has served as County Surveyor and County Road Engineer, and was elected in 1914 as one of the delegates from Jackson county; committee assignments in the session of 1915: Railroads, (Chairman); Judiciary; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Redistricting.



YEAGER, BROWN McLAUREN. (Democrat.) Delegate from Pocahontas county; resides at Marlinton. Born October 8, 1848, near Travelers Repose, Virginia, (now West Virginia); educated in the common free schools of that day, which afforded but limited opportunities; is a surveyor and dealer in real estate; has held the office of County Surveyor of Pocahontas County and has also served as Commissioner of School Lands; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, and in the Session of 1915 served on the following standing committees: Railroads; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; Forestry and Conservation; Game and Fish.



YEAGER, JOHN B. (Republican.) Resides at Walker, Wood county. Born April 3, 1874, at Ellenboro, Ritchie county; educated in the public schools of that town and at Harrisville; occupation, merchant and farmer; has served as a member of the Republican County Executive Committee and has frequently been chosen a delegate to Republican conventions; was elected as one of the members of the House of Delegates from Wood county in the fall of 1914, and during the session of 1915 served on the following standing committees of the House: State Boundaries, (Chairman); Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Claims and Grievances; Immigration and Agriculture.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

L. JUDSON WILLIAMS, (Republican,) President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, was born in Greenbrier county, October 18, 1856. His ancestors were pioneers of that county. He was educated in the common schools and the West Virginia University. and took his law course in the University of Virginia. After spending some time in teaching he was admitted to the bar in 1888 and later formed a law partnership with Judge Charles S. Dice under the firm name of Williams & Dice, which firm had a large and important practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Judge Williams was a member of the State Tax Commission of 1901-2, and assisted in drafting the bills which were the basis of the new tax system adopted in 1904. From 1903 to 1908, he was a member of the State University Board of Regents and took great interest in the duties of that position.

In 1908 he was the Republican nominee for the supreme bench, and was elected. He is now serving his second term as president of that august tribunal. His painstaking application to his judicial duties, and his clear and comprehensive written opinions, have won the commendation of the bar of the State. His judicial temperament, persistent industry and physical vigor give promise of long continued usefulness on the bench.

Judge Williams is a thirty-second degree Mason, an active official in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is identified with several

charitable organizations. His public spirit is shown in the uniform interest he takes in community betterment and the State's welfare.

GEORGE POFFENBARGER, (Republican), the senior member of the Supreme Court of Appeals, was born in Mason county, November 24, 1861, and is still a resident of that county. He acquired a thorough education by his own close application and continuous effort, and a period of study in Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio. He successfully taught public schools for seven years, and while thus engaged began the study of law under the direction of Hon. John W. English, later a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Poffenbarger was admitted to the bar in 1887. He was for many years an active leader in the Republican party and was also an effective campaign speaker, which largely extended his acquaintance throughout the state. At the early age of twenty-six he was elected to the responsible office of Sheriff of his native county. Judge Poffenbarger was elected to the Supreme Court in 1900, over his old instructor, Judge English, and so thoroughly satisfactory were his services to the people of the State that he was re-elected in 1912. His term of office will expire December 31, 1924. Only one other judge—the late Henry Brannon—has been honored with elections to two full terms.

Judge Poffenbarger is in the full vigor of the prime of life, loves his work, pursues it with unflagging industry, and has already achieved a reputation as a jurist which places him among the distinguished leaders of the judiciary of the State. He has a vigorous, analytical and discriminative mind and his written opinions are widely cited by the profession and discussed in law journals. During his incumbency he has been influential in altering and improving the methods of procedure of the court of last resort, of which he has several times been president.

Judge Poffenbarger is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other organizations.

WILLIAM N. MILLER, (Republican,) was born in Ohio, October 18, 1855, and was educated in the public schools and Otterbein University, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1879 and A. M. in 1881. He early came to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and read law in the office of William L. Cole. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and become a member of the firm of Cole & Miller.

Judge Miller was appointed Judge Advocate General by both Governor White and Governor Dawson. For fifteen years he was an officer of the West Virginia State Bar Association and has been for many years a member of the American Bar Association. On January 28, 1907, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Cox, and was elected by the people to the same office in 1908, and ever since he ascended the bench he has performed the responsible duties of his high office with conspicuous ability. His record as a judge of the court of last resort has been eminently satisfactory both to the bar and litigants. His written opinions are clear, terse and logical and constitute each within itself a valuable precedent. His persistent labor on the bench, in conference, and in his private office, and his conscientious and painstaking consideration of each case before the court win for him the highest commendation. He has twice filled the office as President of the Court.

Judge Miller has been a life-long Republican, and before ascending the bench he was a leader of his party and frequently advocated its principles as a campaign speaker. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated President Benjamin Harrison. He is a member of the Elks and other orders, an Episcopalian, and a public spirited citizen, whose popularity is attested by a host of friends throughout all parts of the State.

CHARLES W. LYNCH, (Republican), was born in Harrison County March 11, 1851. He graduated from the West Virginia University in 1874 with the A. B. degree and received the degree A. M. in 1877. Previous to 1882 he was superintendent of public schools at Burning Springs and Clarksburg. Meanwhile he studied law and was admitted to the bar in that year. He soon took commanding rank at the bar.

He frequently has been honored by the Republican party in having conferred upon him unsought nominations for public office. He was a member of the House of Delegates 1882-3 and 1891-2; prosecuting attorney for Harrison County 1885-9 and 1893-7; Judge of the Circuit Court of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit 1905-13.

In 1912 Judge Lynch was nominated for his present position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals without his knowledge or consent, and was elected at the ensuing election. He began his service on that high tribunal January 1, 1913.

Judge Lynch's long practice of the law, and his large experience as a circuit judge thoroughly equipped him for the arduous duties of his present position in which he is making a most enviable record as an appellate judge.

Judge Lynch is a York rite and Scottish rite Mason of the thirty-second degree and is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. He is President of the Board of Trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan College from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. in 1915, and is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the activities of which he has long been prominent.

JOHN W. MASON, (Republican,) was born in Monongalia County January 13, 1842. At the age of 19 he enlisted in the Union army and for over three years he served as a non-commissioned officer of artillery in the campaigns in the valley of Virginia, and was honorably discharged September 14, 1864.

Judge Mason began his education in the subscription schools of his day and took the full course in Monongalia Academy which afterwards was acquired by the state as the foundation of the present State University. He became a member of the faculty, and thus is the oldest ex-professor of that institution.

As an ardent, loyal Republican Judge Mason has frequently been the standard bearer of his party. He was Chairman of the State Republican Committee from 1872 to 1876, and member of the Republican National Committee from 1876 to 1888. He repeatedly declined nominations for Governor, Supreme Judge and Federal appointments. He practiced the profession of law with great success from 1867 to 1889, when he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue by President Harrison and inaugurated numerous improvements in the public service. He was defeated for congress by W. L. Wilson by only 10 votes, the normal democratic majority being about 2500. For thirteen years he served as circuit judge in the Fourteenth Circuit, retiring January 1, 1913, and it is universally conceded that he was one of the best circuit judges in the State. Soon thereafter he was appointed a member of the Virginia Debt Commission in which capacity he rendered invaluable services in connection with that important legislation.

On November 1, 1915, Governor Hatfield appointed him to the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the resignation of Judge Robinson, where he is making the same high record as an appellate jurist that he made as a *nisi prius* judge.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member and active supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS, (Republican,) the efficient Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia was born August 27, 1866, at Round Bottom (once owned by George Washington), Marshall County, this state. He taught school for six years, three as principal

of the McMechen public schools. He received the degree of A. M. from Waynesburg (Pa.) College and LL. B. from Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in 1892. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, Moundsville and Charleston. He served as Chief Clerk of the State Auditor's office and as Assistant Attorney General under Attorney General Freer.

Mr. Mathews is a Republican and served as Secretary of the Marshall County Executive Committee in 1896. In 1900 he acted as president of the State League of Republican Clubs, and presided over its convention at Parkersburg. The same year he was chosen a McKinley and Roosevelt elector to fill a vacancy in the electoral college. He also has been State President of the Epworth League, twice a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, and in 1911 was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, Canada.

For four years—1902-6—he was a member of the Charleston Common Council, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body he instituted a greatly improved fiscal system.

He is treasurer of the Bar Association of the City of Charleston and has long been a member of the State and American Bar Associations. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, the Elks and other orders.

State Librarian.

L. O. WILSON, (Republican) was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, August 25, 1871; educated in the Union schools of his native town, graduating from the academic department in the class of 1889; began teaching in the State the Fall after graduation and continued in the professsion with an almost unbroken record until August 1, 1914, resigning at that time from the schools of Weston, over which he had presided for sixteen consecutive years, to accept the position of State Librarian to which he had been appointed by Governor H. D. Hatfield; member of the Republican State Central Committee 1912-16, being one of three committeemen-at-large, and the only three ever selected by the suffrage of the people in a statewide primary; director Colored Bureau Republican State Headquarters 1912 and 1914, each time handling the bureau with wisdom and efficiency.

In a business and fraternal way he has been, since 1909, president of the Pythian Mutual Investment Association, a corporation chartered at $50,000.00, with over $30,000.00 worth of the stock sold; and Grand Chancellor of the colored Knights of Pythias, the largest and most representative fraternal organization of color in the state—both of which are managed with profit to the stockholders and members, and with credit to himself and race.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

An Outline of its Origin and History and of the Suit Against West Virginia Growing out of the Same.

By JOHN W. MASON, Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission of 1913-'14.

A brief history of the public debt of Virginia, created prior to January the first, 1861, the liability of West Virginia for a part of it, and her promise to pay may be interesting and profitable to the people of West Virginia at the present time. In what I shall say, I shall take the liberty of quoting very freely and at length from the report of the Virginia Debt Commission made to Governor Hatfield a few months ago.

About the year 1823, the Commonwealth of Virginia entered upon a plan for financing certain internal improvement companies and banking institutions located in different parts of the state, and also to aid in the construction of turnpike roads and bridges. This system involved the creation of a large public debt.

The method adopted by the state was the issuance of interest bearing bonds which were sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the purchase of the capital stock or bonds of public or quasi-public corporations, or loaned to such corporations directly. It was not the purpose of the Commonwealth to go into the stock jobbing business; the dominant idea of the statesmen of that day was that it was wise public policy for the state to aid and promote local improvements. In form, these expenditures were investments; but, in fact, they were loans to aid in the development of certain parts of the state. The whole Commonwealth had to assume the risk of loss by these investments and bear the burdens, and the benefits should have been equitably distributed. But unfortunately, the official machinery of the Commonwealth, both executive and legislative, was so organized that a large proportion of the people derived little or no benefit from these expenditures.

For about fifteen years, there was no security for the payment of these debts except the mere promise of the Commonwealth. But the assembly of 1838, in order to better secure the payment of the money borrowed and to provide against the possibility of these stocks and bonds being squandered, or being sold and the proceeds derived therefrom being invested in other stocks, thus increasing the liabilities of the Commonwealth without limit, and doubtless, for the further object of protecting the portions of the Commonwealth liable for the debts but receiving none of the benefits, passed an act on the 9th day of April, 1838, pledging and appropriating the stocks of any joint stock companies, subscribed for or purchased with the moneys so borrowed, together with the dividends and other net income which might accrue therefrom to the Commonwealth or to the fund for improvements, to the payment of the interest on and the final redemption of the principal of the sum so borrowed. This statute is incorporated in substance in the code of Virginia of 1849. Virginia adopted a new constitution in 1851 and authorized a sinking fund setting apart annually a sum equal to seven percent of the public debt existing on the first day of January, 1852, to be applied to the interest and principal when due, and, to more effectually pledge the stocks held by the Commonwealth to the payment of her public debt, provided in section 30, article 4:

"The General Assembly may at any time direct the sale of the stocks held by the Commonwealth in internal improvement and other companies, but the proceeds of such sales, if made before the payment of the public debt, shall constitute a part of the sinking fund and be applied in like manner," that is, applied to the payment of the interest on the public debt and on the principal sum when redeemable.

Provisions were made by the act of the assembly of March 26, 1852, carrying these constitutional provisions into effect; all of which were incorporated into the code of 1860.

Under this arrangement, the Commonwealth of Virginia created a debt amounting to $32,919,863.93 on the first day of January, 1861, to which should be added $977,209.89 for interest due on that day, making the total debt on January 1, 1861, $33,897,073.82. A large part of this debt was for investments in railroad, canal companies, and bank stocks and loans and the balance for investments in turnpike and bridge stocks.

Such was the financial condition of Virginia on the first day of January, 1861. Her credit was good at home and abroad. The money markets of the world were open to her, and her financial obligations honored everywhere. True, she was obligated for many millions; but, back of these obligations were the stocks and bonds of solvent companies, pledged for their payment, leaving Virginia practically only a guarantor. Had the Commonwealth of Virginia gone into liquidation at that date, there would have been but little deficit after these assets had been applied.

On the first day of January, 1861, Virginia stood among the first of the great states of the Union. Every citizen was proud of her public record. Her future was full of hope and promise. Her geographical

position secured for her commercial independence. Her territory reached from the waters of the Chesapeake and the Potomac to the great valley of the Ohio. Her unlimited resources of natural wealth invited alike the trade of the east and the west. The salubrity of her climate secured for her a world-wide reputation as a place for comfortable homes.

But, unfortunately, there were deep-seated social and political dissensions among her people. It would not be profitable to stop here to inquire into the causes of these dissensions; it is sufficient to say that they existed. While we were yet subject to the rule of Great Britain, that government was asked to establish a separate colony west of the Alleghenies to be known as Vandalia. After the formation of the United States Government, the Continental Congress was asked to create a new state to be called Westsylvania.

A distinguished statesman and historian, Hon. James G. Blaine, aptly describes the people of this section of Virginia in his "Twenty Years in Congress." He says:

"The West Virginians were aware of the splendid resources of their section and were constantly irritated by the neglect of the parent state to aid in their development. They enjoyed a climate as genial as that of the Italians who dwell on the slopes of the Appenines; they had forests more valuable than those that skirt the upper Rhine; they had mineral wealth as great as that which has given England her precedence in the manufacturing progress of the world. They were anxious for self government."

For more than a century, the people of Virginia residing west of the Alleghenies had been quietly but anxiously waiting for a time to come when they could be freed from an unprofitable and distasteful alliance with those of the east. The civil war, in 1861, afforded them their opportunity. The people of the eastern side of the mountains withdrew their citizenship from the state as a part of the Federal Government, while the people of the west maintained the state organization in the Union, and as a consequence, they had control of the state government and gave consent to the creation of the new state, in the manner provided by the Constitution of the United States.

West Virginia's Promise and Liability.

Much controversy has arisen between the representatives of the two States out of a misunderstanding or misconception of the promises and primary liability of West Virginia respecting the public debt of Virginia existing prior to the first day of January 1861. A brief review of this controversy and the contention of the two States may be appropriate.

On the 20th day of August 1861, the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an ordinance (commonly known as the "Wheeling Ordinance") of her State Convention, then in session, provided for the formation of the State of West Virginia; which ordinance among other things, says that

the new State should take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the old Commonwealth, existing prior to the first day of January 1861. Section 9 of these ordinances reads as follows:

"The new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all state expenditures within the limits thereof, and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the State government, since any part of said debt was contracted; and deducting therefrom the monies paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth from the counties included within the said new State during the same period. * * * * * * * * * * *"

The Constitution of West Virginia was prepared and proposed by the Convention which met at Wheeling on the 26th day of November 1861, and was submitted to the people of the counties of which it was proposed to form the new State, and was ratified by the voters thereof, under which West Virginia became a State June 20, 1863. Section 8 of Article 8 of this Constitution provides:

"An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, 1861, shall be assumed by this State; and the Legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as practicable and provide for the liquidation thereof by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal thereof within thirty four years."

It will be observed that Section 8 of Article 8 of the Constitution of West Virginia provides for the assumption by this State of an equitable proportion of the public debt of Virginia existing prior to the first day of January 1861, and that Section 9 of the ordinance of August 20, 1861, differs only by prescribing the method of determining the portion of the debt to be paid by West Virginia. The ordinance says: "The new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia;" and the constitutional provision is that "an equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January 1861, shall be assumed by this State." There is no difference in substance between the obligation imposed by the ordinance and the promise made by the Constitution. The ordinance expressed the will of the people of Virginia, speaking through their Convention. It required the new State to take upon itself a "just proportion" of this public debt of prior to the first day of January, 1861, and it also provided the method of ascertaining it. The people of the proposed new State afterward adopted a Constitution wherein it was provided that an "equitable proportion" of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, 1861 shall be assumed by this State." Reading the ordinance adopted by the Virginia Convention and this section of the Constitution of West Virginia together, there is no conflict or room for misunderstanding. In addition to this, it should be noted that, after this ordinance was adopted and the Constitution prepared for ratification, the General Assembly of Virginia, by an act passed May 13th, 1862, gave consent to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia

under the provisions set forth in the Constitution of the State of West Virginia.

Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the contention of West Virginia had always been that the just and equitable proportion of this debt should be ascertained in the manner provided by the "Wheeling Ordinance," but Virginia later, sought to depart from this method. In direct disregard of internal improvements and relative wealth, she assumed that, inasmuch as the new State embraced about one-third of the territory and about one-third of the population, the equitable proportion of the debt which West Virginia should pay would be one-third. The Court was of the opinion that, conceding the fact that West Virginia must bear an equitable proportion of the debt, the nearest approach to justice that the Court could make was to adopt a ratio determined by the valuation of the real and personal property of the two States on the date of the separation, June 20th, 1863, excluding slaves from the valuation. The valuation thus ascertained showed the value of the real and personal property of Virginia to be $300,887,367.74, and of West Virginia $92,416,021; the ratio of liability being .7651 for Virginia and .2349 for West Virginia, (Virginia v. West Virginia, 220 U. S. 1), and Justice Holmes speaking for the Court, in syllabus 8 of the opinion says:

"The valuation of the real and personal property of the two States of Virginia and West Virginia on the date of their separation, excluding slaves, is the proper basis for determining the equitable proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia which was assumed by the State of West Virginia at the time of its creation as a state, subject to the qualification that the difference between Virginia's share on this ratio and the amount which her creditors were content to accept from her should be deducted from the sum to be apportioned."

With this difference of opinion as to the method of ascertaining the proportion of the debt which West Virginia had assumed, it is not strange that there should be difficulty in concluding a settlement. It was a proper subject for negotations.

Attempts to Settle.

Section 8 of Article 8 of the Constitution of West Virginia of 1863, before referred to, in addition to pledging the State of West Virginia to assume an equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, 1861, also made it the duty of the Legislature to ascertain the same as soon as might be practicable.

The representatives of Virginia with a view, doubtless, of creating a sentiment prejudicial to West Virginia have persisted in the claim that West Virginia has always sought to evade a settlement. These charges are not sustained by the records. On the contrary, the only fair and practicable methods of settlement have been the propositions coming from West Virginia. The propositions coming from Virginia have never been a fair or practicable form. They were always submitted at a time when no settlement could be made, or after she had placed herself

in a position where she was disqualified from settling in her own interest, or coupled with conditions that West Virginia could not accept.

As this is a question affecting the honor of the State I beg to call attention to the facts and circumstances which caused this delay of half a century.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the civil war had existed in Virginia for two years before the formation of West Virginia, and continued until the Spring or Summer of 1865; that during that time, the books, papers and reports essential to a settlement were at Richmond, and beyond the reach of West Virginia, and that for many months after the Confederate Government (with which a large portion of Virginia was associated) had lost control of Richmond the necessary data,—owing to the unsettled conditions of the State—could not be secured. It is very evident, as a matter of public history, that for many months after Richmond passed into the hands of the Federal government and the civil war was practically closed, the conditions there existing precluded any settlement of a case of this magnitude, presenting so many questions of public interest.

It was not until February, 1866, that either State took any action looking to a settlement. The first official action taken by either State with a view to a settlement, was the resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, adopted February 28th, 1866.

The Legislature of West Virginia was not in session when this resolution was adopted, and before its next session, the Commonwealth of Virginia instituted a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of West Virginia, claiming that the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson were never legally parts of the State of West Virginia, and asked that the boundary lines between the two states be so established as to include these counties within the boundaries of Virginia. This suit was not finally determined until March 6, 1871. (11 Wallace, 39).

As a matter of course, with area, population, relative wealth, and expenditures for internal improvements dependent upon the outcome of this issue, no settlement between the two States could be consummated during the pendency of this suit, but the West Virginia legislature, with a view of expressing a desire to settle at the earliest possible moment, at its first session after receiving notice of the Virginia resolution, adopted the following resolution on February 28, 1867.

"2. That so soon as the suit of Virginia against this State, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, to recover jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson has been fully disposed of, the Governor of this State appoint three Commissioners on the part of this State to treat with the Commissioners appointed by the State of Virginia upon the adjustment of the public debt of said State as provided in Section IX, of 'An Ordinance to provide for the formation of a new State,' adopted by a convention of the people of Virginia on the 20th day of August, 1861 and in section VIII of Article VIII of the Constitution of West Virginia, and report their action to the Governor, to be by him communicated to the Legislature of this State for their approval or disapproval."

On the 18th day of February, 1870, the General Assembly of Virginia passed the following act:

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That three Commissioners, resident citizens of this State, be appointed by the Governor to treat with the authorities of West Virginia upon the subject of the proper adjustment of the public debt of the State of Virginia due or incurred previous to the dismemberment of the State, and of a fair division of the public property, provided, however, that the action of the said Commissioners shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the General Assembly."

"2. The said Commissioners shall enter upon their duties without delay, and shall receive the same pay and mileage as members of the General Assembly while actually engaged in the discharge of them; and they shall within the next sixty days after their appointment, make a full report of their proceedings to this General Assembly."

This act would seem to meet the requirements of the West Virginia resolution of February 28th, 1867, but the suit in the Supreme Court of the United States was still pending, and no action by either State could be taken at that time. The Assembly of Virginia on the 11th day of February, 1871, (while the suit was still pending) adopted a joint resolution: "Tendering to West Virginia an offer to appoint arbitrators for the apportionment of the public debt, the arbitrators not to be residents of either State." The effect of this resolution was to supersede the act of February 18, 1870.

And on the 24th day of February, 1871, the West Virginia Legislature adopted another resolution replying to the Virginia resolution of February 11th, 1871, declining to appoint arbitrators who were not citizens, but inviting Virginia to appoint three disinterested citzens as Commissioners to treat with a like Commission of West Virginia, substantially repeating the offer made by Virginia in her act of February 18, 1870.

It will be observed that this resolution was adopted about ten days before the suit was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.

By the authority of this resolution, Hon. John J. Jacobs, Governor of West Virginia, appointed a Commission consisting of Jonathan M. Bennett, Gen. John J. Jackson and A.W.Campbell, to treat with the authorities of Virginia upon the subject of the public debt. This Commission met at the city of Richmond in November, 1871, but the authorities of Virginia declined to treat with them.

It is worthy of special notice that the Commonwealth of Virginia instead of accepting the invitation of this State to appoint commissioners to treat with West Virginia in regard to the public debt, ignored the resolution and on the 30th day of March 1871, less than three weeks after the case in the Supreme Court was decided, passed the first of her so called "funding acts," and thereby assumed to settle the controversy herself without consulting the State of West Virginia, and arbitrarily apportioned to West Virginia one-third of the debt. This apportionment was made upon the assumption that inasmuch as there was included in the boundaries of West Virginia about one-third of the territory as well as about one-third of the population of Virginia, the State of West Virginia should pay one-third of the debt. This is the first of a number of statutes passed by the Assembly of Virginia known as the

"funding acts" whereby Virginia undertook to provide for what she assumed to be her proportion of the debt, to-wit: two-thirds. By the terms of this act, upon the surrender of the old and the acceptance of the new bonds for two-thirds of the amount due thereon, as provided in section two of this act, there should be issued to the owner, for the other one-third of the amount due upon the old bond, stock or certificate of indebtedness so surrendered, a certificate setting forth the amount of the bond which was not funded and that payment of the said amount with interest would be provided for in accordance with such settlement as should thereafter be had between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of West Virginia. Under this act, a large number of certificates were placed on the market. The Commonwealth of Virginia having made this compromise with her creditors, whereby she relieved herself of the duty of paying one-third of its debt until a final settlement should be had with West Virginia, was in no hurry about the settlement. So long as it could be deferred, Virginia could not be called upon to pay her creditors any part of the debt set aside as West Virginia's share. But to make certain that Virginia should never be required to pay more than two-thirds of the amount due her creditors, an act was passed by the General Assembly on March 28th, 1879, in which it was expressly provided that "the acceptance of said certificates of West Virginia's one-third, issued under this act, shall be taken and held as a full and absolute release of the State of Virginia from all liability on account of said certificates." (See section 7 of said act.)

When the West Virginia Legislature adopted the joint resolution of February 24, 1871, authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners to treat with Virginia upon the subject of an adjustment of the public debt and inviting Virginia to appoint a like Commission, the Commonwealth of Virginia found it more convenient for her purpose to ignore this invitation and make a settlement with her creditors. From this action on the part of Virginia, it is apparent that the men in control of her affairs did not intend to make a fair and just settlement with West Virginia. If they had sincerely desired to settle, here was the opportune moment. This was, perhaps, the only time in the history of the controversy when a settlement which would have been just to both sides could have been made. The suit which had been pending in the Supreme Court for more than four years was ended a few days after the adoption of this resolution, removing this impediment. Sufficient time had elapsed since the close of the civil war to allay much of the bitter feeling between the citizens of the two states engendered from 1861 to 1865. Business had been revived to a very large extent and the machinery of the state government restored to its normal condition; and moreover, the history of the various transactions out of which the debt arose, and the equities of the two states, were fresh in the memories of men who have since died. The personnel of the Commission appointed by the Governor of West Virginia under this resolution was such as should have readily commended it to the Legislature of Virginia. The reputation of these Commissioners was well known to every public man in Virginia at that time. A. W. Campbell had been for nearly twenty years the editor of the leading daily newspaper of the State. He was a man

of education, great ability, eminently just and fair, and was recognized by all as one of the best informed men in the State on all public questions. General John J. Jackson was well and favorably known in both states. He was about seventy years of age and had a wide experience in public affairs. He served several terms in the Legislature of Virginia, was a member of the Richmond Convention of 1861, and was conceded to be one of the most active and independent public men of Virginia for half a century. Any honest interest was safe in his hands. Jonathan M. Bennett, the other Commissioner, was also eminently qualified for the place. He was a man of splendid intellect, well informed, public spirited and peculiarly suited for this position by reason of his thorough knowledge of all the facts, having served as auditor of Virginia from 1857 to 1865, and thus had unusual opportunities to become acquainted with all the details of the debt. He, perhaps, better than any other living man was qualified to state this account and adjust the equities between the two States. For a settlement of this kind, West Virginia at the first practical moment made an appeal and was denied. Virginia's reply to this appeal was to place herself in a position where she could not settle. Under these circumstances it does not become the representatives of Virginia to charge West Virginia with an effort to delay settlement.

The representatives of Virginia having refused to treat with West Virginia, no further action could be taken by this State, and the Commonwealth of Virginia was content to let this matter rest for twenty-three years. On the 6th day of March, 1894 Virginia revived consideration of the question by the appointment of a Commission to make a settlement, but limited the powers of the commission by providing that "said Commission shall in no event enter into any negotiations hereunder except upon the basis that Virginia is bound only for two-thirds of the debt of the original state which she has already provided for as her equitable proportion thereof." (See Joint Resolution, Acts General Assembly of Virginia, 1893-4, p. 867.)

Of course, West Virginia could not enter into any negotiations for a settlement under such conditions; therefore, she declined the offer to negotiate by a joint resolution of her legislature adopted February 7th 1895, reading as follows:

"Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

"That this Legislature hereby declines to enter into any negotiations with the debt commissioners or commission, appointed under a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, in the month of March, 1894, looking to the settlement of the Virginia debt question on the basis set forth in said joint resolution."

Virginia's resolution of 1894 and West Virginia's reply of 1895, closed the efforts for the time to make settlement.

Virginia's Suit Against West Virginia.

Nothing further was done until the 26th day of February, 1906, when the Commonwealth of Virginia filed a bill in equity against the State of West Virginia in the Supreme Court of the United States seeking an ad-

judication of the amount due Virginia from this State. Such proceedings were had in that court, that a decree was entered in this cause on the 6th day of March, 1911, in which it was held by the court (1) that the Commonwealth of Virginia had a sufficient interest to enable her to maintain a suit, notwithstanding the fact that, by an arrangement between her creditors and herself, she had been discharged from all liability for the part of the debt assigned as West Virginia's share; that "The suit is in Virginia's own interest, none the less that she is to turn over the proceeds;"

(2) "The valuation of the real and personal property of the two states of Virginia and West Virginia on the date of their separation, excluding slaves, is the proper basis for determining the equitable proportion of the public debt of the original state of Virginia which was assumed by the state of West Virginia at the time of its creation as a state, subject to the qualifications that the difference between Virginia's share on this ratio and the amount which her creditors were content to accept from her should be deducted from the sum to be apportioned;" (3) that the valuation of the property of Virginia, excluding slaves was on June 25th, 1863 the date of the separation, $300,887,367.74, and the value of the property of West Virginia, exclusive of slaves, was on the same date, $92,416,021.65, and that Virginia was, according to this estimate, liable for 76½% of the debt and West Virginia, for 23½%. The court then arrives at the amount to be paid by West Virginia by the following process, "If our figures are correct, the difference between Virginia's share, say $25,931,261.47, and the amount that the creditors were content to accept from her, say $22,598,-049.21, is $3,333,212.26; subtracting the last sum from the debt leaves $30,563,861.56 as the sum to be apportioned. Taking .235 as representing the proportion of West Virginia, we have $7,182,507.46 as her share of the principal debt."

It will be observed by this decision, West Virginia was required to pay 23½% of the original debt without deducting any credits, the Court remarking that, "It does not appear that there are any stocks of value on hand." The representatives of West Virginia had proceeded on the theory that the case would be determined upon the basis agreed upon by the "Wheeling Ordinance," and under that ordinance it was not necessary to consider the value of "stocks on hand." The settlement was to be made by charging to West Virginia all state expenditures within the limits of her territory, and a just proportion of the ordinary running expenses of the state government since any part of the debt had been contracted; and deducting therefrom the monie- paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth from counties included within the boundaries of the new state, during the same period. It was upon this basis of the "Wheeling Ordinance," that the commission of 1871 ascertained the debt against West Virginia to be $953,360.23. This decision of the Supreme Court establishing a different basis of determining West Virginia's liability was a great surprise. West Virginia's case was without a defense upon this theory. There was no dispute as to the gross amount of the debt, and no attempt had been made to prove any sets-off. It was not supposed that under the pleadings, such sort of evidence would be admissible. Therefore, the

Court ascertained the total debt to be apportioned to be $30,563,861.56 and that West Virginia should pay 23½% of it, making $7,182,507.46 as her part of the principal debt, leaving open the question of interest. Had interest then been allowed and computed at the rate of the decree of June 14, 1915, the judgment would have been for about $20,000,000.00. It was common knowledge of every well informed man in Virginia and West Virginia, that, on the first day of January, 1861, there were many valuable stocks in the possession of Virginia, applicable to the payment of this debt—nearly, if not entirely, enough to discharge it. More than $26,000,000.00 of assets were on hand January 1, 1861, paid for out of money derived from the sale of these bonds; but, these facts were not in proof. The evidence will show that the greater part of this debt was incurred for the purpose of building railroads, canals and turnpikes, and furnishing capital for banks East of the Alleghenies. But, the Court, under the pleadings, could not consider this. It was not a question in issue, as the case was presented, of what the old state got, but, what was expended in the new. The injustice done to West Virginia by this decision was apparent. The legislature was not then in session, and did not convene until January, 1913; but, as soon as it did convene, it adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of eleven members to negotiate a settlement. This commission was promptly appointed and at its solicitation, the Virginia commission met with it for a conference on July 25, 1913, but no progress was made looking to a settlement. The Virginia commissioners took the position that by the decree of March, 1911, all questions arising in the case were finally settled except the question of interest. This, of course, the West Virginians could not concede. By that decree, the indebtedness of West Virginia was ascertained by determining the amount of the public debt of Virginia and West Virginia's equitable proportion thereof and not by the terms of the "Wheeling Ordinance." West Virginia readily acquiesced in this decision and expressed her willingness to settle upon this basis, provided only that the assets held by Virginia and appropriated to the payment of the debt be so applied. To this, the Virginia commissioners and representatives strenuously objected.

The West Virginia commissioners, as soon as they were appointed, proceeded to make a full and critical examination of the entire case, and especially to ascertain the facts so far as they could be discovered at that late day, and to make an inventory of the loans and investments and the securities held for the payment of the public debt. The desired information could be found only in the public records of Virginia at Richmond and in the offices of the corporations issuing the stocks. His Excellency, Governor Hatfield, took a leading part in these investigations. He could not have acted with more vigor had it been a purely personal accounting. The Attorney General, Honorable A. A. Lilly and the private counsel called to his aid, together with the State Tax Commissioner, Honorable Fred O. Blue, and his industrious and competent accountants, entered vigorously into this laborious and intricate work. Indeed, the entire state was aroused, not to say indignant, at the idea of having to pay $7,000,00.00 and fifty years interest thereon to the speculators in Virginia bonds, and all

gave willing and valuable aid. By the month of February, 1914—about six months from the time the investigation was begun—the West Virginia commission had secured sufficient data to justify a proposition of settlement. Arrangements were accordingly made for a joint meeting of the commissions of the two state at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1914. At this meeting, the West Virginia commissioners, recognizing the difficulty of proving the value of these sets-off at that time, and desiring to do ample justice and settle the controversy finally, made a proposition by way of compromise. A statement showing in detail the assets and their value, for which West Virginia claimed credit upon the decree for $7,182,507.46 was furnished the Virginia commission. This statement showed that after making large deductions for losses and deteriorations, these assets were worth, on the first day of January, 1861, $20,810,357.17; that West Virginia's equity therein of 23½% as decreed by the Supreme Court would be $4,890,434.12, but that West Virginia had received bank stock included in the above computation amounting to $260,200.00 which should be charged to her, less $225,078.06 on account of money collected by Virginia as taxes after 1863, leaving the net amount due the old Commonwealth $2,327,195.29, which sum the West Virginia commission offered to recommend the payment of. This did not include the payment of any interest after January 1, 1861.

There are many reasons why no interest should be charged to West Virginia in this settlement. The Virginia Commission indignantly refused to consider the proposition or even discuss it, insisting that there was no question open in the case except the amount of interest to be added to the sum of $7,182,507.46.

There was no question as to the existence of these assets or of Virginia's having taken possession and disposed of them, nor was it pretended that Virginia had ever accounted to West Virginia for any of them, and whatever contention there might have been as to the value of some of these stocks, it could not be said that they were of no value, and all must admit that West Virginia was entitled to credit for the value of those assets. Yet the proposition was summarily declined, and emphasis given it by refusing to even consider the proposition, for no other reason than, according to their view, the principal sum to be paid by West Virginia had been irrevocably fixed. This immense sum of $4,890,434.12, asserted by West Virginia as the value of these credits omitted at the time this decree was entered, did not impress itself upon the Virginia Commission as worthy of any consideration, no matter what merit there might be in it. They could not avoid knowing that these assets had some value, and that West Virginia was entitled to some credit not allowed at the time the decree was entered. The Supreme Court had said that "the liability of West Virginia is a deep seated equity." Can less be said of her interest in these assets?

The Virginia Commissioners deemed it proper to invoke a technical rule of law applicable to private litigants, who have had a day in court, disregarding that the court had said that "This case is to be considered in the untechnical spirit proper for dealing with a quasi-international controversy," and that, "This is no ordinary commercial suit, but, * * * a

quasi-international difference referred to this court in reliance upon the honor and constitutional obligations of the States concerned rather than upon ordinary remedies." The case was then pending in the Supreme Court and had not passed beyond the reach of the court to correct any injustice which had been done to West Virginia by omission. And certainly it was not too late for Virginia to have corrected any wrong done to West Virginia. The Virginia Commission having refused to consider the propositions, without regard to their merit, the West Virginia Commissioners were compelled to abandon all further efforts to negotiate a settlement, and appeal to the court to correct the wrong. Thereupon, the Attorney General of West Virginia, asked permission of the court to file a supplementary answer setting up the existence of these assets and asking to have them allowed in diminution of the amount fixed by the court as West Virginia's share of the debt. This motion was so manifestly just and proper, that, although stubbornly resisted by the attorneys for Virginia and the bond holders, it was promptly allowed, the supplemental answer was filed, and the case again referred to a commissioner or master for taking proof. The existence of the assets, and the possession and disposal of them by Virginia were conceded, and the right to have their value applied as a credit to the decree of March 6, 1911, scarcely contested. But great difficulty was experienced in proving their value. Virginia's delay in bringing the case before the court had well nigh destroyed all the evidence. Very few persons then living were old enough in 1861 to have personal knowledge of these business transactions and all the documentary evidence was in the possession of Virginia. Upon the final trial, the court reached the conclusion that West Virginia had proven these assets to have been worth on the first day of January, 1861, the sum of $14,929,161.44; West Virginia's equity therein of 23½% was worth $3,508,352.94, for which she is entitled to a credit on the decree of March 6, 1911. After deducting from this amount, $541,467.76, money and securities received by West Virginia, there is left a balance of $4,215,622.28, principal, instead of $7,182,507.46 as found by the decree of 1911. To this principal sum, the Court adds $8,178,307.22 interest to July 1, 1915, making a total of principal and interest of $12,393,929.50. A formal judgment was rendered by the Supreme Court on June 14, 1915, in favor of Virginia against West Virginia for that amount with interest thereon at 5% after July 1, 1915. And by this decree, it was also ordered that each of the parties should pay one-half the costs.

The End of the Controversy.

It may be asked whether or not this formal judgment does not end this case; to which I would reply that if it were an ordinary law suit, it might and doubtless would be held that this is a final judgment and ends the controversy, but it must be remembered that this case has been considered by the court from the beginning "in the untechnical spirit proper for dealing with a quasi-international question" and that "it is not an ordinary suit concerning differences between individuals, but is a controversy between states involving grave questions of public law" as well as the good faith and honor of two states of the Union.

We want this question settled speedily, but want it settled right. There is no room for criticism or complaint of the court. The judges have always acted with fairness and impartiality, and have been uniformly indulgent and patient. But the members of that court had no personal knowledge of the controversy. They were compelled to rely upon the testimony of men who were relating occurrences more than half a century old, and who were attempting to fix values upon property about which they could have little knowledge. Under these circumstances no doubt this great court will indulge the people of West Virginia, in further investigation, if it be made to appear to the court that any injustice has been done us which the court has power to correct.

This case does not involve simply a question of money; if that were all, we could afford to be less persistent. In it is the greater question of whether or not during all these years West Virginia has been attempting to avoid a solemn contract made by her people at the polls and incorporated into her constitution as the price of her statehood. Viewing the case in this light, it is clearly the duty of the representatives of West Virginia to pursue the investigation and litigation until complete justice is done the state.

It is frequently suggested that the Federal Government should assume the payment of West Virginian's share of this debt. I have noticed with deep regret that certain persons have based this claim upon the proposition that West Virginia was created a state by Congress without legal authority and as a war measure by mere force of arms. To all such intimations and accusations I want here and now to enter my most solemn protest. There are many good and sufficient reasons why the Federal Government should save West Virginia harmless in this behalf, but this is not one of them.

Why the Federal Government Should Pay.

I beg to suggest at least two reasons why in my opinion the Federal Government should reimburse West Virginia:

1. When the state of Virginia adopted the ordinance of secession and withdrew her allegiance from the Union, the counties now composing the state of West Virginia immediately took steps to restore the state Government. By this means one-third of the commonwealth was kept out of secession and was officially restored to its place in the Union without any effort upon the part of the national government. The benefit of this movement in behalf of the general government cannot be estimated. Virginia bordered on the Pennsylvania line one hundred and twenty miles and along the Ohio river two hundred and fifty miles.

This movement meant more than mere military occupation. It was the reestablishment of civil government with the authority to enforce law and order, recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land.

Had the people west of the Alleghenies been as loyal to the Confederate government as were the people east, the line of battle in Virginia would have been established along the Ohio and upper Potomac. The national capital would have been continually menaced, many thousand men would

have been required to protect the borders of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio—the gateway to the northern, middle and western states; the great Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, so valuable to the Union cause during the war, would have been in the hands of the Confederates. Many of the great battles of the war would have been fought in the Ohio valley instead of along the Potomac and James. Certainly these things appeal to the Congress of the United States.

2. There is another and perhaps stronger reason from a financial standpoint, why the United States government should intervene. West Virginia furnished more than twenty thousand volunteer soldiers for the Union army. These soldiers, by order of the Government, aided in destroying many of the properties belonging to Virginia in which these soldiers had substantial interests, and which are involved in this controversy. In other words, these West Virginia soldiers aided in shooting the values out of their own property by direction of the Government. Under these circumstances it would seem to be a simple act of justice for the Congress of the United States by appropriate legislation to indemnify and save West Virginia harmless.

The Remedy.

But it is unnecessary to consider ways and means for the payment while the amount is in dispute. The people of this state who are familiar with the transactions out of which this debt arose are not satisfied with the apportionment, and will insist on further investigation and reduction. They can rely upon Governor Hatfield to do all that can be done to protect the interests of the state. The judgment is against West Virginia and in favor of Virginia as appears from the record; but Virginia has in fact but little, if indeed any, financial interest in it. The men who hope to receive the money are the holders of the so-called "West Virginia Certificates." They are the men who have always stood in the way of a fair and equitable adjustment of this controversy by the two States and they are the people who are now denouncing the citizens of West Virginia as repudiationists. These men should have learned after two score years of experience with the people of West Virginia that their taunts and threats are unavailing. This desire on the part of our people to ask for further investigation of the merits of Virginia's demand must not be construed as hostility to the courts or of resistance to their mandates. Nothing of the kind is intended. We must not let our enemies place us in a false position before the world.

The Bond-Holders' Unjust Demands.

It will be remembered that the holders of these certificates, in the beginning, insisted that West Virginia must pay one-third of the whole debt, or more than $11,000,000, and assailed the character of the state in all the money markets of this country and England, because her people dared to question the correctness of this demand; that when the Supreme Court of the United States upon Virginia's own showing, and without any proof whatever on the part of West Virginia, reduced the principal amount to

about $7,000,000, these same people sought by every possible means to force West Virginia to pay this sum, with a large amount of interest, before the court had the opportunity to hear West Virginia; and now that this claim has been further reduced, leaving the principal sum less than $4,000,000, they have renewed their attack accompanied with all sorts of dire threats.

West Virginia Not Deterred By Threats.

These men may as well understand that their clamor and abuse will go for naught. The reduction of the principal sum from $11,000,000 to $4,000,000 means, including interest, more than $20,000,000 which these men would have taken from the people of West Virginia, wrongfully and unjustly, as has been clearly shown by the decrees of the court.

Further Investigation.

It requires much time and great labor to secure evidence almost destroyed by the ravages of time. For more than forty years the holders of these certificates have endeavored to enforce payment by slander and threats. They have not succeeded in convincing any one that West Virginian is either insolvent or dishonest. For nearly a half century the poisoned "arrows of calumny" have been hurled at her by Wall Street machines, but all have fallen short of the mark and "lie harmless" at her feet. In all these years of controversy the attitude of West Virginia has been without reproach; she has always declared her willingness to pay her equitable portion of the debt, but has insisted with equal firmness that "he who asks equity must do equity". She has marched straight forward, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, heedless alike of the taunts and threats on one side, and of the temptation on the other—even under great provocations—to disregard her obligations.

I hazard nothing in saying that the policy of West Virginia will be in the future, as it has been in the past, to defend with firmness the rights, and guard with jealous care the honor of a great State.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT

In the Debt Case, Subsequent to the Rendering of the Judgment of June 14, 1915.

In his outline history of Virginia's litigation against West Virginia, appearing in this volume, Judge John W. Mason, at page 822, recites the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the final trial of the case, reached the conclusion that after being allowed credit for equities to which she was entitled, there was a balance of principal due from West Virginia to the Commonwealth of Virginia of $4,215,622.28, to which principal sum interest amounting to $8,178,307.22, to July 1, 1915, was added, making a total of principal and interest of $12,393,929.50.

On the 15th day of May, 1916, the Attorney General of West Virginia was served with the following:

Notice of Motion for Writ of Execution.

To the Honorable A. A. Lilly, Attorney General of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.:

Please take notice that in the suit of Commonwealth of Virginia *vs.* State of West Virginia, pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, D. C., the complainant will, on Monday, the fifth day of June, 1916, move the said Court to issue its writ of execution, directed to the Marshal of the said Court against the State of West Virginia, directing the Marshal of the said Court to levy upon the property of the State of West Virginia, subject to such levy, for the satisfaction of the decree and judgment entered on the fourteenth day of June, 1915, in the above entitled cause; and that the Commonwealth of Virginia shall be granted such other and further relief in the premises as may be just and meet; and the said motion will be based on the decree and judgment entered as aforesaid and on the facts stated in the annexed petition and exhibits filed therewith.

Respectfully,

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
By
JNO. GARLAND POLLARD,
Attorney General of Virginia.

On the 5th day of June, 1916, in support of its motion, the Commonwealth of Virginia filed the following:

Petition for Writ of Execution.

To the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The petition of the Commonwealth of Virginia by Jno. Garland Pollard, her Attorney General, shows to the Court that:—

I. The Commonwealth of Virginia filed a Bill in this Court on leave on February 26th, 1906, against the State of West Virginia praying that the State of West Virginia's proportion of the public debt of Virginia, as it stood prior to 1861, be ascertained and satisfied.

II. On June 14th, 1915, this Court entered its degree and judgment in the suit as follows:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
"Original No. 2. October Term, 1914.
Commonwealth of Virginia, Complainant,
"vs.
"State of West Virginia, Defendant.

"This cause came on to be heard on pleadings and proofs, the reports of the Special Master and the exceptions of the parties thereto, and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, the Court finds that the defendant's share of the debt of the complainant is as follows:—

Principal, after allowing credits as stated, $4,215,622.28; interest from January 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1891, at four per cent. per annum, $5,143,059.18; interest from July 1st, 1891, to July 1st, 1915, at three per cent. per annum, $3,035,248.04, making a total of interest of $8,178,,307.22, which, added to the principal sum, makes a total of $12,393,929.50.

It is therefore now here ordered, adjudged and decreed by this Court that the complainant, Comonwealth of Virginia, recover of and from the

defendant, State of West Virginia, the sum of $12,393,929.50 with interest thereon from July 1st, 1915, until paid, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that each party pay one-half of the costs.

June 14, 1915.

III. The said judgment and decree has ever since remained and is now unpaid. The State of West Virginia has failed to pay the Commonwealth of Virginia the same or any part thereof, although payment has been respectfully requested by the Commonwealth of Virginia of the State of West Virginia.

IV. The correspondence showing the request of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the State of West Virginia for the payment of said decree and judgment, and the correspondence relating to a proposed joint conference of the Debt Commissions of the two States, as suggested by the West Virginia Commission, are hereto attached and made a part of this petition.*

From said correspondence it will appear:—

That on October 19th, 1915, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, in pursuance of authority from that body, addressed a letter to the Governor of West Virginia, requesting that provision be made for the payment of said decree and judgment.

That on October 28th, 1915, the Governor of West Virginia replied that he had convened the West Virginia Debt Commission and in conjunction with them had reached the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of both States to have a joint conference of the Commissions of the two States at the earliest date possible.

That on November 12th, 1915, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, in pursuance of authority from that body, replied suggesting that the propsed joint conference be held on November 23d, 1915.

That on November 12th, 1915, the Governor of West Virginia replied by telegram that he would communicate with the members of the West Virginia Commission and would later reply further, which later reply was duly received November 19th, and was to the effect that the West Virginia Commission would probably not be able to have the joint conference or meeting before some time early in December, of which he would advise the Virginia Commission later.

That on December 6th, 1915, no further advice having been received from the Governor of West Virginia, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission addressed another letter to the Governor of West Virginia, expressing the hope that the Virginia Commission might receive a reply at an early date.

To this letter addressed on December 6th, 1915, to the Governor of West Virginia, no reply has been received.

Wherefore, your petitioner, Commonwealth of Virginia, prays that a writ of execution may issue from this Court, directed to its Marshal, against the State of West Virginia, directing its Marshal to levy upon

*NOTE: The correspondence referred to is so fully summarized in the petition, and in the brief of counsel for defendant, that it is omitted from this volume.

any property of the State of West Virginia, subject to such levy for the satisfaction of the said judgment and decree; and for such other and further relief in the premises as shall seem just and meet.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
By
JNO. GARLAND POLLARD,
Attorney General of Virginia.

Answer and Return of the State of West Virginia to the Motion and Petition.

Filed June 5, 1916, by Hon. A. A. Lilly, Attorney General, and Hon. John H. Holt, Special Counsel.

To the Honorable, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The State of West Virginia, in response to the motion herein, respectfully asserts that the writ of execution prayed by the Commonwealth of Virginia should not be issued, for the following reasons and upon the following grounds:

1. Because the State of West Virginia, within herself, has no power to pay the judgment in question, except through the legislative department of her government, and she should be given an opportunity to accept and abide by the decision of this Court, and, in the due and ordinary course, to make provision for its satisfaction, before any steps looking to her compulsion be taken; and to issue an execution at this time would deprive her of such opportunity, because her Legislature has not met since the rendition of said judgment, and will not again meet in regular session until the second Wednesday in January, 1917, and the members of that body have not yet been chosen.

2. Because not only presumptively, but in fact, the State of West Virginia did not, before or at the time of the rendition of the judgment herein, own, and has not since owned, and does not now own, any property, real or personal, except such property as was and is devoted exclusively to public use, and none of the property so devoted may be levied upon or sold under execution.

3. Because Sec. 2 of Article III. of the Federal Constitution, conferring jurisdiction upon this Court to determine "controversies between two or more States," simply referred to the judiciary the settlement of the questions of law and fact involved in such controversies, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the sovereign parties, with the implication that the defeated commonwealth would, in good faith, accept and abide by the judgment so rendered, and voluntarily provide for its satisfaction, and does not make such judgments compulsory, but only persuasive, where they are for money without collateral security, because not enforceable by execution against public property, or by mandamus infringing the taxing power of the States reserved by the Constitution.

Wherefore, this respondent, the State of West Virginia, prays judgment that the writ of execution, sought, as aforesaid, by the Common-

wealth of Virginia against her, be denied, and that she be dismissed from further answer to said petition and motion, with her reasonable costs in this behalf expended.

Brief of West Virginia in Opposition to Virginia's Motion for an Execution.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

This Court entered a decree on the 14th day of June, 1915, in an equity cause originally instituted therein by the Commonwealth of Virginia against the State of West Virginia, in favor of the former and against the latter State, for the sum of $12,393,929.50, with interest thereon from July 1, 1915, until paid, at the rate of five percentum per annum.

On the 19th day of October next following the entry of the decree, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission addressed a letter to the Governor of West Virginia, requesting that provision be made for its payment, and calling attention to the fact that legislative action upon the part of West Virginia would be necessary, and that, as that body would not meet in regular session until January, 1917, suggested that the Governor convene that body in extraordinary session, for the purpose of dealing with the subject and making provision for the payment of the decree without unreasonable delay (letter of Chairman of Virginia Commission to Governor of West Virginia, page 5 of Petition for Execution.)

On the 28th day of the same month, the Governor of West Virginia replied to the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and stating that he had convened the West Virginia Debt Commission, and had, in connection with them, reacned the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of both States to have a joint conference of the two Commissions at the earliest date possible (petition for writ, page 6.)

Upon the 12th of November, 1915, Mr. Downing, Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, replied, upon instruction from his Commission, that they would be pleased to meet the West Virginia Commission, and suggested the 23rd day of November, 1915, as the time, and the City of Washington as the place for such a conference (petition for writ page 7).

To this letter the Governor replied by telegram, stating that he would further communicate with the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission just as soon as he had an opportunity to hear from the other members of the West Virginia Commission (petition, page 8); and, by another telegram dated the 19th day of November, stated that he would be unable to arrange a meeting for the 23rd of November, and would probably not be able to arrange such meeting before sometime early in December (petition, page 8). On December 6, 1915, the Chairman of the Virginia Commission, having heard nothing further from the Governor of West Virginia, wrote him another letter, reminding him of his telegram of November 19th, and expressing the hope that he might hear from him at an early date (petition, page 9).

The Virginia Commission having received no reply to this last letter of its Chairman, Mr. Downing, a notice, signed by the Attorney General of Virginia, was served upon the Attorney General for West Virginia on the 15th day of May, 1916, to the effect that the State of Virginia would, on the 5th day of June, 1916, move this Court for a writ of execution against the State of West Virginia, directing the Marshal of said Court to levy upon the property of the State of West Virginia subject to such levy for the satisfaction of the decree and judgment aforesaid, and a petition has been presented in support of said motion, setting forth the correspondence hereinbefore outlined.

West Virginia has filed her answer to the motion, wherein she insists that the execution should not be issued as prayed for the following reasons:

"1. Because the State of West Virginia, within herself, has no power to pay the judgment in question, except through the legislative department of her government, and she should be given an opportunity to accept and abide by the decision of this Court, and, in the due and ordinary course, to make provision for its satisfaction, before any steps looking to her compulsion be taken; and to issue an execution at this time would deprive her of such opportunity, because her Legislature has not met since the rendition of said judgment, and will not again meet in regular session until the second Wednesday in January, 1917, and the members of that body have not yet been chosen.

2. Because not only presumptively, but in fact, the State of West Virginia did not, before or at the time of the rendition of the judgment herein, own, and has not since owned, and does not now own, any property, real or personal, except such property as was and is devoted exclusively to public use, and none of the property so devoted may be levied upon or sold under execution.

3. Because Section 2 of Article III. of the Federal Constitution, conferring jurisdiction upon this Court to determine 'controversies between two or more States,' simply referred to the judiciary the settlement of the questions of law and fact involved in such controversies, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the sovereign parties, with the implication that the defeated commonwealth would, in good faith, accept and abide by the judgment so rendered, and voluntarily provide for its satisfaction, and does not make such judgments compulsory, but only persuasive, where they are for money without collateral security, because not enforceable by execution against public property, or by mandamus infringing the taxing power of the States reserved by the Constitution."

Each of these objections to the writ will be briefly discussed in its order.

Argument of Hon. John H. Holt.

I.

WEST VIRGINIA SHOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACCEPT AND ABIDE BY THE DECREE OF THIS COURT, AND TO PROVIDE IN REGULAR COURSE FOR ITS PAYMENT, BEFORE ANY STEPS LOOKING TO HER COMPULSION BE TAKEN.

The State of West Virginia could and can only provide for the satisfaction of this decree through the action of the legislative branch or department of her government, and that body has not been in session since the rendition of this decree, and will not convene again in regular course under the present Constitution of the State until the second Wednesday in January, 1917, a period of seven months hence (Sec. 18, Art. VI., Constitution W. Va., 1872). West Virginia, therefore, has had no opportunity, prior to the motion now made and pending, to accept and abide by the decree of this Court, and it will not be presumed that she will repudiate the same and refuse to make payment when her Legislature does meet. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the writ of execution should be denied, and the State of West Virginia given an opportunity, at least, to perform her obligations under the Constitution.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, speaking for this Court upon the demurrer to the bill in this case, used the following language:

"The object of the suit is a settlement with West Virginia, and to that end a determination and adjudication of the amount due by that State to Virginia; and when this Court has ascertained and adjudged the proportion of the debt of the original State which it would be equitable for West Virginia to pay, it is not to be presumed on demurrer that West Virginia would refuse to carry out the decree of this Court. *If such repudiation should be absolutely asserted, we can then consider by what means the decree may be enforced.* Consent to be sued was given when West Virginia was admitted into the Union, *and it must be assumed that the Legislature of West Virginia would, in the natural course, make provision for the satisfaction of any decree that may be rendered.*" (Italics ours.)

Commonwealth of Virginia v. State of W. Va., 206 U. S., 319; 51 L. Ed., 1080.

Again we have the same just and orderly position taken by this Court in the earlier case of Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, wherein Mr. Justice Baldwin, speaking for a majority of the Court, says:

"This Court cannot presume, that any State which holds prerogative rights for the good of its citizens, and by the Constitution has agreed that those of any other State shall enjoy rights, privileges and immunities in each, as its own do, would either do wrong or deny right to a sister State or its citizens, or refuse to submit to those decrees of this Court, rendered pursuant to its own delegated authority."

Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, 12 Peters, 751; 9 L. Ed., 1271.

It is true that the Governor, under Sec. 19 of Art. 6 of the W. Va. Constitution, "may convene the Legislature by proclamation whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it"; but such a step could scarcely be taken with convenience and propriety pending the present primaries in the State, or pending the resulting elections

that follow in November, and, after that time, there will be a new Legislature to deal with, whose regular biennial session will follow in three months. In any event, the action of the Governor the one way or the other would not be the action of the Legislature, and no inference may be drawn in relation thereto from his conduct.

II.

NOT ONLY PRESUMPTIVELY, BUT IN FACT, THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DID NOT HAVE AT THE TIME OF THE RENDITION OF THE DECREE HEREIN, AND DOES NOT NOW OWN, ANY PROPERTY, EXCEPT SUCH PROPERTY AS WAS AND IS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO PUBLIC USE, AND NONE OF THE PROPERTY SO DEVOTED MAY BE LEVIED UPON OR SOLD UNDER EXECUTION.

This Court, as well as the Courts of last resort of the States, has uniformly held that neither the public revenues nor any property, real or personal, devoted to public use, and constituting a part of the machinery of government, may be levied upon or sold on execution.

Klein v. City of New Orleans, 98 U. S., 149; 25 L. Ed., 430.
City of New Orleans v. La. Construction Co., 140 U. S., 654; 35 L. Ed., 556.
Meriwether v. Garrett, 102 U. S., 472; 26 L. Ed., 197.
Carter v. State, 42 La. Ann., 927; 21 Am. St. Rep., 404.

It may be answered, however, that the question whether or not the State of West Virginia has any property which is not devoted to public use, and which would be subject to execution, should be determined upon or by the return of the writ, and not upon the application for the *fieri facias;* and this contention would probably be true upon an application for an execution against an individual; but there is a plain distinction to be observed between an individual and a State upon such an application. In the case of an individual, the presumption is that all property owned by him is held to his private use, and subject to the payment of his debts; but, in the case of a State, the presumption is the exact reverse, and the onus or burden to show the contrary is upon the plaintiff in execution.

Curry v. Savannah, 64 Ga., 294; 37 Am. Rep., 74.

Under such circumstances, therefore, in the face of this presumption, and especially in the presence of the allegation in the answer that not only the presumption but the fact is that all of the property of the State of West Virginia is *locus publicus*, should there be, in the first instance, a showing to the contrary, if possible, to the end that the Court may not do a vain and idle thing.

III.

A MERE MONEY JUDGMENT RENDERED BY THIS COURT AGAINST A STATE WAS NOT INTENDED, UNDER SEC. 2 OF ARTICLE III. OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, TO BE COMPULSORY, BUT PERSUASIVE.

It should be expressly stated at the outset that it is not intended, in this or any other connection, to argue, directly or indirectly, against the jurisdiction of this Court over the present controversy. That question is behind us. Such jurisdiction has been rightly and inevitably assumed, and carried, with the usual learning and courtesy of this Court, into final judgment; but the Court's attention will be called to the character, effect and consequence of that judgment under the Constitution and the decisions of this Court.

The contention is that Sec. 2 of Article III. of the Federal Constitution, conferring jurisdiction upon this Court to determine "controversies between two or more States", simply referred to the judicial department of the government the settlement of the questions of law and fact involved in such controversies, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the sovereign parties, with the implication that the defeated commonwealth would in good faith, accept and abide by the judgment so rendered, and voluntarily provide for its satisfaction, and does not make such judgments compulsory, but only persuasive, especially where they are for money without collateral security, because not enforceable by execution against public property, or by mandamus infringing the taxing power of the States reserved by the Constitution.

It will be borne in mind that this Court, speaking in this case through Mr. Justice Holmes, has announced that "the case is to be considered in the untechnical spirit proper for dealing with a *quasi* international controversy, remembering that there is no municipal code governing the matter, and that this Court may be called on to adjust differences that cannot be dealt with by Congress or disposed of by the Legislature of either State alone" (Va. v. W. Va., 220 U. S., 27; 55 L. Ed., 357); and it is needless to add that neither international nor *quasi* international controversies, although settled and reduced to the form of a judgment or award by a tribunal of their concurrent selection, result in writs of execution.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the framers of the Constitution, and one of the strongest advocates of its adoption, clearly held this view. In presenting the Constitution to the people of New York, he says, in the 81st number of the Federalist:

"There is no color to pretend that the State Governments would by the adoption of that plan, be divested of the privilege of paying their own debts in their own way, free from every constraint, but that which flows from the obligations of good faith. The contracts between a nation and individuals are only binding on the conscience of the sovereign, and have no pretensions to a compulsive force. They confer no right of action, independent of the sovereign will. To what purpose would it be to authorize suits against States for the debts they owe? How could recoveries be enforced? It is evident it could not be done, without waging war against the contracting State; and to ascribe to the Federal Courts, by mere implication, and in destruction of a pre-

existing right of the State Governments, a power which would involve such a consequence, would be altogether forced and unwarrantable."

It is true that he was speaking of suits by individuals against States; but the reasoning, so far as the enforcement of a judgment against a State is concerned, is equally applicable to a suit by a State against a State. And Chief Justice Marshall, in Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wheaton, 418, tells us that:

"The opinion of the Federalist has always been considered as of great authority. It is a complete commentary on our Constitution; and is appealed to by all parties in the questions to which that instrument has given birth. Its intrinsic merit entitles it to this high rank, and the part two of its authors performed in framing the Constitution put it very much in their power to explain the views with which it was framed."

The views of Mr. Webster to the same effect as those expressed in the Federalist were quoted with approval by Mr. Justice Bradley in the case of Hans v. State of Louisiana, 134 U. S., 1; 33 L. Ed., 842, as follows:

"The security for State loans is the plighted faith of the State as a political community. It rests on the same basis as other contracts with established governments, the same basis, for example, as loans made by the United States under the authority of Congress; that is to say, the good faith of the government making the loan, and its ability to fulfill its engagements."

6 Webster's Works, 537.

To like effect is the reasoning and conclusion of this Court in *ex parte* Kentucky v. Dennison, 24 How., 66; 16 L. Ed., 717. There paragraph two of Sec. 2 of Article IV. of the Federal Constitution, requiring the executive authority of one State to deliver up on demand fugitives from justice, and the Act of Congress of 1793, providing the regulations necessary to the execution of such constitutional provision, were construed. and the extent of their force defined. One Willis Lago, indicted in the State of Kentucky for a crime under the laws of that State, fled into the State of Ohio, and a requisition issued by the Governor of Kentucky, under the constitutional provision and Act of Congress aforesaid, upon the Governor of Ohio for his return was denied. Thereupon the State of Kentucky instituted a mandamus proceeding in the Supreme Court of the United States against the Governor of Ohio, asking that the latter be compelled to obey the requisition; and, although this Court assumed jurisdiction, and held that mandamus was the proper proceeding, if there were any remedy at all applicable to the controversy, it denied the writ, upon the ground that the constitutional provision and the Act of Congress aforesaid only appealed to the moral duty and fidelity of the States, and did not provide "any means to compel the execution of this duty nor inflict any punishment for neglect or refusal on the part of the executive of the State; nor is there any clause or provision in the Constitution which arms the Government of the United States with this power"; and Mr. Chief Justice Taney, who delivered the opinion of the Court, concluded the same with the following language:

"And it would seem that when the Constitution was framed, and when this law was passed, it was confidently believed that a sense of justice of mutual interest would insure a faithful execution of this constitutional provision by the executive of every State, for every State had and of mutual interest would insure a faithful execution of this constituto their peace and well being in their internal concerns, as well as members of the Union. Hence the use of the words ordinarily employed when an undoubted obligation is required to be performed, 'it shall be his duty.'

But if the Governor of Ohio refuses to discharge this duty, there is no power delegated to the General Government, either through the Judicial Department or any other department, to use any coercive means to compel him.

And upon this ground the motion for the mandamus must be overruled."

See also Louisiana v. Jummel, 107 U. S., 711;
Rees v. Watertown, 19 Wallace, 107;
Heine v. Levee Comrs., 19 Wallace, 655.

It is true that West Virginia, like the original thirteen Colonies when they adopted the Constitution, consented at the time of her admission into the Union to be sued in this Court by another State; but the power to satisfy the judgment rendered in any suit by execution cannot be implied from such consent. The general doctrine is well illustrated by the case of Carter v. State, 42 Louisiana Annual, 927; 21 Am. St. Rep., 404, wherein the second paragraph of the syllabus reads as follows:

"Statute authorizing suit against State has no effect beyond referring to the judiciary, for settlement, the questions of law and fact involved in the claims, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the parties. It does not authorize a seizure of State property to satisfy such judgment, and only conveys an implication that the legislature will recognize such judgment as final, and make provision for the satisfaction thereof."

If this be true, it may then be asked, why should the Constitution confer jurisdiction to render judgment against a State, but withhold the power to execute the judgment when rendered? This apparent anomaly is not unknown to the common law, even in the case of controversies between individuals and a State, and, in the case of controversies between States, where natural equity and the rules of international law, rather than of any municipal code, prevail, the same situation is universal.

Time immemorially certain of the English Courts have had jurisdiction to entertain claims against the Crown upon petitions of right, but no execution, in the event of judgment, was ever issued. The questions of law and of fact involved in the controversy were passed upon by the Court exercising jurisdiction, and reduced to the form of a judgment; but the satisfaction thereof was always left to Parliament, and it might or might not pay the debt. In other words, the judgment so rendered was not compulsive, but persuasive.

Macbeth v. Haldimand, 1 Term Rep., 172.

And, when we come to a controversy between two States of the American Union, it will be borne in mind that the adoption of the Federal Constitution destroyed and put an end to all diplomatic relations between

the individual States, and it became necessary to establish by that Constitution a high tribunal for the settlement of all controversies between them; but it cannot be supposed, in the absence of express sanctions, that it was the intention to press the judgments of that tribunal beyond the analogies of international law, or to enable it to destroy by compulsory process any of the sovereignties expressly retained by the States.

Neither does the case of South Dakota v. North Carolina, 192 U. S., 286; 48 L. Ed., 448, militate against this view. In that case, the State of North Carolina issued certain State bonds, and secured their payment by a mortgage upon certain railroad stocks owned by her. Afterwards, the State of South Dakota became the owner of certain of these bonds, either through gift or purchase; and, when North Carolina refused to pay them, brought suit to compel payment of the bonds and the subjection of the mortgaged property to the satisfaction of the debt. A decree was entered for the amount of the bonds, and, in default of payment, for the sale at public auction of the railroad stocks that had been pledged for their payment. No property devoted to governmental purposes was involved or sold. It was like the case of a note or bond secured by the delivery of collateral, and, when default was made in the former, the latter was taken in satisfaction; and this Court did not go on and enter judgment for the amount of any deficiency that might remain after the collateral had been exhausted.

Indeed, the question here presented was expressly reserved in that case for future decision, as will appear from the following language used by Mr. Justice Brewer in delivering the majority opinion of the Court:

"We have, then, on the one hand the general language of the Constitution, vesting jurisdiction in this court over 'controversies between two or more States,' the history of that jurisdictional clause in the convention, the cases of Chisholm v. Georgia, U. S. v. N. Carolina, and U. S. v. Michigan (in which this Court sustained jurisdiction over actions to recover money from a State), the manifest trend of other decisions, the necessity of some way of ending controversies between States, and the fact that this claim for the payment of money is one justiciable in its nature; on the other, certain expression of individual opinions of justices of this court, the difficulty of enforcing a judgment for money against a State by reason of its ordinary lack of private property subject to seizure upon execution, and the absolute inability of a court to compel a levy of taxes by the legislature. Notwithstanding the embarrassments which surround the question, it is directly presented, and may have to be determined before the case is finally concluded, but for the present it is sufficient to state the question with its difficulties."

A decree of the character entered in the case of South Dakota v. North Carolina would not attack the sovereignty of the State; but a writ of execution to be levied upon the public property of the State, or the appointment of a receiver to take charge of and appropriate its public moneys, or a commission to extend and collect taxes upon the private property of its citizens, or the issuance of a mandamus to compel or control the exercise of the taxing power of her legislature, either one or all, would cut up by the roots a portion of the very sovereignties that were expressly reserved to the States in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

It is true that this Court held in Wayman v. Southard, 10 Wheaton, 1, that jurisdiction once conferred does not end with the rendition of judgment, but covers final, as well as original, process; and, while this is unquestionably true in ordinary cases, it has no application to the jurisdiction here conferred. The distinction between individuals and States must be observed, as well as the immemorial practice of Courts in dealing with the latter. A jurisdiction extended to controversies between States is not such jurisdiction, to borrow the language of Judge Fenner in Carter v. State, 42 Louisiana Annual, 927, as carries with it "the incidents and appurtenances of ordinary jurisdiction."

Mr. Justice Miller, in concluding his opinion in the case of Heine v. Board of Levee Comrs., 19 Wallace, 655, made use of the following language:

"The power we are here asked to exercise is the very delicate one of taxation. This power belongs in this country to the legislative sovereignty, state or national. In the case before us, the national sovereignty has nothing to do with it. The power must be derived from the Legislature of the State. So far as the present case is concerned, the State has delegated the power to the Levee Commissioners. If that body has ceased to exist, the remedy is in the Legislature either to assess the tax by special statute, or to vest the power in some other tribunal. It certainly is not vested, as in the exercise of an original jurisdiction, in any Federal Court. It is unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature would ever select a Federal Court for that purpose. It is not only not one of the inherent powers of the Court to levy and collect taxes, but it is an invasion by the judiciary of the Federal Government of the legislative functions of the State government. It is a most extraordinary request, and a compliance with it would involve consequences no less out of the way of judicial procedure, the end of which no wisdom can foresee."

Also this Court in Rees v. Watertown, 19 Wallace, 107, said:

"We are of the opinion that this Court has not the power to direct a tax to be levied for the payment of these judgments. This power to impose burdens and raise money is the highest attribute of sovereignty, and is exercised, first, to raise money for public purposes only, and, second, by the power of legislative authority only. It is a power that has not been extended to the judiciary. Especially is it beyond the power of the Federal judiciary to assume the place of a State in the exercise of this authority at once so delicate and so important."

The last two cases cited were bills in equity, the first asking that the Levee Commissioners be compelled to levy a tax for the payment of certain bonds, and the second asking the Court to levy such a tax through its own officers, and, although the Court held in each instance that a court of equity had no jurisdiction in the premises for any such purpose, yet it is easy to perceive that the reasoning as embodied in the above expressions would be equally applicable to a writ of mandamus in the nature of an execution, if applied for against a State, as distinguished from one of its corporate subdivisions to which have been delegated the power to levy taxes for the payment of its debts.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

On the Petition for a Writ of Execution. Delivered by Mr. Chief Justice White, June 12, 1916.

In the original cause of *Commonwealth of Virginia* v. *State of West Virginia*, on the 14th day of June, 1915, a decree was rendered in favor of Virginia and against West Virginia for the sum of $12,393,929.50, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum from July 1st 1915, until paid. Virginia now petitions for a writ of execution against West Virginia on the ground that such relief is necessary, as the latter has taken no steps whatever to provide for the payment of the decree. West Virginia resists the granting of the execution on three grounds: (1) "Because the State of West Virginia, within herself, has no power to pay the judgment in question, except through the legislative department of her government, and she should be given an opportunity to accept and abide by the decision of this Court, and, in the due and ordinary course, to make provision for its satisfaction, before any steps looking to her compulsion be taken; and to issue an execution at this time would deprive her of such opportunity, because her legislature has not met since the rendition of said judgment, and will not again meet in regular session until the second Wednesday in January, 1917, and the members of that body have not yet been chosen"; (2) Because presumptively the State of West Virginia has no property subject to execution: and (3) Because, although the Constitution imposes upon this Court the duty, and grants it full power, to consider controversies between States and therefore authority to render the decree in question, yet with the grant of jurisdiction there was conferred no authority whatever to enforce a money judgment against a State if in the exercise of jurisdiction such a judgment was entered.

Without going further, we are of the opinion that the first ground furnishes adequate reason for not granting the motion at this time.

The prayer for the issue of a writ of execution is therefore denied, without prejudice to the renewal of the same after the next session of the legislature of the State of West Virginia has met and had a reasonable opportunity to provide for the payment of the judgment.

And it is so ordered.

DIGEST OF AND EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGES OF VARIOUS GOVERNORS

In Relation to the Virginia Debt, Including References to Sundry Legislative Acts and Resolutions, and to the Action of the Constitutional Convention of 1872.

Governor Boreman—1866.

"An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be assumed by this State and the legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof, by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest, and redeem the principal within thirty-four years."—(*Section 8, Article 8, First Constitution of West Virginia.*)

January 16. After quoting the foregoing section of the Constitution, Arthur I. Boreman—the first Governor of West Virginia—in his message to the legislature, meeting at Wheeling, in regular session, made his first reference to the Virginia debt, stating that a settlement of the same had been theretofore rendered impracticable on account of the existence of a state of civil strife. The war having ended, however, and peace having been restored, he could see no reason or desire for further delay in the execution of the constitutional provision relating thereto, and urged the legislature to take action looking to an early and satisfactory settlement of all financial matters between the two states.

Governor Boreman recommended that the legislature appoint, or provide for the appointment of commissioners from West Virginia, to meet like commissioners from the mother state, for the purpose of making the contemplated settlement, and in the event of a failure, that an umpire be selected whose decision should be final; that the legislature should provide for notifying the Governor of Virginia of whatever it might do, in order that the matter might be laid before the legislature of Virginia.

The legislature of West Virginia adjourned on the first day of March, 1866, without taking any action upon the Governor's recommendation.

Virginia Seeks a Reunion—1866.

February 28. The general assembly of Virginia adopted a joint resolution lamenting the dismemberment of the old state and expressing a desire to establish and perpetuate a reunion of Virginia and West Virginia, and the people of the latter state were asked to concur in the adoption of suitable measures of co-operation in the restoration of the ancient commonwealth of Virginia. The resolution provided for the appointment of three commissioners—resident citizens of Virginia—by the joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly, who were directed to proceed at once to the seat of government of West Virginia and notify the Governor and legislature of the action of the Virginia assembly. The commission was clothed with authority to treat upon the subject of the

restoration of the mother state to its former boundaries, and also to consider the question of a proper adjustment of the public debt incurred previous to dismemberment, and a fair division of the public property; but the commission was to forbear action on these latter matters until the question of reunion and restoration had been first determined.

Governor Boreman—1867.

January 15. In his annual message to the legislature the Governor called attention to the fact that he had recommended to the legislature of 1866 the appointment of commissioners to settle with the state of Virginia in regard to the public debt and public property, but that no action had been taken upon his recommendation, for the reason, as he understood, that it would have probably availed nothing, inasmuch—as far as was then known—the Virginia authorities had made no provision for such a settlement. The Governor then suggested to the legislature of 1867, in order that West Virginia might be better prepared to meet any obligation that might devolve upon it in connection with the public debt of Virginia, that it might be well for them to take action upon the provision of the constitution directing the creation of a sinking fund. He also called attention to the fact that in March, 1866—shortly after the adjournment of the legislature on March 1st—he had received an informal communication from the Hon. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, enclosing an unofficial copy of a series of resolutions claimed to have been adopted by the general assembly of Virginia, looking to the opening of negotiations for the reuniting of the two states, and if that could not be accomplished, for **adjusting the public debt and for a fair division of the public property.** Mr. Stuart stated that he and others had been appointed commissioners to lay the resolutions before the authorities of West Virginia, and inquired whether the legislature had taken any action on them. Governor Boreman explained that at the time of the writing of his message to the legislature of 1867, he had received no other or formal notice of the adoption of the joint resolution referred to by the general assembly of Virginia, or of the appointment of commissioners, but that he had replied to Mr. Stuart stating that the legislature of 1866 had taken no action on the subject of the Virginia debt; that had the Virginia commissioners presented themselves, [the joint resolution appointing them was not adopted by the Virginia general assembly until February 28, 1866, the day before the final adjournment of the West Virginia legislature of that year,] they no doubt would have met with a most respectful and courteous reception by the West Virginia legislature, but that in his opinion a proposition for the reunion of the states would not have been entertained for a moment, but would have been rejected by the unanimous vote of both houses.

Governor Boreman further stated in his message that he had informed Mr. Stuart that the West Virginia legislature of 1866 had been prepared to take action in regard to the **settlement of the public debt and a fair division of the public property;** but not being advised of any movement

on the part of the Virginia authorities looking to that end, the matter was deferred from time to time until the day for the adjournment of that legislature had arrived, and therefore nothing was done. The Governor then predicted that the whole subject would likely come before the legislature of 1867—to which his message was then being addressed—for consideration and action, and that the members—in reflecting the will of the people and in pursuing their own convictions—would reject in the most emphatic and decided terms the proposition for a reunion of the states.

January 25. Governor Boreman transmitted a communication to the speaker of the house of delegates, accompanied by a letter received that day from Governor F. H. Pierpont, of Virginia, dated January 20th, which enclosed a certified copy of the joint resolution adopted by the general assembly of Virginia on the 28th day of February, 1866, hereinbefore referred to, it being the same resolution that was unofficially transmitted by Mr. Stuart to Governor Boreman and received a few days after the adjournment of the legislative session of 1866, on March 1st.

February 28. Twenty-eight days after the transmission to the speaker of the house of delgates of the resolution above referred to, the West Virginia legislature adopted Senate Joint Resolution No. 9, opposing the reunion of the two states and declining to entertain any proposition looking to that end; but the resolution did provide for the appointment of three commissioners on behalf of the state to treat with the commissioners appointed by the state of Virginia, upon the adjustment of the public debt. No action was to be taken, however, until the suit of Virginia against West Virginia—pending in the Supreme Court of the United States—to recover jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, had been finally disposed of.

Governor Boreman—1868.

January 21. In his annual message to the legislature—convened in regular session—Governor Boreman explained that "commissioners to treat with Virginia in regard to the public debt of that state," had not yet been appointed by him under the joint resolution of February 28, 1867, for the reason that the resolution itself provided that the suit of Virginia against West Virginia, for the recovery of jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, had to be finally disposed of before such appointments could be made; that the suit had not at that time been disposed of, and even if it had been, there might be still a question whether such a settlement should take place in the then present condition of affairs in Virginia.

Governor Boreman—1869.

January 19. In his annual message to the legislature the Governor called attention to the fact that the suit brought by Virginia against West Virginia to recover jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson had not yet been ended, "and the final disposition thereof having been prescribed—in the joint resolution of February 28, 1867—as a condition precedent to the appointment of commissioners, to treat with Virginia in regard to the public debt of that state, the commissioners could not properly be and had not been appointed."

Governor Stevenson—1870.

January 18. Governor William E. Stevenson, in his first message to the legislature, referred to the Virginia debt and quoted the provision in the constitution relating thereto. He explained that the unsettled condition of affairs in Virginia—growing out of the civil war—had prevented any settlement of the question by the authorities of the two states, but as the relations of Virginia with the Federal government were likely soon to be fully restored, he expressed the opinion that steps should be taken looking to an **early adjustment of the debt upon fair and equitable terms.** The Governor then quoted the joint resolution adopted by the legislature of West Virginia, February 28, 1867, providing for the appointment, by the governor, of three commissioners on the part of West Virginia, to treat with commissioners appointed by the state of Virginia upon the adjustment of the public debt of that state, the appointments not to be made by the governor of West Virginia, however, until disposition had been made of the suit of Virginia against West Virginia for the recovery of jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley. At the time of the transmission of this message the suit had not been determined, and Governor Stevenson left it to the legislature to decide whether it was best to defer action upon the subject of the debt until the question of jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley had been determined. After quoting section nine of the "Wheeling Ordinance," the Governor added that it was confidently believed if a settlement were made on the basis of that ordinance, **it would be found that West Virginia owed but a small proportion of the public debt of Virginia.**

February 18. An act passed by the general assembly of Virginia "for the adjustment of the public debt with the state of West Virginia" was approved by Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia. The act provided for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners—residents of the state of Virginia—"to treat with the authorities of West Virginia upon the subject of the proper adjustment of the public debt of the state of Virginia, due or incurred previous to the dismemberment of the state, **and a fair division of the public property.**" The action of the commissioners was to be subject to the approval of the general assembly and they were to enter upon their duties without delay and report within sixty days after their appointment to the general assembly.

[NOTE: The act above referred to is contained in Judge Mason's paper at pages 815-816 of this volume.]

February 24. Governor Stevenson transmitted to the legislature of West Virginia a special message accompanied by a communication from Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia, and also by a copy of the act of the Virginia assembly approved February 18, above referred to.

February 28. Governor Stevenson sent to the legislature a communication which was laid before that body, referring to his message of the 24th, and the copy of letter and act from Governor Walker accompanying the same. The Governor then informed the legislature that the commissioners of Virginia—chosen under the act—had arrived at the seat of government in Wheeling and had expressed a desire that the legislature of West Virginia take early, and, if practicable, immediate action with reference to the object of their mission. He accompanied his message with a copy of a letter received that day from William J. Robertson, W. T. Sutherlin and P. H. Aylett, the Virginia commissioners. In this letter they referred to the fact that they had been appointed by the Governor of Virginia under an act of the general assembly of that state, "to treat with the authorities of West Virginia upon the subject of a **proper adjustment of the public debt** of the state of Virginia, due or incurred previous to the dismemberment of the state, **and a fair division of the public property,**" and stated that they had visited the seat of government with the view of obtaining such action on the part of the authorities of West Virginia as would enable them to enter upon the discharge of their duties. The commissioners expressed regret at having learned of the prevalence of an idea in the city of Wheeling that the appointment of commissioners on the part of West Virginia—with authority to treat with the Virginia commissioners—should be postponed until the controversy between the two states in reference to the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson should have been finally determined. The Virginia commissioners suggested that terms of settlement might be agreed upon in the alternative, so as to be applicable whichever way the question at issue in reference to the counties mentioned might be decided, and expressed the hope that the authorities of West Virginia would deem it proper to appoint at once commissioners with powers similar to those which had been conferred upon them.

March 1. A resolution was adopted by the two houses of the legislature raising a joint committee to confer with the commissioners appointed by the State of Virginia to adjust the public debt with the State of West Virginia. Under this resolution Messrs. Henry G. Davis and William I. Boreman were appointed members of the committee on the part of the senate, and John J. Davis, Henry Brannon and Francis H. Pierpont on the part of the house of delegates. On the same day another joint resolution was adopted appointing as additional members, J. D. Ramsdell on the part of the senate and Daniel Lamb on the part of the house of delegates. The records do not contain any report from this committee; but—

March 2. The legislature of West Virginia adoted House Joint Resolu-

tion No. 44, "Relating to the adjustment of the public debt with the commissioners appointed for the purpose by the state of Virginia." This resolution provided that the Governor should appoint three resident citizens of the state—one from each congressional district—as commissioners to treat with the Virginia authorities on the subject of a proper adjustment of the public debt due or incurred prior to the first day of January, 1861, and a fair division of the public property belonging to the state on that day, and make a report to the legislature at its next regular session for its approval or disapproval; provided, that nothing therein contained should be construed as waiving or impairing in any way the right of the State of West Virginia to jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley. The commissioners were to proceed without delay in the execution of their duties; were to receive six dollars a day for the time actually employed, and the same mileage as members of the legislature. While the resolution contained this provision as to compensation and mileage, no item was included in the general appropriation bill of that year to cover the same. It was in the closing days of the session, and it is evident that in the rush and confusion incident thereto, an item containing an appropriation of money for the use of the commission was inadvertently omitted from the bill.

Governor Stevenson—1871.

January 17. In his annual message to the legislature, the Governor cited the fact that the Hon. Gilbert L. Walker, Governor of Virginia, in his annual message to the general assembly of that state, under date of December 7, 1879, had taken occasion to say that "thus far there have been no satisfactory indications that the state of West Virginia intends to acknowledge herself liable to us for any portion of the public debt," and that information derived from prominent and influential citizens of West Virginia had led him reluctantly to the conclusion that the prospect of a voluntary and satisfactory settlement of the matter was not of the most encouraging character.

Commenting upon this statement, and in vindication of his own state, Governor Stevenson charged that the Governor of Virginia had made a gross mistake as to the facts; that it was true West Virginia never agreed that the portion of the debt which might be due from it should be paid to the Commonwealth of Virginia; but the people and authorities of West Virginia had—on every fitting occasion—expressed a willingness to adjust the debt, and had given assurances that if upon such adjustment the state was found liable for any portion thereof, prompt provision would be made for its payment. But whether the payment should be made to the Commonwealth of Virginia, or directly to the creditors of Virginia, would depend upon the conditions of the settlement that might be agreed upon.

After quoting section nine of the "Wheeling Ordinance," Governor Stevenson stated: "From this it will be seen in the very first movement toward the creation of the new state—a movement commenced and controlled by the counties now comprising West Virginia—it was made

a fundamental condition that it should 'take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt.' " The Governor then quoted section eight of article eight of the constitution and said that "if attempts at settlement have been delayed from the time this provision was inserted in our constitution until a very recent date," it was through no fault of West Virginia; that "Virginia had cast her lot with the Confederacy, and during the unhappy strife which followed, the relations of that Commonwealth with the United States, and each of them, were severed, and her functions as a state—including the ability to contract—suspended; therefore, no adjustment could be made until her full and complete restoration to the Union. If, for this reason, the settlement between the two states was postponed, and the credit of Virginia suffered thereby, it was her misfortune and not the fault of the state of West Virginia."

Governor Walker, of Virginia, having expressed "a hope that measures may be promptly inaugurated by the new administration of West Virginia," [referring to the incoming administration of Governor Jacob] "for a speedy and final adjustment of the differences existing between the state it controls and the old mother Commonwealth," Governor Stevenson hoped that the body to which his message was being addressed, might devise some plan for "the speedy and final adjustment" of the differences referred to, but did not think the legislature of West Virginia should be influenced to either adopt or reject the plan of settlement proposed, on account of threats that if it were not adopted a remedy then could be sought through the only instrumentality remaining, viz: the Supreme Court of the United States. The plan referred to and suggested by the Governor of Virginia was that each state select one disinterested arbitrator and that the two thus selected should select a third, to whom the whole subject of the debt should be submitted, Governor Stevenson gave it as his opinion that if the legislature of West Virginia should decide in favor of some other mode, there would be no good reason to apprehend that in consequence thereof a resort would be had to legal proceedings; "nothing has transpired yet in relation to this question, nor is anything likely to occur soon, if wise counsels prevail, that will justify Virginia and West Virginia in sacrificing friendship and money in a costly law suit, and if our state is found to owe any portion of the public debt—after a fair adjustment—it will be paid to the uttermost farthing; but the authorities of Virginia may as well understand that we will not be driven by a menace into any arbitrary plan of settlement."

Governor Stevenson then called attention to what he had said in his message of the previous year in regard to the unsettled condition of affairs in Virginia—growing out of the war—having prevented a settlement of the debt, but predicted an early and full restoration of the relations between Virginia and the Federal government.

Soon after the message of 1870 had been transmitted to the legislature, the State of Virginia was restored to her place in the Union, and a few days preceding the close of the legislative session of that year, [February 28; the session closing March 3] three distinguished citizens of Virginia, appointed by its Governor, came to the West Virginia seat of government to confer with the authorities in regard to the public debt.

An announcement of their arrival was communicated to the two houses, and the purpose of their mission. The result was that a joint committee was appointed to confer with those commissioners, and subsequently—on the next to the last day of the session—a joint resolution was adopted by the West Virginia legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint three resident citizens—one from each congressional district—to treat with the authorities of the State of Virginia on the subject of a proper adjustment of the public debt of that state. While the joint resolution fixed the compensation of the commissioners on the part of West Virginia, no provision was made in the general appropriation bill to meet the expenses that necessarily would have to be incurred by them. Under these circumstances, Governor Stevenson found it difficult, and, indeed, almost impossible, to secure the services of such citizens as the important interests involved seemed to demand. Beside a lack of funds for the payment of the compensation and expenses of the commissioners, there was no provision made authorizing the Governor to appoint a financial secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the commission, and attend to other necessary matters to facilitate its business, nor did the gentlemen upon whom the Governor finally prevailed to serve—or some of them, at least,—feel authorized to employ one themselves, or think it best to commence the intricate and laborious duties of their appointment without one. In this state of facts, and the delay occasioned by it, Governor Stevenson deemed it prudent to let the whole matter go over to the legislature of 1871, [to which this present message was being addressed] believing that they would see the importance of calling up the subject early enough in the session to give it a thorough investigation and to mature efficient measures for an equitable adjustment of the debt at as early a day as possible.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, in his message to the legislature of that state—to which Governor Stevenson hereinbefore alluded—had made the statement that "the obvious intent and meaning of all the legislation upon this subject, by each State, is, that whatever amount the State of West Virginia ought to assume should be paid into the treasury of the State of Virginia, to be by her used in the extinguishment of the original debt." This statement was controverted by Governor Stevenson, who called attention to the fact that strong doubts were entertained by many as to the correctness of the assumption; that a divided opinion upon the subject had even been shown in the discussions in the general assembly of Virginia (after the delivery of the message of its Governor) among the leading members of that body. "The Governor" [Walker] "shows the finances of Virginia to be in a prostrate condition and says, 'I do not urge an attempt for the immediate resumption of the payment of the interest upon the public debt. We are not prepared to do so nor even can it be reasonably expected of us. I do not think any payment of interest can be made until 1872, nor are there any very promising assurances given that any will be paid even then.' While expressing regret on the part of the people of West Virginia over the financial embarrassment of the mother commonwealth, Governor Stevenson took the position that in the face of an official declaration that Virginia was unable to pay even the interest on the debt, it became a grave question whether in

advance of a settlement West Virginia should sanction the proposition "that whatever amount the State of West Virginia ought to assume should be paid into the treasury of Virginia." "Suppose," said Governor Stevenson, "we agree to do so, do we not incur a double responsibility? If we bind ourselves to pay our proportion of the debt to the State of Virginia, may we not still be held liable to the holders of the Virginia bonds?"

The attention of the legislature of 1871 was directed to this phase of the subject by the Governor, with the view of impressing upon its members the importance of an early investigation, in order that some plan might be agreed upon to determine not only how much of the debt we owed, but to whom we owed it, so that when a settlement was made, it should be a satisfactory and enduring one. Governor Stevenson deferred the mode of settlement to the judgment of the legislature, expressing the view, however, that the plan suggested by the Governor of Virginia of submitting the whole question to a board of arbitrators selected from other states—whose action should be final—did not strike him as a safe one for the interests of West Virginia. He went on further and cited the fact that West Virginia had no public debt of its own; that if its affairs were economically administered in the future, it was safe to say that the heaviest drafts for the construction of public buildings, school houses and other extraordinary outlays, had all been made, "so that when the plan of adjustment shall have been agreed upon, the prospects are that we shall be in condition to pay our portion of the debt, should we be liable for any part of it. It is therefore highly probable that persistent and perhaps successful efforts, by interested parties, would be made to induce arbitrators—not entirely familiar with the history of the debt and the peculiar circumstances under which much of it was created—**to fasten an undue proportion of it upon West Virginia.**" As to the proper basis of settlement Governor Stevenson expressed the opinion that the "Wheeling Ordinance" embodied a plain and fair proposition and one upon which an equitable adjustment could be made But these matters he left of course, to the judgment of the legislature, along with the hope that the whole subject might receive prompt and careful examination, with the view of bringing about—at an early day—some arrangement that would be just to the creditors and mutually satisfactory to the people of the two states.

February 15. The legislature of West Virginia adopted a joint resolution "authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the State of Virginia on the subject of the State debt"; but after the receipt,, two days later, of the Virginia resolution approved February 11th, a second joint resolution was adopted, "Raising a committee to consider the communication from the Governor of Virginia concerning the proposed arbitration of the debt between Virginia and West Virginia." This committee submitted a report on February 20th in which it was recited that citizens of the respective states would of necessity be more familiar than non-residents with the circumstances attending the creation of the debt, and the many intricate questions connected therewith, upon the

proper comprehension of which must depend the equitable adjustment and apportionment of the same between the states. The committee then recommended that the tender of arbitration by arbitrators and an umpire —not citizens of either States—be respectfully declined; that the State of Virginia be invited to appoint three disinterested citizens of that Commonwealth as commissioners, with authority to treat with like commissioners to be appointed on behalf of West Virginia, with power to adjust, award and decide upon fair, just and equitable principles what proportion of said debt should be paid by each of said States, subject to the ratification and approval of the General Assembly of Virginia and the legislature of West Virginia. Accompanying the report of the committee was a new joint resolution—known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 21, providing for the settlement of the debt between Virginia and West Virginia—which had been drafted by the committee in accordance with the suggestions contained in its report and to carry out the objects therein stated. This joint resolution was adopted on February 24th, 1871, and the Governor of West Virginia was directed to communicate to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, without delay, certified copies of the preamble and joint resolution.

[NOTE: It was under this resolution that Governor John J. Jacob, (who succeeded Governor Stevenson on March 4th, 1871,) appointed Jonathan M. Bennett, an ex-Auditor of Virginia, General John J. Jackson, and A. W. Campbell, as members of the Commission.]

Virginia's First Funding Act—1871.

March 30. At the first session of the General Assembly of Virginia following the period of reconstruction, an act providing for the funding and paying of the public debt was approved as of the above date. Twenty years later—in referring to this measure—Governor McKinney, in a special message to the General Assembly, used this language:

> "This unfortunate and remarkable bill was rushed through the legislature without that consideration which its peculiar provisions and its great importance demanded. It was the origin and cause of all our subsequent unfortunate legislation on the subject of the public debt. It assumed on the part of the State the payment of $31,393,910.96 of principal, which required annually the sum of $1,865,450.90 for interest—an amount of principal and a rate of interest which her resources were inadequate to meet, without imposing such enormous taxation that the people in their impoverished condition were unable to bear. It was unjust and inequitable, because it assumed the payment of the whole debt, with accumulated interest during the war, and the years of reconstruction, compounded, less one-third for West Virginia's portion, 'she having agreed at the organization of her State government to assume and pay an equitable proportion of the debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia.' This settlement did not receive the approval of the people."

It was under the act of March 30, 1871, that the State of Virginia proposed to her creditors a separate adjustment of what she deemed her own indebtedness, which she assumed to be two-thirds of the entire debt, arbitrarily allotting the remaining third to West Virginia,

for which certificates were issued to and accepted by the bondholding creditors in settlement thereof. This same arbitrary allotment of one-third of the debt to West Virginia was perpetuated in all subsequent Virginia legislation.

Governor Jacob—1872.

January 16. The Governor's first annual message to the legislature, contained the following with reference to the Virginia debt:

"The separation of West Virginia from Virginia has raised grave and delicate questions touching the adjustment and payment of the public debt of Virginia existing prior to the separation. Upon the organization of the State of West Virginia, the following provision was inserted in the Constitution: 'An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be assumed by this State; and the legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years.' Whether this be taken as a compact between the two States or a constitutional duty, the result is the same so far as the people of West Virginia are concerned; **it imposes upon them an obligation which cannot be evaded,** and at the same time lays down a rule by which to measure the scope, or extent of this obligation. No action looking to a settlement of the question between the two States seems to have been had until February 18, 1870, when Virginia took the initiative by providing for the appointment of commissioners to treat with the authorities of this State. Commissioners appointed on behalf of Virginia proceeded at once to Wheeling, and the legislature of this State promptly appointed a committee to confer with them, and subsequently, by joint resolution adopted March 3, 1870, authorized the appointment of three commissioners 'to treat with the authorities of the State of Virginia on the subject of the public debt of that State, due, or incurred prior to the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and **a fair division of the property** belonging to the State on that day.' Commissioners were, subsequently, appointed, but for reasons which were communicated to the last legislature by the Governor, and which were deemed by him sufficient, they did not execute the powers conferred upon them by the joint resolution adopted February 1, 1870. Thereupon the legislature again authorized the appointment of a commission to treat with the authorities of Virginia, and also to procure the statistical information, without which it was impossible to ascertain what is the 'equitable proportion of the public debt' of Virginia prior to January 1, 1861. In the meantime, however, Virginia thought proper to change her policy as to the mode of settlement between the two States, and by a joint resolution adopted February 11, 1871, tendered to this State an 'arbitration of all matters touching a full and fair apportionment between said States of the said public debt' by arbitrators not citizens of either of said States,

and not subject to the ratification of the legislative departments of said States. When this action of the General Assembly of Virginia was communicated to the legislature last winter, it respectfully declined to accept the tender of arbitration, on the grounds that any adjustment of this debt ought to be subject to its ratification, and also, that 'citizen commissioners would, of necessity, be more familiar with the circumstances attending the creation of said debt, and the many intricate questions connected therewith;' and, at the same time, the Commonwealth of Virginia was invited 'to appoint three disinterested citizens as commissioners to treat with like commissioners heretofore authorized on the part of this State.' And the commissioners on behalf of this State, in addition to their other powers, were authorized 'to adjust, award, and determine upon fair, just and equitable principles, what proportion of said public debt of Virginia should in their opinion be paid by West Virginia, and what part thereof should be paid by Virginia'; subject, however, to ratification by the legislative departments of the two States. In August last three distinguished and disinterested citizens, General J. J. Jackson, Hon. J. M. Bennett and A. W. Campbell, Esq., were appointed commissioners on behalf of this State, and as soon as I was notified of their acceptance of the appointment tendered them, I communicated the fact of their appointment and acceptance to His Excellency, G. C. Walker, Governor of Virginia. In reply, he said that while the joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia tendering an arbitration does not in direct terms repeal the act of February 18, 1870, yet it 'was intended to supersede it, and therefore I do not feel authorized to appoint Commissioners.' The correspondence between Governor Walker and myself will be laid before you. These plain statements will show that West Virginia has simply adhered to the plan of adjustment first proposed by Virginia, and that she has promptly and courteously responded to all overtures made on the part of Virginia. They will also constitute the vindication of the State from the charge implied in the following language used by Governor Walker in his recent message: 'Now if the authorities of West Virginia entertained an earnest desire to make a speedy and final settlement of this matter, why did they not accept our tender of an arbitration?'

In grave questions of this kind, criminations and recriminations do not tend to produce a satisfactory solution. As Governor Walker declined to appoint commissioners on behalf of Virginia, no course was left to the commissioners of this State, except by independent action, to procure the data from which to ascertain what is the 'equitable proportion' of the public debt of Virginia which West Virginia ought to assume. The able report of the commissioners happily spares the necessity on my part of a discussion of the issues involved in this matter. It will be laid on your tables in a few days; it is entitled to and will no doubt receive, a candid and earnest examination. 'The funded debt of Virginia on the first day of January, 1861, was $31,778,867.32, after all deluctions.' All of said debt was expended within the present State of Virginia, with the exception of $2,659,330.89. The report will show that this debt 'represented money borrowed and expended in improving the State by canals,

railroads, turnpikes, plank-roads and bridges.' 'All these expenditures conferred a local and special benefit where expended, not only by the outlay of the money in creating a market, and stimulating enterprise and trade, but in otherwise developing the resources of particular localities to an extent equal to the general benefit to the State at large. It may be assumed, then, that the public works for which the debt was created are worth what they cost. **Virginia by selling, donating and disposing of these works as her own property, without consulting West Virginia, must be taken to have accepted them on that basis, and is therefore chargeable with them on that basis.** When the tables (with the report) are consulted they will show an expenditure of over thirty millions in Virginia, and about two and one-half millions in West Virginia.' The commissioners then come to the conclusion that 'the **benefits conferred,** and not the territory and population, should be the principal, if not the only basis of an adjustment of the debt.' To give at length the arguments adduced to sustain this position, would make this paper too long; to do less than this, would be an act of injustice to the commissioners, and greatly weaken the force of their arguments. The interest of the people in this question will cause the report to be widely read, and there is less necessity, therefore, for a full discussion on my part. If an 'equitable proportion' of the public debt of Virginia is the limit of the liability of West Virginia, it is difficult to see how she can be under obligations to pay for improvements that do not confer any benefit upon her. Taking the foregoing basis for a guidance, the commissioners report that **West Virginia's proportion of the debt is something less than one million dollars.** This balance is reached by charging West Virginia with the amount of expenditures for all purposes within her limits and crediting her with her interest in the public buildings, and other assets named; also with her share of the Literary Fund and Surplus Fund. These calculations have reference to the date of January 1, 1861. It will demand your serious consideration whether you will now proceed to assume what you may conceive to be the 'equitable proportion' of the public debt of Virginia prior to January 1, 1861, or whether you will, in the light of past events, await further action on the part of Virginia."

[NOTE: The legislative records show that the house of delegates adopted and transmitted to the Senate a joint resolution "Raising a Joint Special Committee upon the Virginia State Debt," in which it was provided that "so much of the Governor's message as relates to the adjustment of the public debt of Virginia, between said State and West Virginia, together with the report of the Commissioners appointed under the joint resolution of the legislature of West Virginia passed February 15, 1871, be referred to a joint special committee consiting of four on the part of the senate and five on the part of the house. This resolution was tabled in the Senate on January 22.

The records further show that on January 24th the senate adopted a joint resolution "Raising a Joint Special Committee to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to the debt of Virginia," which committee was to consist of three members on the part of the senate and four on the part of the house. The senate members of the committee were appointed immediately after the adoption of the resolution, but the house failed to act upon it.]

Action of the Constitutional Convention of 1872.

January 23. In the West Virginia Constitutional Convention sitting at Charleston, Hon. Samuel Woods, of Barbour county, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Taxation, Finance and Education:

> "Resolved, That there exists no just, legal or equitable claim against the State of West Virginia for the payment of any portion of the public debt of Virginia, and that the existing provision on that subject in our present Constitution ought no longer to exist."

(Journal Constitutional Convention 1872, p. 49.)

January 30. The Committee on Taxation, Finance and Education submitted a report that was read by the Secretary, laid upon the table and ordered printed.

(Journal Constitutional Convention 1872, p. 73.)

This report—which appears among other committee reports in the back portion of the volume—omitted all reference to the provision in the then existing Constitution relating to the Virginia debt.

February 1. Hon James S. Wheat, of Ohio county, offered the following:

> "Resolved, That the eighth section of the eighth article of the Constitution of this State be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report whether any, and if any, what amendment of said section, or substitute therefor, should be adopted by this convention."

On motion of Hon. Daniel D. Johnson, of Tyler county, the offer of Mr. Wheat was amended by adding thereto the following:

> "and whether it is expedient to incorporate any provision in the Constitution in relation to West Virginia's portion of the public debt of Virginia."

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

(Journal Constitutional Convention 1872, p. 89.)

February 2. The President of the Convention—under the foregoing resolution—appointed as the select committee of seven, Messrs. Wheat, Willey, Haymond, Maslin, Peerce, McCreery and Pate.

(Journal Constitutional Convention 1872, p. 89.)

February 3. On motion of Hon. Alexander Campbell of Brooke county, the vote of February 1, "adopting the resolution of Mr. Wheat referring the eighth section of article eight of the present Constitution to a select committee of seven," was reconsidered, and the original resolution was laid upon the table.

(Journal Constitutional Convention 1872, p. 92.)

March 20. The report of the Committee on Taxation, Finance and Education—submitted January 30th, and partly considered on March 19th, by the Convention as a "Committee of the Whole'—was taken up for further consideration. Sections 5 and 6 of the report were as follows:

> "5. No debt shall be contracted by this State except to meet casual casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the State in time of war, but the payment of any liability other than that for the ordinary expenses of the State, shall be equally distributed over a period of at least twenty years.
>
> "6. The power of taxation of the legislature shall extend to provision for the payment of the State debt, and interest thereon, and the payment of the annual estimated expenses of the State; but whenever any deficfiiency shall exist in any year, it shall levy a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with the other sources of income, to pay such deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year."

Hon. James D. Armstrong, from the Tenth Senatorial District, moved to amend the report of the committee in Section 6, by inserting after the word "thereon", in the second line, the following:

> **"including whatever may be justly due from this State on account of the public debt of the State of Virginian, prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained in such manner and on such principles as the legislature may deem just and proper."**

If the proposed amendment had prevailed, the section would have read as follows:

> "6. **The power of taxation of the legislature** shall extend to provision for the payment of the State debt, and interest thereon, **including whatever may be justly due from this State on account of the public debt of the State of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained in such manner and on such principles as the legislature may deem just and proper;** and the payment of the annual estimated expenses of the State; but whenever any deficiency shall exist in any year, it shall levy a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with the other sources of income, to pay such deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year."

But the amendment offered by Mr. Armstrong was rejected.

Upon a call of the roll

The ayes were:

Messrs. Armstrong, Atkinson, Brown, Fitzhugh, Mathews, Miller, McCreery, Robinson, Wheat, Willey and Mr. President—11.

The noes were:

Messrs. Arnett, Bassel, Bee, Boggs, Byrnside, Byrne, Calfee, Crim, Cushing, Davenport, Dickinson, Farnsworth, Faulkner, Ferguson, Ferrell, Hagans, Haymond, Hall, Haynes, Hoge, Jackson, (of Wood,) Jackson, (of Lewis,) Johnson, (of Wood,) Johnson (of Tyler,) Kantner, Knight,

Leonard, Lurty, Martin, Moffett, Monroe, Morgan, McCleary, Osburn, Pannell, Park, Pate, Peerce, Pendleton, Pipes, Prince, Pugh, Randolph, Roberts, Snider, Staton, Strickler, Stump, Thornburg, Thompson, Travers, Waggener, Ward, Warth, Wilson and Woods.—57.

[NOTE: For report of the Committee on Taxation, Finance and Education, see "Report of Committee of the Whole," among various other reports following the Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1872. For Mr. Armstrong's proposed amendment, and the action taken thereon, see page 197 of the Convention's journal. Section 5 of the "Report of the Committee of the Whole," without change, subsequently became Section 4 of Article X of the present Constitution; Section 6, with a slight change providing for the "support of free schools," became Section 5 of the same Article.]

March 20. Pending the further consideration, on this day, of the report of the Committee on Taxation, Finance and Education, by the Convention as a "Committee of the Whole," the Hon. Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia county, (who had been a member of the Convention that framed the first Constitution,) moved to amend the report by adding thereto the following section:

"An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be assumed by this State and the legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the payment thereof."

Upon a call of the roll, the amendment proposed by Mr. Willey was rejected.

The ayes were:

Messrs. Armstrong, Atkinson, Brown, Dickinson, Farnsworth, Fitzhugh, Hagans, Kantner, Mathews, Miller, McCreery, Pendleton, Pipes, Pugh, Robinson, Smith, Wheat, Willey, and Mr. President.—20.

The noes were:

Messrs. Arnett, Bassel, Bee, Boggs, Byrne, Calfee, Crim, Cushing, Davenport, Faulkner, Ferguson, Ferrell, Haymond, Hall, Haynes, Hoge, Jackson, (of Wood,) Jackson, (of Lewis,) Johnson, (of Wood,) Johnson (of Tyler,) Knight, Leonard, Lurty, Martin, Moffett, Monroe, Morgan, McCleary, Osburn, Pannell, Park, Pate, Prince, Randolph, Roberts, Snider, Strickler, Stump, Thornburg, Thompson, Travers, Waggener, Warth, Wilson and Woods—46.

(Journal Constitutional Convention 1872 pp. 202-203.)

[NOTE: The language of the amendment proposed by Mr. Willey is identically the same as that contained in section eight of article eight of the first Constitution, except as to the "creation of a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accrued interest and redeem the principal in thirty-four years."]

Action of Senate Finance Committee—1873.

November 19. In the Senate of West Virginia Hon. Alexander M. Jacob —one of the representatives from the First District—offered the following:

> "Senate Joint Resolution No. 36.—Declaring that the State of West Virginia has and can create no public indebtedness.
>
> "**Whereas,** It is represented in the newspapers and otherwise that the bonds of the State of West Virginia are put upon the market at six cents on the dollar, greatly to our prejudice and injury, and that she is responsible for one-third of the debt of the State of Virginia; therefore,
>
> "**Resolved,** That the State of West Virginia has no bonded debt, whatever, of any kind, nor can she under the provisions of the Constitution of this State create any such debt.
>
> "**Resolved,** That while she does not seek to screen herself arbitrarily or unjustly from the payment of any portion of the debt of the State of Virginia, for which she may be found responsible, it is the opinion of this legislature that—upon a proper and fair adjustment of said debt—the State of West Virginia owes no part of it whatever."

This resolution was referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

On the 22nd day of December, that Committee—through its Chairman, the Hon. Jonathan M. Bennett—submitted a report that has been frequently referred to and was made a part of the record in the debt suit. In this report it was claimed that the contributions to the Virginia treasury, arising from taxes collected in the counties now composing West Virginia, exceeded the expenditures by Virginia, within those counties, by $525,000, leaving Virginia indebted to West Virginia in that amount; and after calling attention to the "West Virginia Certificates" and "West Virginia Bonds" that were then being quoted in the market at from five to fifteen cents on the dollar, the report declared that "West Virginia Certificates" and "West Virginia Bonds" did not exist. "No bonds have ever at any time been issued by West Virginia, and we are **prohibited from issuing at any time hereafter any bonds on the faith of this State.** The bonds and certificates referred to were issued by Virginia, and West Virginia had no agency or participation therein." * * * * * * * * * "West Virginia owes no debt, has no bonds for sale and asks no credit."

Governor Jacob—1875.

January 13. The new Constitution having provided for biennial instead of annual meetings of the legislature—and a special session having convened in 1872-3—the first regular session was held at Wheeling commencing on the above date.

Governor John J. Jacob, in his message to that body, insisted that as long as the question of the liability of West Virginia for a portion of the debt of Virginia remained unsettled or unadjusted, it would be a source of anxiety to the people; that the efforts theretofore made toward a settlement had accomplished nothing, and that there was then no present prospect of reaching a settlement; that if any action at all were taken, under these circumstances, by the two states, **it could not be joint, but must be independent.** The Governor then referred to the

liability of the State for an equitable proportion of the debt having been recognized in the first constitution, and that this had never been questioned; that the serious question was the amount of the debt that must be assumed by West Virginia; that there had not been any expression by a legislature on this point, and the attention of the legislature of 1875 was then specially directed to it, the Governor expressing the opinion that neither duty nor interest would permit any further delay. He referred to the report of Messrs. Bennett, Jackson and Campbell, the commissioners of 1871, as containing the material elements necessary to enable the legislature to arrive at a just and intelligent conclusion. The debt was created for works of public improvement and the Governor concurred with the commissioners in the general principles laid down by them as a basis of adjustment, and recommended that if the legislature should determine—as far as could be done, *ex-parte*, —the amount of the liability, that a sinking fund might be provided for as a means of ultimate liquidation.

The records do not show that any action, whatever, was taken by the legislature of 1875 upon the recommendations of Governor Jacob.

Governor Mathews—1879.

January 8. The legislature met at Wheeling, in regular session, and Governor Henry M. Mathews—in his first biennial message—called attention to the public debt of Virginia and the question of the assumption by West Virginia of a fair and equitable proportion thereof, explaining that in the discussions of the question that had taken place, certain important facts had been overlooked. He referred to the work of the Convention of June, 1861, at Wheeling—called for the purpose of reorganizing the government of Virginia and for other purposes—and said it must be considered the first legal Convention of Virginia held since the Convention of 1851.

The Governor then quoted the ninth section of the "Wheeling Ordinance" together with section eight of article eight of the first Constitution of West Virginia. The work of the Bennett-Jackson-Campbell Commission of 1871 was referred to and favorably commented upon

"The Commissioners proceeded to Richmond, made known their mission to the Governor of Virginia and proposed to treat with Commissioners whom he might appoint, and their proposition was declined on the ground that the Governor of Virginia did not feel authorized to appoint Commissioners."

> [NOTE: The Virginia joint resolution providing for arbitration—while it did not in terms repeal the act of February 18, 1870, which provided for an adjustment of the public debt and a fair division of the public property—was intended to supersede it so Governor Walker claimed, and this was the reason he gave for not appointing commissioners.]

Governor Matthews, (continuing) said:

"As stated in their report, the West Virginia commissioners, however, proceeded to ascertain upon fair, just and equitable principles what proportion of the public debt of Virginia should, in their opinion, be

paid by West Virginia. They adopted as the principal—if not the only basis of adjustment of the debt—'the benefits conferred' on the two States by the proceeds of the bonds which represented the debt and not 'territory and population,' and arrived at the conclusion that the balance due from West Virginia was $953,360.33.

"The act of the legislature of Virginia of March 30th, 1871, known as the 'funding bill', proposed to the creditors of Virginia holding bonds issued prior to the first day of January, 1861, that they should surrender their bonds and receive in lieu thereof for each bond, or for the aggregate of these bonds, two obligations of Virginia—one a bond for two-thirds of the amount of the bond surrendered; the other a certificate of indebtedness for the remaining third, signed by the Treasurer and Second Auditor of Virginia, payment of which was to be provided in accordance with such settlement as should thereafter be had between the States of Virginia and West Virginia. In response to this proposal many bonds were surrendered and new bonds and certificates were received therefor. West Virginia was in no way a party to this arrangement. If it were true—as has been frequently asserted—that the original bonds. issued before the creation of this State are to be regarded as the joint and several obligations of both States, when the creditors have voluntarily surrendered these bonds and accepted the obligations of Virginia only, have they not released West Virginia from any legal obligation to them. It has been represented that the certificates are statements merely of amounts due from West Virginia and that they do not bind Virginia. This is a grave error. They are—as is shown on their face—the promises of Virginia.

"It is not probable that Virginia will urge a settlement. Whenever an adjustment of liabilities is had, Virginia can be called on—under the terms of her contract—to settle with her creditors, **and she cannot expect to recover from West Virginia a sum approximating one-third** of her ante war debt.

"The Governor of Virginia [Kemper] in his message of October 5th, 1877, says: 'Virginia can never become liable for any part of West Virginia's third except by virtue of a settlement hereafter to be concluded between the two States. Clearly and unquestionably such a settlement is impossible to be had without the co-operation and assent of Virginia. If we ever become liable for any part of the debt thus remitted to West Virginia, then it will not be otherwise than by her own voluntary act that Virginia will incur that liability. Until the coming of the millenial era it may scarcely be supposed that one State will volunteer to assume the burthen of another State.'"

Following this quotation, Governor Mathews said: "It is scarcely credible that when Virginia induced her creditors to accept her promises of money to be paid when she settled with West Virginia, that she then intended that such a settlement should ever take place in order that—when payment was demanded—she might be able to say that the condition upon which her promises were to be redeemed had never been performed. West Virginia has always desired to act in this matter in entire good faith and fairness, and is interested in having it finally disposed of. The fact that these Virginia certificates are con-

stantly called 'West Virginia's third', 'West Virginia bonds' and 'West Virginia certificates', worth only from five to ten cents on the dollar, creates neither a favorable nor correct impression of the financial condition of the State, and may tend to prevent immigration and the influx of capital seeking investments. Persons in search of homes are not inclined to select them in a State where securities are reported to be of so little value.

"The convention that reorganized the government of Virginia and assented to the creation of this State, and the convention that framed our first Constitution, seem to have assumed that upon a settlement a balance would be ascertained to be due from this State. **If we are indebted to Virginia the debt should be properly recognized and provision should be made for its payment;** and whatever may be the result of an adjustment of accounts between the States, the matter should be finally set at rest.

"In view of the misrepresentations that have been made concerning the disposition of our State and her conduct as to her alleged indebtedness, I have considered it proper to direct your attention to the subject and to present to you the foregoing facts."

Governor Mathews—1881.

January 12. After citing the fact that he had presented to the previous legislature a history of the origin and character of the claim against the State for a portion of the ante war debt of Virginia, Governor Mathews called the attention of the legislature of 1881 to a communication that he transmitted to them from the "West Virginia Committee", of London, representing the holders of certificates issued under the funding acts of 1871, 1872 and 1879, known as the "West Virginia," or "Deferred Certificates," which communication contained alternative proposals for a settlement between the States of Virginia and West Virginia and the holders of the certificates. The communication was sent to the legislature for any action it might deem proper to take, but without any recommendation, whatever, from Governor Mathews. The two propositions submitted by the London "West Virginia Committee" were as follows:

> "First: That West Virginia assumes fifty per cent of all certificates of indebtedness allocated by Virginia to West Virginia under the funding acts of 1871, 1872 and 1879, or to be allocated in the same proportion in respect of the unfunded portion of the Virginia debt, and fifty per cent of the accrued interest, (when said certificates carry interest) as the basis of settlement, and gives therefor a bond bearing three per cent interest with a sinking fund of one per cent for redemption of the same, by drawings, at par. Coupons to be receivable at and after maturity for all taxes, debts and demands due the State; said bonds to bear date the first of July, 1881, to which date accrued interest be calculated, all certificates thus exchanged to be cancelled and both Virginia and West Virginia absolutely released therefor. In conclusion the committee's proposal is to add six per cent per annum on all capital sums up to the first of July, 1881, and to accept half the amount (fifty per cent) of principal and interest in the new proposed three per cent bonds.

"Second: That in the event of West Virginia not agreeing to the foregoing, or making a counter proposal which this committee can recommend the certificate holders to accept, then for West Virginia to agree to a Committee of Conference to decide the amount of her indebtedness; said committee to consist of the Governor of West Virginia, the Governor of Virginia, or the properly authorized nominee of each of them, and a representative of the West Virginia Committee; said committee of conference to nominate an umpire in case of a difference of opinion."

The journals of the Legislature of 1881 do not show that any action whatever, was taken on the foregoing propositions of the "West Virginia Committee", of London.

Governor Jackson—1882.

January 11. In his first message to the legislature, at an adjourned session that met in Wheeling, Governor Jacob Beeson Jackson stated that in the month of May previously he had received a letter from the Secretary of the "Western Virginia Committee" of London, calling attention to the communication that had been addressed to his predecessor, (Governor Mathews; hereinbefore referred to,) and asking whether the propositions had been discussed by the legislature of 1880. To this Governor Jackson replied that the journals of the two houses did not so disclose, and gave his views of the merits of the proposals, disclaiming, however, any authority to speak for the legislature. The Governor replying further to the Committee, said:

"The subject of your communication was proper to be considered by the legislature and not by this department. I do not understand, however, that the creditors of the State of Virginia have any demand against this State as a State. Whatever liability exists against this State on account of the debt of Virginia, (if any such exists) is a liability to the State of Virginia and not to the creditors of that State.

"The creditors of the State of Virginia when they accepted the deferred certificates," [known as West Virginia certificates] "were estopped from any demand on this State for the payment of any portion of their debt, as by the terms of said certificates, so accepted by the creditors, they looked to the State of Virginia for payment, after that State should have adjusted the proportion that West Virginia was liable for, with West Virginia.

"I do not know what view the legislature would take as regards your proposals. It holds an adjourned session commencing the second Wednesday of January next. Your proposals are still pending before that body as unfinished business. I shall lay before them your communication addressed to myself. I hardly think that your threat of resorting to legal proceedings will hasten their action in the premises.

"The people of the State are willing and anxious to adjust with the mother State the amount of their liability on account of the public debt. This liability can readily be ascertained when the mother State is willing to state the account with us."

Governor Jackson then quoted the paragraph of the "Wheeling Ordinanee" referring to the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia

and continuing, said: "The validity of this ordinance and the convention which passed the same has received the sanction of every department of the national government. This State was erected in pursuance of said ordinance. We admit its binding authority and hold ourselves ready at all times to settle with our mother State on that basis. Our obligation is with the mother State and not the creditors of that State. We propose to pay 'as nominated in the bond.'"

In the last paragraph of his message immediately preceding the correspondence referred to, Governor Jackson said: "Upon a careful consideration of the matter in controversy, I desire to say that I concur with the conclusion of the Senate Committee in its report made on the 22nd day of December, 1873, to that branch of the legislature, that 'West Virginia owes no debt, has no bonds for sale, and asks no credit.'"

Another Proposition of Settlement—1889

January 31. The journal of the Senate of West Virginia, of this date, contains a communication signed by J. C. Maben and C. S. Jemison, members of the certificate holder's committee, which reads as follows:

> "*To the Honorable, the President of the Senate of West Virginia:*
> "SIR:—As a committee authorized to represent the holders of over eight million dollars of what are commonly known as Virginia deferred certificates, we would respectfully ask that you place before your honorable body, in such a manner as you may deem best, the following facts and proposition:
> "First—That Virginia arbitrarily assumed that West Virginia should pay one-third of the debt of the old undivided State, whereas West Virginia did not recognize any obligation to pay an amount in excess of such sum as might be ascertained to be due by stating an account in accordance with the terms of the Wheeling Ordinance.
> "Second—That under the circumstances, and in order that some settlement might be arrived at, it was deemed best by the holders of the certificates to pool their holdings, and place their interests in the hands of a committee.
> "Third—That under the Funding Act of 1871, the State of Virginia issued about twelve millionc of what are known as 'deferred certificates', bearing six per cent interest from July 1st, 1871, to represent the portion of the debt of the State of Virginia which she assumed should be paid by the State of West Virginia, and against which, in accordance with said act, Virginia holds in trust her unissued [illegible] Act [illegible] the certificates issued under the two subsequent acts no bonds are held.
> "Fourth—That there is now deposited with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, of New York, over eight millions of the certificates issued under the act of 1871, out of about nine millions five hundred thousand, carrying interest from July 1st, 1871, issued to the creditors of Virginia, the State of Virginia herself holding about three million in her sinking fund, literary fund, &c.
> "Fifth—Six thousand pamphlets containing a synopsis of the agreement under which these certificates are deposited with the said Trust Company, have been distributed in this country, and throughout Europe.
> "Sixth—Being duly authorized to do so, we beg leave to make the following proposition, to-wit:
> "We will deliver to the State of West Virginia eight millions of the certificates issued under the act of 1871, with the accrued in-

terest thereon, in exchange for her bonds maturing at such time as she may elect, for the amount, with interest thereon, to the date of the proposed settlement, that was reported by her duly appointed commissioners in the year 1871, to be due by West Virginia, to-wit: The sum of $953,360.23; which report we are advised was duly ratified by the legislature of West Virginia.* And we ask your honorable body to appoint a committee to inquire and report whenever it may, to them, seem best, at this or at any adjourned meeting of this legislature, at an extra session thereof or at the regular session of the next legislature:

"1. Whether the undersigned are in possession of the certificates they propose to transfer to the State of West Virginia, or have said certificates under their control.

"2. Whether they are authorized to make said transfer.

"3. Whether said certificates, if owned by the State of West Virginia, would constitute a good, legal and valid offset to any demand that may be made by Virginia on account of her debt incurred prior to the formation of the State of West Virginia.

"4. To inquire into and report upon any other facts which may seem to them pertinent and proper."

The foregoing communication was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, and subsequently considered by the Joint Finance Committee of the two houses. On the 22nd day of February the committee—through Hon. B. H. Oxley, Chairman,—reported that it had considered the petition of Messrs. Maben and Jemison, relative to the so-called "Virginia Deferred Certificates," and deemed it inexpedient for the legislature to consider the proposition made in the petition. This report is recorded as having been "received," but there is no record of any action having been taken upon it.

Governor MacCorkle—1895.

January 11. Accompanying a special message of this date Governor William A. MacCorkle laid before the legislature a communication dated January 7, 1895, received by him from Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Virginia, transmitting a copy of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 6, 1894, in relation to the Virginia debt. Acknowledging receipt of the letter and replying to the same, Governor MacCorkle expressed regret that it had been received too late for him to communicate it to the legislature in his regular message, but stated that it would be transmitted to that body at its session of January 11. It was sent to the legislature on that day, with the copy of the resolution and with this brief statement: "This is a matter of vital importance to West Virginia and the same is respectfully referred to you for such action as to your honorable body may seem best."

*The journals do not show any such ratification by the legislature.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Executive Department,
Richmond, Jan. 7, 1895.

"To His Excellency,
Wm. A. MacCorkle, Governor,
The State of West Virginia,
Charleston, W. Va.

SIR: The General Assembly of Virginia, at its last session, passed a joint resolution which was approved March the sixth eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled a 'Joint Resolution to provide for adjusting with the State of West Virginia, the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia, and for the application of whatever may be received from West Virginia to the payment of those found to be entitled to the same,' and, as requested therein, I now have the honor to communicate the same to you, and through you to the Legislature of your State.

"It is with pleasure that I recall the fact that from the formation of the State of West Virginia to the present time, the State has recognized her obligation to meet and dispose of the question of the old debt of Virginia in an equitable manner. As a prerequisite for her admission into the Union she agreed to pay a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861. The ordinance of the Convention which met in Wheeling in 1861 besides providing for the formation of a New State out of a portion of the territory of Virginia, contained this provision: 'The New State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all State expenditures within the limits thereof and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the State government, since any part of said debt was contracted; and deducting therefrom the moneys paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth from the counties included within the said New State during the same period.' In her first constitution—which was ratified by a vote of her people in 1863—she again recognized her obligation to assume an equitable proportion of said debt. Article VIII, Section 8, provides, as follows: 'An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, in the year 1861, shall be assumed by this State; and the legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof, by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest, and redeem the principal within thirty-four years.' Her constitution of 1872 contains these provisions: Article X, Section 4, 'No debt shall be contracted by this State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State,' etc., etc. Section 5, 'The power of taxation of the legislature shall extend to provisions for the payment of the State debt and interest thereon', etc.*

"After years of trouble and vexation, under an act approved on the twentieth day of February, 1892, Virginia has concluded negotiations with the creditors of the State whose claims existed prior to the first day of January, 1861, as to the equitable proportion of the same to be borne by her, and a full and final settlement has been made by her with said creditors but the amount which the State of West Virginia should pay, is still unascertained and can only be adjusted by the action of her General Assembly.

*NOTE:—Governor O'Ferrall evidently had never had his attention called to the specific action taken by the makers of the Constitution of 1872, in regard to the Virginia debt, when they defined what "the power of taxation of the legislature" should be. (See page 853 of this Hand Book.)

The creditors learning that your State was not willing to negotiate directly with them without the privity of Virginia, have insisted that it was incumbent upon Virginia to undertake to effect a settlement. Respondng to these solicitations. the General Assembly of this State passed the joint resolution which I now communicate. In taking this action, I beg to assure Your Excellency that there was no disposition, whatever, upon the part of Virginia to interfere with the prerogative of the executive and legislature of West Virginia to deal with the question as to them may seem proper. Virginia has simply endeavored to remove the difficulties which appear to have been in the way and to place it within the power of West Virginia to make a satisfactory adjustment.

The commission created by the said joint resolution is composed of the following named gentlemen—the first six chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates, and the seventh appointed by me: Honorables Taylor Berry, H. T. Wickham, H. D. Flood, John B. Moon, H. H. Downing, Randolph Harrison and William F. Rhea. The Commission has been duly organized by electing Hon. John B. Moon, Chairman, and has made the following report to me:

To His Excellency,
Hon. C. T. O Ferrall,
Governor of Virginia.

SIR: The Commission constituted under the joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled, "A Joint Resolution to provide for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia, proper to be borne by West Virginia, etc., approved March sixth, 1894, beg leave to report to Your Excellency that the holders of a majority in amount of the certificates referred to in said resolution (exclusive of those held by the State through the agency of the Board of Education and Sinking Fund Commissioners) have given to the Commission the assurances required by said resolution that they desired the Commission to enter into and undertake the negotiation contemplated in said resolution and will accept the amount as ascertained by the Commission to be paid by the State of West Virginia in full settlement of their claims as specified in said resolution and the assurances so given are satisfactory to the Commission and they are now ready and authorized under the terms of said resolution to enter into and undertake the negotiations contemplated in said resolution.

It should be added that the assurances aforesaid are, of course, open to examination by the Governor of West Virginia, and the proper authorities of that State.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)) JOHN B. MOON,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 2, 1895. *Chairman.*

"Now submitting the whole matter, and expressing the hope that this question which has so long been a subject of discussion and a source of more or less embarrassment to both States will be speedily determined, and finally settled.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours most respectfully,
(Signed) CHARLES T. O'FERRALL,
Governor of Virginia."

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To provide for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia, proper to be borne by West Virginia, and for the application of whatever may be received from West Virginia to the payment of those found to be entitled to the same.

Approved March 6, 1894.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, is required by the Constitution of Virginia to provide by law for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia; and

Whereas, the General Assembly has heretofore, passed four several acts in relation to the funding and settlement of her public debt, as follows, to-wit:

First, an act entitled an act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt, approved March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Second, an act entitled an act to provide a plan of settlement of the public debt approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

Third, an act entitled an act to ascertain and declare Virginia's equitable share of the debt created before and actually existing at the time of the partition of her territory and resources, and to provide for the issuance of bonds covering the same, and the regular and prompt payment of interest thereon, approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and

Fourth, an act entitled an act to provide for the settlement of the public debt of Virginia not funded under the provisions of an act entitled an act to ascertain and declare Virginia's equitable share of the debt created before and actually existing at the time of the partition of her territory and resources, and to provide for the issuance of bonds covering the same and the regular and prompt payment of the interest thereon, approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and

Whereas, in each of said acts provision is made for the issuing to creditors of the original State of Virginia who should accept the new bonds provided for by said several acts, certificates for such proportion of the obligation surrendered by them as was deemed proper to be borne by the State of West Virginia to-wit, one-third of the amount of said obligations, of which certificates this State holds a large amount, through the agency of the Commissioners of its sinking fund and literary fund; and

Whereas, The present State of Virginia has settled and adjusted, to the entire satisfaction of her people and the creditors, the liability assumed by her on account of two-thirds of the debt of the original State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of Virginia, (the House of Delegates concurring). That a commission of seven members is hereby created and provided for, of whom the present Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Banks of the Senate, shall be one, and the present Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the House of Delegates shall be another; and of the other five, two shall be chosen by the Senate, from among the persons now members of that body; two by the House of Delegates, from among the persons now members of that body, and one, to be a resident of this State, shall be appointed by the Governor. No member of said Commission shall cease to be a member thereof by reason of ceasing to be a member of the General Assembly. Said Commission shall choose its own Chairman and Secretary; vacancies therein occurring or existing during recess of the Legislature shall be filled by the Governor, on notification thereof by the Chairman; and a majority of said Commission shall be competent to act.

Said Commission is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate with the State of West Virginia a settlement and adjustment of the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia.

But said Commission shall not proceed with said negotiations until assurances satisfactory to the Commission shall have been re-

ceived from the holders of a majority in amount of said certificates —exclusive of those held by the State through the agency of the Board of Education and Sinking Fund Commissioners—that they desire the said Commission to enter into and undertake such negotiations, and will accept the amount so ascertained to be paid by the State of West Virginia in full settlement of the one-third of the debt of the original State of Virginia which has not been assumed by the present State of Virginia. But said Commission shall in no event enter into any negotiation hereunder except upon the basis that Virginia is bound only for the two-thirds of the debt of the original State which she has already provided for as her equitable proportion thereof.

All expenses incurred by said Commission and said board of arbitrators, including reasonable compensation of the members thereof, shall be paid out of the proceeds of such settlement, or by the holders of said certificates, who are the beneficiaries of such settlement, but without subjecting the State to any expense on this account. And their action shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the General Assembly and shall not be binding on the State until approved by a Joint Resolution to the Governor and Legislature of West Virginia."

Action of the Legislature of 1895.

February 7. On this day the Legislature of West Virginia adopted "House Joint Resolution No. 10, concerning the Virginia debt," which read as follows:

"*Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

"That this Legislature hereby declines to enter into any negotiations with the debt commissioners, or commission appointed under a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia in the month of March, 1894, looking to the settlement of the Virginia debt question, on the basis set forth in said joint resolution."

Governor White—1905.

January 27. On this day the following communication was transmitted by Governor Albert Blakeslee White:

To the Honorable President and Members of the State Senate:

GENTLEMEN:—The accompanying papers, after oral statements had been made to me by a committee representing the State of Virginia, consisting of Hon. Randolph Harrison, Chairman, Col. Joseph Button, Secretary, and Hon. William A. Anderson, Attorney General of that State, were duly presented to me for transmission to the Legislature of West Virginia.

The papers consist of an address or statement of the committee, representing the commission appointed by the State of Virginia "to provide for the settlement with West Virginia of the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia," and of a copy of the Act of March 6th, 1900, of the State of Virginia, enlarging the powers and duties of said commission.

I deem it my duty to transmit these papers for your information.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT B. WHITE.
Governor.

STATEMENT OF THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

To His Excellency A. B. White,
Governor of the State of West Virginia:

SIR:—Under and by virtue of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, approved March 6th, 1894, a commission consisting of Hons. Taylor Berry, H. T. Wickham, H. D Flood, John B. Moon, Randolph Harrison, H. H. Downing and William F. Rhea, was constituted for the purpose of opening negotiations with the State of West Virginia looking to the adjustment of the proportion of the debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia, and by a communication bearing date the 7th day of January, 1895, from the Honorable Charles T. O'Ferrall, then Governor of Virginia, the Honorable William A. MacCorkle, then Governor of West Virginia, was informed of this fact.

Since the date last named the Honorable Taylor Berry has departed this life, and Honorable J. Thompson Brown has been made a member of the commission in his stead. And by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia approved March 6th, 1900, the powers and functions of the commission have been materially changed and enlarged, as will be seen by an inspection of said act, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

It will be observed that under the provisions of this act the commission acting by and with the advice and approval of the Attorney General of Virginia, is authorized to make a final settlement and adjustment with West Virginia with respect to the debt of the original State, provided at least two-thirds in amount of the securities known as Virginia Deferred Certificates issued under the Virginia Act of 1871, and a majority of all the other certificates issued by Virginia with reference to said settlement, exclusive of those held by the Literary Fund and Sinking Fund of Virginia, were deposited with or placed subject to the control of the commission.

On the 14th day of December, 1904, there were so placed on deposit in the name of the commission, and subject to its control and disposal, $12,910,555.89 of such certificates embracing much more than two-thirds of those of 1871, as aforesaid, and a very large majority of all the others, so that the commission is now authorized and empowered by and with the advice and approval of the Attorney General, to make a settlement and adjustment with West Virginia as provided in said act of March 6th, 1900. The evidence of the deposit of the said certificates with the commission as above stated is of course subject to inspection by Your Excellency and the proper authorities of West Virginia on request.

Looking to opening negotiations with West Virginia, the commission at a meetng thereof held in Richmond, Virginia, December 14th, 1904, authorized the appointment of a sub-committee, consisting of the undersigned Randolph Harrison, Chairman, H. D. Flood, H. H. Downing and John B. Moon, who together with the Attorney General of Virginia should invite the attention of Your Excellency to the unsettled matters between the two States and endeavor to negotiate a settlement of the same on some equitable basis to be agreed upon by the authorities of the two States.

The undersigned, the sub-committee so constituted, acting by and with the advice of the undersigned Attorney General of Virginia, therefore beg leave to call to the attention of Your Excellency the unsettled matters between the two States above referred to, growing out of the debt of the original State, and so respectfully request that they may be laid before the Legislature of your State, now in session, for their consideration; and that some action may be taken by the Legislature of your State for the purpose of en-

tering into negotiations with the undersigned for a settlement between the two States of the matters aforesaid on some equitable basis either by the appointment of a committee to conduct such negotiations on behalf of your State, or by such other action as the Legislature of your State may deem appropriate.

And the undersigned further beg in this connection to call attention to the following facts:

1. That when the State of West Virginia was formed, the original State of Virginia was deprived of more than one-third of its white population and about one-third of its territory, embracing that portion of its territory which by reason of its mineral wealth has since proven to be the most valuable and productive part of the original State.

2. The ordinance of the convention which met at Wheeling in 1861, in providing for the formation of the State of West Virginia, further provided that: "The new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all State expenditures within the limits thereof and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the state government since any part of said debt was contracted, and deducting therefrom the moneys paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth from the counties within said new State during the same period." The obligation to assume an equitable proportion of the said debt was again recognized in the first constitution of West Virginia, which was ratified by a vote of her people in 1863, and in which article eight, section eight provides as follows: "An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, 1861, shall be assumed by this State; and the Legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as practicable and provide for the liquidation thereof by a Sinking Fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years." The Constitution of West Virgnia of 1872, contains these provisions, article ten, section four: "No debt shall be contracted by this State except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State," etc., etc., and section five specifies that "The power of taxation of the Legislature shall extend to provisions for the payment of the State debt and interest thereon," etc.

3. The public debt of the original State of Virginia, at the time of the dismemberment, amounted to something more than $30,000,000, no part of which has ever been borne by West Virginia, either with the present State of West Virginia or with the creditors of the original State, to ascertain what her liability might be with respect to said debt, but the whole of it has been left for adjustment to the people of the present State of Virginia.

4. It has been understood that West Virginia was not willing to negotiate directly with the creditors of the original State, and for that reason and also in order to comply with the requirements of said act of March 6th, 1900, the deposit of said certificates of December 14, 1904, was made with the Virginia commission; so that the commission with the Attorney General of Virginia are now authorized, both on behalf of the State of Virginia, and also on behalf of a large majority of all certificate holders interested, to make a final settlement and adjustment of the matters above referred to, and thus finally conclude and dispose of questions which have been long left unsettled to the detriment, it is believed, of both States.

The undersigned only seek to present these matters to Your Excellency, and through you to the Legislature of your State, because they believe it to be their duty to their own State to do so; and while no accounting or adjustment in the premises has ever been had by West Virginia, either with Virginia or the creditors of the

original State, yet inasmuch as the matters involved are now presented by the undersigned, with new and enlarged powers on their part to make and carry into effect a complete and final settlement between the States, it is hoped that the suggestions herein contained will receive favorable consideration and action on the part of Your Excellency and the Legislature of your State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RANDOLPH HARRISON,
H. H. DOWNING,
H. D. FLOOD,
JOHN B. MOON,
Committee.

Approved:
WILLIAM A. ANDERSON,
Attorney General of Virginia.
January 25, 1905.

"An Act to provide for the settlement with West Virginia of the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia, and for the due protection of the Commonwealth of Virginia in the premises.

(Approved March 6, 1900.)

Whereas, The General Assembly of Virginia has heretofore passed certain acts with respect to the settlement of her public debt as follows, to-wit:

"*First.* An act entitled an act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

"*Second.* An act entitled an act to provide a plan of settlement of the public debt, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

"*Third.* An act entitled an act to ascertain and declare Virginia's equitable share of the debt created before and actually existing at the time of the partition of her territory and resources, and to provide for the issuance of bonds covering the same and the regular and prompt payment of interest thereon, approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and,

"*Fourth.* An act entitled an act to provide for the settlement of the public debt of Virginia not funded under the provisions of an act entitled an act to ascertain and declare Virginia's equitable share of the debt created before and actually existing at the time of the partition of her territory and resources, and to provide for the issuance of bonds covering the same and the regular and prompt payment of the interest thereon, approved February, fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and,

Whereas. In each of said acts provision is made for issuing to creditors of the original State of Virginia who should accept the new bonds provided for by said several acts, certificates for such proportion of the obligation surrendered by them as was deemed proper to be borne by the State of West Virginia, to-wit: One-third of the amount of said obligations, of which certificates this State holds a large amount, through the agency of the commissioners of its sinking fund and literary fund; and,

Whereas, The General Assembly is required by the constitution of Virginia to provide by law for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia, but no such adjustment has ever been had; and,

Whereas, It appears that while Virginia has satisfactorily settled the two-thirds of the original debt which she assumed, yet it is possible that complications will arise with respect to said certificates which will render it desirable that she should endeavor to secure an adjustment thereof upon terms which will protect herself, but will work no injustice to West Virginia, and thus finally dispose of the only question remaining unsettled in connection with said debt; now, therefore,

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:*

"1. That the commission created and appointed under a joint resolution of this General Assembly, entitled a joint resolution to provide for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia, for the application of whatever may be received from West Virginia to the payment of those found to be entitled to the same, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and said commission hereby is authorized to receive and take upon deposit the certificates aforesaid or have the same otherwise placed or held on deposit subject to their control upon an agreement and contract on the part of the holders of said certificates that if the said commission will secure a settlement with West Virginia with respect to said certificates, the said holders of said certificates so deposited will accept the amount realized on such settlement from West Virginia on said certificates as a full settlement of all their claims thereunder.

"2. If at least two-thirds in amount of the said certificates issued under the act of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, exclusive of those held by the State through the agency of the board of education and the sinking fund commissioners, and at least a majority in amount of all the other certificates aforesaid shall be so deposited or placed subject to the control of the said commission upon the agreement and contract aforesaid, then the said commission shall be authorized and empowered by and with the advice and approval of the Attorney General of Virginia to take such action and institute such proceedings on behalf of the State as may in the judgment of said commission and Attorney General be needful and proper to protect the interest of the State and bring about and carry into effect a settlement as aforesaid. All the expenses involved in connection with any of the matters aforesaid shall be borne by the certificate holders, as provided in the joint resolution aforesaid, and the State shall not be subjected to any expense on that account.

"3. This act shall be in force from its passage."

Governor White's communication and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Finance but no report was ever made upon them.

INSTITUTION OF THE SUIT AGAINST WEST VIRGINIA.

January 9. In his biennial message of 1907, Governor William M. O. Dawson officially informed the legislature that at the previous October term of the Supreme Court of the United States, permission had been given the Commonwealth of Virginia to file her bill against West Virginia, the bill having been presented to the Court several months previously; that Virginia had sued for the payment of a part of the old debt of that State, and her contention was that West Virginia was largely her debtor.

The history of this noted and long-drawn-out litigation is so succinctly and ably presented by Judge John W. Mason, in his admirable paper appearing in this volume, that it is unnecessary to allot further space to it here.

MR. BLAINE'S PLAN FOR THE PAYMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA'S PROPORTION OF THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

In his "Twenty Years of Congress," beginning on page 466 of Volume 1, the Hon. James G. Blaine, after recounting the various steps leading up to the dismemberment of Virginia and the admission of West Virginia into the Union, comments as follows on the public debt of Virginia and the equitable considerations involved in its settlement and payment:

"But the cause of the Union was aided by the addition of another loyal commonwealth, and substantial justice was done to the brave people of the new state who by their loyalty had earned the right to be freed from domination which had fretted them and from the association which was uncongenial to them.

Blow Heavy to Virginia.

"To the old State of Virginia the blow was a heavy one. In the years following the war it added seriously to her financial embarrassment, and it has in many ways obstructed her prosperity. As a punitive measure for the chastening of Virginia it cannot be defended. Assuredly there was no ground for distressing Virginia by penal enactments that did not apply equally to every other state of the Confederacy. Common justice revolts at the selection of one man for punishment from eleven who have all been guilty of the same offense. If punishment had been designed, there was equal reason for stripping Texas of her vast domain and for withdrawing the numerous land grants which had been generously made by the national government to many of the states in rebellion. But Texas was allowed to emerge from the contest without the forfeiture of an acre and Congress so far from withdrawing the land grants by which other southern states were to be enriched, took pains to renew them in the years succeeding the war. The autonomy of Virginia alone was disturbed. Upon Virginia alone fell the penalty which if due to any was due to all.

"Another consideration is of great weight. An innocent third party was involved. Virginia owed a large debt held in great part by loyal citizens of the north and by subjects of foreign countries. The burden was already as heavy as she could bear in her entirety, and dismemberment so crippled her that she could not meet her obligations. The United States might well have relieved Virginia and have done justice to her creditors by making some allowance for the division of her territory. Regarding her only as entitled to the rights of a public enemy so long as she warred upon the Union, we may confidently maintain that she is entitled at least to as just and magnanimous treatment as the national government extends to a foreign foe. In our war with Mexico it became our interest to acquire a large part of the territory owned by that republic. We had conquered her armies and were in possession of her capital. She was helpless in our hands. But the high sense of justice which has always distinguished the United States in her public policies would not permit the despoilment of Mexico. We negotiated therefore for the territory needed and paid for it a larger price than would have been given by any other nation in the world. The American government went still further. Many of our citizens held large claims against Mexico and the failure to pay them had

been one of the causes that precipitated hostilities. Our government in addition to the money consideration of $15,000,000 which we paid for territory, agreed to exonerate Mexico from all demands of our citizens, and to pay them from our own treasury. This supplementary agreement cost the national treasury nearly $4,000,000.

West Virginia Not Responsible.

"If the United States were willing to place Virginia on the basis on which they magnanimously placed Mexico after the conquest of that republic, a sufficient allowance would be made to her to compensate at least for that part of her public debt which might presumptively be represented by the territory taken from her. **If it be said in answer to such a suggestion that it would be fairer for West Virginia to assume the proportional obligation thus indicated, the prompt rejoinder is that in equity her people are not held to such obligation. The public improvements for which the debt was in large part incurred had not been so far completed as to benefit West Virginia when the civil war began,—their advantages being mainly confined to the Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State. There is indeed neither moral nor legal responsibility resting upon West Virginia for any part of the debt of the old state.**

"In determining the relative obligations of the national government and of the government of West Virginia concerning the debt, it is of the first importance to remember that the new state was not primarily organized and admitted to the Union for the benefit of her own people but in far larger degree for the benefit of the people of the whole Union. The organic law would not have been strained, legal fictions would not have been invented, contradictory theories would not have been indulged, if a great national interest had not demanded the creation of West Virginia. If it had not been apparent that the organization of West Virginia was an advantage to the loyal cause; if the border state policy of Mr. Lincoln so rigidly adhered to throughout the contest had not required this link for the completion of its chain,—the wishes of the people most directly involved would never have had the slighest attention from the congress of the United States. Strong and equitable as was the case of West Virginia, irritating and undesirable as her relations to the older state might be, advantageous to the people as the new government might prove, these considerations would not of themselves have offered sufficient inducement to engage the attention of Congress for an hour at that critical period. They would have been brushed aside and disregarded with cool indifference by which all great legislative bodies prove how easy it is to endure the misery of other people. West Virginia, indeed, got only what was equitably due and what she was entitled to claim by the natural right of self-government. The war brought good fortune to her, as conspicuously as it brought ill fortune to the older state from which she was wrenched. West Virginia is to be congratulated and her creditable career and untiring enterprise since she assumed the responsibilities of self-government show how well she deserved the boon. But the wounds inflicted on the mother state by her separation will never be healed until Virginia is relieved from the odium of having been specially selected from the eleven seceding states for the punishment that struck at once against her prosperity and against her pride of empire.

Virginia The Creditor.

"Nor should it be forgotten that the state of Virginia before the war might well be regarded as the creditor and not the debtor of the national government. One of her earliest acts of patriotism as an independent state was the cession to the general government of her superb domain on the north side of the Ohio river from the sale of which more than $100,000,000 have been paid into the national treasury. A suggestive contrast is presented today between the condition of Virginia and the

condition of Texas and Florida. It was the aggressive disunionism of the two latter states which aided powerfully in dragging Virginia into rebellion. But for the urgency of the seven original confederate states in which Texas and Florida were numbered, Virginia loyalists would have been able to hold their state firm in her national allegiance. Since the war Texas has travelled the highway to wealth and power founded on the ownership of her public lands of which the national government could have deprived her with as little difficulty as was found in dividing Virginia. Florida has likewise enjoyed general prosperity and secured rapid development from the resources of land which the national government had generously given her before the war and of which she was not deprived for her acts of rebellion. True-hearted Americans rejoice in the prosperity of these states which adorn the southern border of the republic; but they cannot help seeing and seeing with regret how differently the ancient commonwealth of Virginia has fared at the hands of the national government.

"If the hurt to Virginia were of a general character which could not be specified or defined, her case might be passed over with the plea of *damnum absque injuria*. But unfortunately,—or it may be fortunately—the detriment to her public credit can be stated with substantial precision, and can be traced directly to her despoilment. That took from her the power to pay her debt. If the harm resulting therefrom were confined to the state and to the holders of her securities the national government might the more easily disregard the equities of the case. But Virginia's embarrassment is of widespread concern and injuriously affects the public credit of other states. Nor can it be said that the precedent of aiding Virginia could be quoted for aid to every state that might get into financial trouble. It could be quoted only for the case—which will perhaps never again occur—where the national government shall strip the state of a large and valuable part of her territory and thus take from her the ability to meet her obligations. The precedent might then be quoted and should be unhesitatingly followed.

"In the formal and necessarily austere administration of public affairs there is little room for the interposition of sentiment. Yet sentiment has its place. We stimulate the ardor of patriotism by the mere display of the flag which has no material force but which is emblematic of all material force and typifies the glory of the nation. We stir the ambition of the living by rearing costly monuments to the heroic dead. It may surely be pardoned if Americans shall feel a deep personal interest in the good name and good fortune of a state so closely identified with the early renown of the republic,—a state with whose soil is mingled the dust of those to whom all states and all generations are debtors,—the father of his country, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the chief projector of the national Constitution."

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Executive Department of the Federal Government.

United States Officials for West Virginia.

Presidents of the United States.

Vice Presidents of the United States.

Population of the United States and Territories 1830 to 1910.

Estimated Population of the United States July 1, 1915, and January 1 and July 1, 1916.

Postal Regulations and Parcel Post Rates.

Classified List of West Virginia Postoffices, with salaries of Postmasters.

Alphabetical List of West Virginia Postoffices.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Executive.

President—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.
Vice President—Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.
Secretary to the President—Joseph Patrick Tumulty, of New Jersey.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker, of Ohio.
Attorney General—T. W. Gregory, of Texas.
Postmaster General—Albert Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William G. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

District Judges.

Northern District—Alston G. Dayton, Philippi.
Southern District—Benjamin F. Keller, Charleston.

District Attorneys.

Northern District—Stuart W. Walker, Martinsburg.
Southern District—William G. Barnhart, Charleston.

Marshals.

Northern District—C. E. Smith, Parkersburg.
Southern District—William Osborne, Huntington.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

Samuel A. Hays, Parkersburg.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Number	NAME.	Birthplace.	Year	Paternal Ancestry	Residence	Inaugurated		Politics	Died	
						Year	Age		Year	Age
1	George Washington...	Westmoreland Co., Va.....	1732	English	Va.	1789	57	Fed.	1799	67
2	John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English	Mass.	1797	62	Fed.	1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson.....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh	Va.	1801	58	Rep.	1826	83
4	James Madison	Port Conway, Va.....	1751	English	Va.	1809	58	Rep.	1836	85
5	James Monroe	Westmoreland Co., Va.....	1758	Scotch	Va.	1817	59	Rep.	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams..	Quincy, Mass.....	1767	English	Mass.	1825	58	Rep.	1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Union Co., N. C.....	1767	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	1829	62	Dem.	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1837	55	Dem.	1862	79
9	William H. Harrison*.	Berkeley, Va.....	1773	English	Ohio	1841	68	Whig	1841	68
10	John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English	Va.	1841	51	Whig	1862	72
11	James K. Polk**.....	Mecklenberg Co., N. C.....	1795	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	1845	50	Dem.	1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va.....	1784	English	La.	1849	65	Whig	1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.....	1800	English	N. Y.	1850	50	Whig	1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce.....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1804	English	N. H.	1853	49	Dem.	1869	64
15	James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa.....	1791	Scotch-Irish	Pa.	1857	66	Dem.	1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln†....	Larue Co., Ky.....	1809	English	Ill.	1861	52	Rep.	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	57	Rep.	875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Point Pleasant, Ohio	1822	Scotch.....	Ill.	1869	47	Rep.	1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.	Delaware, Ohio	1822	Scotch.....	Ohio	1877	54	Rep.	1892	70
20	James A. Garfield‡...	Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.....	1831	English	Ohio	1881	49	Rep.	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur....	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	51	Rep.	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English	N. Y.	1885	48	Dem.	1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison...	North Bend, Ohio.....	1833	English	Ind.	1889	56	Rep.	1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English	N. Y.	1893	56	Dem.	1908	71
25	William McKinley§...	Niles, Ohio	1843	Scotch-Irish	Ohio	1897	54	Rep.	1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt...	New York City.....	1858	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	43	Rep.	....	..
27	William Howard Taft.	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1857	English.....	Ohio	1909	51	Rep.	....	..
28	Woodrow Wilson.....	Staunton, Va.....	1856	Scotch-Irish	N. J.	1913	56	Dem.	....	..

* Died in office April 4, 1841; succeeded by Vice President Tyler.
** Died in office July 9, 1850; succeeded by Vice President Fillmore.
† Assassinated April 14, 1865; succeeded by Vice President Johnson.
‡ Assassinated; died September 20, 1881; succeeded by Vice President Arthur
§ Assassinated September 6, 1902; succeeded by Vice President Roosevelt.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Number	NAME.	Residence	Qualified	Politics	Place of Death	Year	Age
1	John Adams	Massachusetts	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	New York	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y	1836	80
4	George Clinton	New York	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	182	Rep.	Washington, D. C	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	183	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	183	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	184	Dem.	Philadelphia Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	New York	1849	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Alabama	185	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala	1853	67
14	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky	185	Dem.	Lexington, Ky	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me	1891	82
16	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	New York	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881	Rep.	New York City	1886	56
21	Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	New York	1889	Rep.			
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893	Dem.	Chicago, Ill	1914	78
24	Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897	Rep.	Patterson, N. J	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901	Rep.			
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905	Rep.			
27	James S. Sherman	New York	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y	1912	57
28	Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913	Dem.			

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1830-1910.

	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Alabama	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,052	63,592	64,356
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	.....	.....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053	2,377,549
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	34,277	39,864	194,327	412,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Delaware	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
Dist. Columbia	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619
Georgia	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,001	191,909
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,182	392,060	.....
Iowa	.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisana	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,885,316	3,366,416
Michigan	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	.....	.....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	320,823	373,306	489,555	902,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	.....	.....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310	327,301
New York	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,614
North Carolina	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	*4,837	2,405	36,909	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,310	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	.....	.....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610

South Carolina	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340.316	1,515,400
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,776	98,268	328,808	401,570	583.888
Tennessee	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,350	1,767.518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	.....	.....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	.....	.....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276.749	373,351
Vermont	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596.318	1,225,163	1,512.565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	.....	.....	.....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958.800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	.....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333.860
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92.531	145.965
United States.....	†12,866,020	‡17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	¶62,622.250	§76,303,387	£92,228,531

* Dakota territory.

† Including 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

‡ Including 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

¶ Not including population of Alaska, Indian Territory and Hawaii (89,990 , and 145,282 Indians and other persons on Indian reservations,etc. Including these the population in 1890 was 63,069,756.

§ Including 91,219 persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad.

£ Does not include Porto Rico, which had 1,118,012 ; persons in military and naval service stationed abroad, 55,608 ; Philippine Islands, estimated at 8,000,000 ; Island of Guam, estimated at 8,661, and Tutuila, estimated at 4,600. Grand Total population of United States and possessions, 101,415,412.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

For July 1, 1915, January 1, 1916, and July 1, 1916, based upon the increase as shown by the Federal censuses of 1900 and 1910.

	July 1, 1915	January 1, 1916	July 1, 1916
Alabama	2,301,277	2,316,943	2,332,608
Arizona	247,299	251,422	255,544
Arkansas	1,713,102	1,726,413	1,739,723
California	2,848,275	2,893,465	2,938,654
Colorado	935,799	948,930	962,060
Connecticut	1,223,583	1,234,031	1,244,479
Delaware	211,598	212,489	213,380
District of Columbia	358,679	361,330	363,980
Florida	870,802	882,148	893,493
Georgia	2,816,289	2,836,177	2,856,065
Idaho	411,996	420,291	428,586
Illinois	6,069,519	6,110,888	6,152,257
Indiana	2,798,142	2,807,480	2,816,817
Iowa*	2,221,038	2,220,681	2,220,321
Kansas	1,807,221	1,818,383	1,829,545
Kentucky	2,365,185	2,372,412	2,379,639
Louisiana	1,801,306	1,815,218	1,829,130
Maine	767,638	770,064	772,489
Maryland	1,351,941	1,357,374	1,362,807
Massachusetts	3,662,339	3,690,748	3,719,156
Michigan	3,015,442	3,035,148	3,054,854
Minnesota	2,246,761	2,263,182	2,279,603
Mississippi	1,926,778	1,939,226	1,951,674
Missouri	3,391,789	3,401,241	3,410,692
Montana	446,054	452,774	459,494
Nebraska	1,258,624	1,264,999	1,271,375
Nevada	102,730	104,732	106,734
New Hampshire	440,584	441,545	442,506
New Jersey	2,881,840	2,914,928	2,948,017
New Mexico	396,917	403,600	410,283
New York	10,086,568	10,179,971	10,273,375
North Carolina	2,371,095	2,386,916	2,402,738
North Dakota	713,083	726,142	739,201
Ohio	5,088,627	5,119,491	5,150,356
Oklahoma	2,114,307	2,158,194	2,202,081
Oregon	809,490	822,615	835,741
Pennsylvania	8,383,992	8,453,004	8,522,017
Rhode Island	602,765	608,540	614,319
South Carolina	1,607,745	1,616,610	1,625,475
South Dakota	680,046	689,277	698,509
Tennessee	2,271,379	2,279,691	2,288,004
Texas	4,343,710	4,386,638	4,429,566
Utah	424,300	429,191	434,083
Vermont	362,472	363,075	363,699
Virginia	2,171,014	2,181,516	2,192,019
Washington	1,471,043	1,502,532	1,534,221
West Virginia	1,359,474	1,372,756	1,386,038
Wisconsin	2,473,533	2,486,941	2,500,350
Wyoming	174,148	176,853	179,559
Total population of the United States	100,399,219	101,[illegible]8[illegible]15	102,017,212

*Decrease 1900 to 1910.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

THE CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes, as follows:

First Class—Letters, postal cards and matter wholly or partially in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Rates of Postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards one cent each. On "drop" letters, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carriers' office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates.

Rate of Postage—One cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, when sent by other than publishers.

Third Class—Books, circulars, periodicals, and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

Rate of Postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

THE LIMIT OF WEIGHT.

A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid; but if two cents in stamps be affixed, the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected and addressed before delivery.

On second-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

On third-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

On fourth-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

WHAT MAY BE WRITTEN OR PRINTED ON MAIL MATTER.

Second Class—The name and address of persons to whom the matter is to be sent; index-figures of subscription book printed or written; printed title of publication; printed or written name or address, without advertisement of publisher or sender; written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating date upon which subscriptions ends; correction of typographical errors; a mark except by printed or written words to designate a word or passage to which it is desired to call attention; the words, "Sample copy"; publishers' or news agents' bills, receipts and orders for subscriptions, but

the same shall convey no other information than the name, place of publication, subscription price, and amount of subscription due. The number of copies inclosed may be indicated on wrapper or face of package.

Third Class—Sender's name and address, with word "from"; marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to word or passage; correction of typographical errors; on the blank leaves or cover of any book may be placed a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not like a personal correspondence; upon the address side of wrapper, envelope, tag or label must be left space sufficient for legible address and necessary stamps.

THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

All mail matter, including drop letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses. The registry fee is eight cents in addition to postage . It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The following are fees for domestic money orders:

For orders for sums of $2.50 or less	$0.03
For orders not exceeding $5.00	.05
For orders exceeding $ 5 and not exceeding $ 10	.08
For orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $ 20	.10
For orders exceeding $20 and not exceeding $ 30	.12
For orders exceeding $30 and not exceeding $ 40	.15
For orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $ 50	.18
For orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $ 60	.20
For orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $ 75	.25
For orders exceeding $75 and not exceeding $100	.30

PARCEL POST DELIVERY.

By an act of congress, approved Aug. 24, 1912, fourth-class mail matter, in addition to that previously designated, is to include farm and factory products, not exceeding 11 pounds in weight, nor greater in size than 72 inches in length and girt combined, nor in dangerous form or perishable in nature. For the transportation of these packages the United States, Territories and possessions, excepting the Philippines, is divided into eight postal zones, and will permit the shipment of packages within each radius from the sending point at the following rates which went into effect Jan. 1st, 1913:

Weight.	1st zone		2nd zone, 50 to 150 miles. Rate.	3rd zone, 150 to 300 miles. Rate.	4th zone, 300 to 600 miles. Rate.	5th zone, 600 to 1,000 miles. Rate.	6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 miles. Rate.	7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 miles. Rate.	8th zone, all over 1,800 miles. Rate.
	Local Rate	Zone Rate. 50 Miles							
1 pound.....	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds.....	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.21	.24
3 pounds.....	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4 pounds.....	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41	.48
5 pounds.....	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6 pounds.....	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7 pounds.....	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8 pounds.....	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
9 pounds.....	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10 pounds.....	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11 pounds.....	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11	1.32

The local rate is applicable to parcels intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom.

It will be observed that the rates of postage are largely reduced and that the limit of weight is increased from four to eleven pounds. Parcels will be delivered at all free-delivery offices and to patrons residing on rural and star routes; they may be registered and may be accorded special-delivery service on payment of the usual fees, and they may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to their actual value, but not to exceed $25, upon payment of a fee of five cents. Distinctive stamps must be used on all parcels, but they may be mailed in quantities of not less than 2,000 identical pieces without stamps affixed, the postage being paid in money.

FOURTH-CLASS (PARCEL POST) MATTER.

32. *The rates of postage on fourth-class or parcel post matter—to be fully prepaid—unsealed*—are as follows:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Weight in pounds.	Local.	Zones.							
		1st—Up to 50 miles.	2nd—50 to 150 miles.	3rd—150 to 300 miles.	4th—300 to 600 miles.	5th—600 to 1,000 miles.	7th—1,400 to 1,800 miles.	6th—1,000 to 1,400 miles.	8th—Over 1,800 miles.
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25						
22	.16	.26	.26						
23	.16	.27	.27						
24	.17	.28	.28						
25	.17	.29	.29						
26	.18	.30	.30						
27	.18	.31	.31						
28	.19	.32	.32						
29	.19	.33	.33						
30	.20	.34	.34						
31	.20	.35	.35						
32	.21	.36	.36						
33	.21	.37	.37						
34	.22	.38	.38						
35	.22	.39	.39						
36	.23	.40	.40						
37	.23	.41	.41						
38	.24	.42	.42						
39	.24	.43	.43						
40	.25	.44	.44						
41	.25	.45	.45						
42	.26	.46	.46						
43	.26	.47	.47						
44	.27	.48	.48						
45	.27	.49	.49						
46	.28	.50	.50						
47	.28	.51	.51						
48	.29	.52	.52						
49	.29	.53	.53						
50	.30	.54	.54						

The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions:

(1) At any post office for local delivery at such office.

(2) At any city letter carrier office, or at at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office.

(3) At any post office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

For further information as to zones and rates of postage, see sections 454 to 457, P. L. and R., as amended.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF POST OFFICES.

In West Virginia, with Salaries of Postmasters.—July 1, 1916.

The postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. F. Offices having city delivery. G. Offices located in Government buildings. V. Offices having village delivery.

Office	Class	Salary	Office	Class	Salary
Alderson	3	1,900	Martinsburg G F	2	2,800
Athens	3	1,100	Matewan	3	1,100
Barboursville	3	1,100	Matoaka	3	1,100
Beckley	2	2,200	Middlebourne	3	1,500
Belington	3	1,900	Milton	3	1,300
Berkeley Springs	3	1,800	Montgomery	2	2,000
Berwind	3	1,400	Moorefield	3	1,400
Bethany	3	1,200	Morgantown G F	2	2,900
Bluefield G F	1	3,100	Moundsville G F	2	2,600
Bramwell	3	1,400	Mount Hope	3	1,500
Bridgeport	3	1,200	Newburg	3	1,200
Buckhannon F	2	2,400	New Cumberland	3	1,600
Burnsville	3	1,400	Newell	3	1,500
Cairo	3	1,500	New Martinsville F	2	2,200
Cameron	3	1,800	Northfork	3	1,800
Cass	3	1,200	Oak Hill	3	1,400
Charleston G F	1	3,500	Parkersburg G F	1	3,300
Charles Town F	2	2,300	Parsons	3	1,600
Chester	3	1,700	Paw Paw	3	1,100
Clarksburg G F	1	3,300	Pennsboro	3	1,800
Clay	3	1,000	Petersburg	3	1,200
Clendenin	3	1,400	Philippi	3	1,800
Coalwood	3	1,100	Piedmont V	2	2,000
Davis	3	1,700	Point Pleasant G	2	2,000
Durbin	3	1,100	Princeton V	2	2,200
Elizabeth	3	1,400	Rainelle	3	1,200
Elkhorn	3	1,300	Ravenswood	2	1,700
Elkins F	2	2,700	Richwood	2	2,200
Fairmont G F	1	3,200	Ripley	3	1,500
Fairview	3	1,400	Romney	3	1,700
Farmington	3	1,500	Ronceverte	3	1,900
Fayetteville	3	1,500	Rowlesburg	3	1,300
Follansbee	3	1,800	Saint Albans	3	1,800
Gary	3	1,600	Saint Marys	3	1,700
Gassaway	3	1,500	Salem	2	2,000
Glenville	3	1,400	Shepherdstown	3	1,600
Grafton G F	2	2,700	Shinnston	3	1,700
Grantsville	3	1,200	Sistersville G F	2	2,400
Harpers Ferry	3	1,500	Smithfield	3	1,200
Harrisville	3	1,600	Spencer	2	2,100
Hendricks	3	1,000	Summersville	3	1,000
Hinton F	2	2,500	Sutton	3	1,800
Holden	3	1,500	Terra Alta V	3	1,800
Huntington G F	1	3,500	Thomas	3	1,600
Janelew	3	1,200	Thurmond	3	1,600
Kenova	3	1,500	Tunnelton	3	1,300
Keyser F	2	2,400	Vivian	3	1,100
Keystone	3	1,600	Wallace	3	1,100
Kimball	3	1,400	Webster Springs	3	1,100
Kingwood	3	1,600	Weirton	2	2,000
Lewisburg	2	2,000	Welch	2	2,300
Logan	2	2,300	Wellsburg F	2	2,400
Lost Creek	3	1,000	Weston F	2	2,500
McMechen	3	1,500	West Union	3	1,800
MacDonald	3	1,600	Wheeling G F	1	3,700
Mannington F	2	2,400	White Sulphur Springs	2	2,100
Marlinton	3	1,900	Williamson F	2	2,500
			Williamstown	3	1,300

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POSTOFFICES.

Abbott ..... Upshur
Abraham ..... Raleigh
Accoville ..... Logan
Acme ..... Kanawha
Ada ..... Mercer
Adaline ..... Marshall
Adam ..... Calhoun
Adamston ..... Harrison
Adlai ..... Pleasants
Adolph ..... Randolph
Adrian ..... Upshur
Advent ..... Jackson
Affinity ..... Raleigh
Alaska ..... Mineral
Albert ..... Tucker
Albion ..... Nicholas
Albright ..... Preston
Alderson ..... Monroe
Alexander ..... Upshur
Algoma ..... McDowell
Algonquin ..... Mercer
Alkol ..... Lincoln
Allen ..... Lincoln
Allister ..... Wetzel
Alma ..... Tyler
Alpena ..... Randolph
Alta ..... Greenbrier
Alpoca ..... Wyoming
Altman ..... Boone
Alton ..... Upshur
Alum Bridge ..... Lewis
Alum Creek ..... Kanawha
Alvon ..... Greenbrier
Alvy ..... Tyler
Amblersburg ..... Preston
Amboy ..... Preston
Ambrosia ..... Mason
Amherstdale ..... Logan
Amigo ..... Raleigh
Amma ..... Roane
Amy ..... Lincoln
Anawalt ..... McDowell
Andrew ..... Boone
Angerona ..... Jackson
Annamoriah ..... Calhoun
Ansted ..... Fayette
Anthem ..... Wetzel
Anthony ..... Greenbrier
Antioch ..... Mineral
Apgah ..... Kanawna
Apple Farm ..... Calhoun
Apple Grove ..... Mason
Arbovale ..... Pocahontas
Arbuckle ..... Mason
Arcade ..... Calhoun
Arcola ..... Webster
Arden ..... Barbour
Argo ..... Greenbrier
Arista ..... Mercer
Arlee ..... Mason
Armilda ..... Wayne
Arnett ..... Raleigh
Armor ..... Mingo
Arnoldsburg ..... Calhoun
Arthur ..... Grant
Artie ..... Raleigh
Arvilla ..... Pleasants
Asbury ..... Greenbrier
Ashford ..... Boone
Ashland ..... McDowell
Ashley ..... Doddridge
Ashton ..... Mason
Assurance ..... Monroe
Atenville ..... Lincoln
Athens ..... Mercer
Atwood ..... Tyler
Auburn ..... Ritchie
Augment ..... Pocahontas
Augusta ..... Hampshire
Aurora ..... Preston
Austen ..... Preston
Auto ..... Greenbrier
Avon ..... Doddridge
Avondale ..... McDowell
Ayers ..... Calhoun
Bablin ..... Lewis
Bachman ..... Fayette
Backus ..... Fayette
Baileysville ..... Wyoming
Baker ..... Hardy
Bakerton ..... Jefferson
Bald Knob ..... Boone
Baldwin ..... Gilmer
Ballard ..... Monroe
Ballengee ..... Summers
Bamboo ..... Nicholas
Banco ..... Logan
Bancroft ..... Putnam
Barboursville ..... Cabell
Bardane ..... Jefferson
Barn ..... Mercer
Barnabus ..... Logan
Barnum ..... Mineral
Barrackville ..... Marion
Bartow ..... Pocahontas
Basin ..... Wyoming
Bass ..... Hardy
Baxter ..... Marion
Bayard ..... Grant
Bays ..... Nicholas
Beale ..... Mason
Beard ..... Pocahontas
Bearsville ..... Tyler
Beatrice ..... Ritchie
Beaver ..... Nicholas
Bebee ..... Wetzel
Beckley ..... Raleigh
Beckwith ..... Fayette
Bedington ..... Berkeley
Bee ..... Putnam

Beech ..... Calhoun
Beech Hill ..... Mason
Beechwood ..... Monongalia
Beeson ..... Mercer
Behler ..... Monongalia
Belfont ..... Braxton
Belgrove ..... Jackson
Belington ..... Barbour
Belle ..... Kanawha
Bellepoint ..... Summers
Belleville ..... Wood
Bellton ..... Marshall
Belmont ..... Pleasants
Belva ..... Nicholas
Bemis ..... Randolph
Benbush ..... Tucker
Bender ..... Braxton
Ben Lomond ..... Mason
Bennett ..... Gilmer
Bens Run ..... Tyler
Benton Ferry ..... Marion
Bentree ..... Clay
Benwood ..... Marshall
(Branch of Wheeling)
Berea ..... Ritchie
Bergoo ..... Webster
Berkeley Springs ..... Morgan
Bernards Town ..... Webster
Bernie ..... Lincoln
Berryburg ..... Barbour
Bertha ..... Summers
Berwind ..... McDowell
Beryl ..... Mineral
Besoco ..... Raleigh
Bethany ..... Brooke
Beury ..... Fayette
Beverly ..... Randolph
Bias ..... Mingo
Bigbend ..... Calhoun
Big Chimney ..... Kanawha
Big Creek ..... Logan
Bigfour ..... McDowell
Big Isaac ..... Doddridge
Big Otter ..... Clay
Big Sandy ..... McDowell
Big Springs ..... Calhoun
Billie ..... Mercer
Bingham ..... Greenbrier
Birch River ..... Nicholas
Birch Run ..... Clay
Bismarck ..... Grant
Black Betsey ..... Putnam
Blacksville ..... Monongalia
Blaine ..... Mineral
Blair ..... Logan
Blakeley ..... Kanawha
Blaker Mills ..... Greenbrier
Blandville ..... Doddridge
Blocton ..... Mingo
Bloomery ..... Hampshire
Bloomingrose ..... Boone
Bloomington ..... Roane
Blue ..... Tyler
Bluecreek ..... Kanawha
Bluefield ..... Mercer
Blue Jay ..... Raleigh
Bluespring ..... Randolph
Blue Sulphur Springs ..... Greenbrier
Blundon ..... Kanawha
Board Tree ..... Marshall
Boaz ..... Wood
Boggs ..... Webster
Bolair ..... Webster
Bolivar ..... Jefferson
Bolt ..... Raleigh
Bomont ..... Clay
Bonnie ..... Braxton
Boomer ..... Fayette
Boone ..... Fayette
Borderland ..... Mingo
Bowden ..... Randolph
Bower ..... Braxton
Bowles ..... Lincoln
Bownemont ..... Kanawha
Box ..... Pendleton
Boyd ..... Roane
Boyer ..... Pocahontas
Brabant ..... Wayne
Bradshaw ..... McDowell
Bradyville ..... Lincoln
Brake ..... Hardy
Bramwell ..... Mercer
Branch ..... Pendleton
Branchland ..... Lincoln
Brandonville ..... Preston
Brandywine ..... Pendleton
Brantville ..... Greenbrier
Braxton ..... Braxton
Breeding ..... Mingo
Breedlove ..... Preston
Bretz ..... Preston
Brewsterdale ..... McDowell
Bridgeport ..... Harrison
Bristol ..... Harrison
Bromhurst ..... Monroe
Brooklin ..... Summers
Brooks ..... Summers
Broomfield ..... Marion
Brosius ..... Morgan
Brounland ..... Kanawha
Brown ..... Harrison
Bruce ..... Nicholas
Bruceton Mills ..... Preston
Brushfork ..... Mercer
Brushy Run ..... Pendleton
Bryson ..... Raleigh
Buck ..... Summers
Buckeye ..... Pocahontas
Buckhannon ..... Upshur
Bud ..... Wyoming
Buena ..... Tucker
Buffalo ..... Putnam
Bulger ..... Lincoln
Bulltown ..... Braxton

Bunker Hill....Berkeley
Burch....Mingo
Burg....Mercer
Burl....Nicholas
Burlington....Mineral
Burner....Pocahontas
Burning Springs....Wirt
Burnsville....Braxton
Burnt House....Ritchie
Burnwell....Kanawha
Burr....Pocahontas
Burton....Wetzel
Byrnside....Putnam
Cabell....Boone
Cacapehon....Hampshire
Cairo....Ritchie
Calcutta....Pleasants
Caldona....Lincoln
Caldwell....Greenbrier
Calvin....Nicholas
Camden....Lewis
Camden-on-Gauley....Webster
Cameron....Marshall
Camp....Doddridge
Camp Creek....Mercer
Canaan....Upshur
Canebrake....McDowell
Canfield....Braxton
Cannelton....Fayette
Canterbury....Mingo
Canton....Doddridge
Cantwell....Ritchie
Canvas....Nicholas
Capehart....Mason
Capels....McDowell
Caperton....Fayette
Capon Bridge....Hampshire
Capon Springs....Hampshire
Captina....Marshall
Carbon....Kanawha
Carbondale....Fayette
Caress....Braxton
Caretta....McDowell
Carl....Nicholas
Carlisle....Fayette
Carpenter....Kanawha
Cascade....Preston
Cashmere....Monroe
Cass....Pocahontas
Cassie....Wayne
Cassity....Randolph
Cassville....Monongalia
Catawba....Marion
Cave....Pendleton
Cecil....Taylor
Cedar Grove....Kanawha
Cedarville....Gilmer
Centennial....Monroe
Center Point....Doddridge
Centralia....Braxton
Central Station....Doddridge
Century....Barbour
Ceredo....Wayne
Champwood....Mineral
Chap....Boone
Chapel....Braxton
Chapmanville....Logan
Charleston....Kanawha

Stations.

A, Charleston St.
B, West Charleston.
No. 1.

Charles Town....Jefferson
Chattaroy....Mingo
Chauncey....Logan
Cheatbridge....Randolph
Chelyan....Kanawha
Cherry Run....Morgan
Chesapeake....Kanawha
Chester....Hancock
Chloe....Calhoun
Christian....Logan
Cicerone....Roane
Cinderella....Mingo
Circleville....Pendleton
Cirtsville....Raleigh
Claremont....Fayette
Claria....Calhoun
Clark....Greenbrier
Clarksburg....Harrison
Clator....Ohio
Clay....Clay
Clayton....Summers
Clear Creek....Raleigh
Clem....Braxton
Clendenin....Kanawha
Cleveland....Webster
Clifftop....Fayette
Clifton....Mason
Clifton Mills....Preston
Cliftonville....Brooke
Clifty....Fayette
Clint....Monroe
Clintonville....Greenbrier
Clio....Roane
Clothier....Logan
Clover Lick....Pocahontas
Clute....Fayette
Coalburg....Kanawha
Coaldale....Mercer
Coal Fork....Kanawha
Coalton....Randolph
Coalwood....McDowell
Coburn....Wetzel
Coco....Kanawha
Coe....Webster
Cokeleys....Ritchie
Coketon....Tucker
Colcord....Raleigh
Cold Stream....Hampshire
Coldwater....Doddridge

Colfax ..... Marion
Colliers ..... Brooke
Combs ..... Ritchie
Comfort ..... Boone
Concho ..... Fayette
Concord ..... Hampshire
Confidence ..... Putnam
Congo ..... Hancock
Conings ..... Gilmer
Coopers ..... Mercer
Copen ..... Braxton
Copenhaver ..... Kanawha
Cora ..... Logan
Cordova ..... Greenbrier
Core ..... Monongalia
Corinne ..... Wyoming
Corinth ..... Preston
Cork ..... Tyler
Corley ..... Braxton
Corliss ..... Fayette
Cornstalk ..... Greenbrier
Cornwallis ..... Ritchie
Cottageville ..... Jackson
Couch ..... Mason
Countsville ..... Roane
Covegap ..... Wayne
Cowen ..... Webster
Cowhide ..... Lincoln
Coxs Mills ..... Gilmer
Crab Orchard ..... Raleigh
Craigsville ..... Nicholas
Cranberry ..... Raleigh
Craneco ..... Logan
Cranesville ..... Preston
Crany ..... Wyoming
Crawford ..... Lewis
Crawley ..... Greenbrier
Creamery ..... Monroe
Creek ..... Pendleton
Cremo ..... Calhoun
Cressmont ..... Clay
Creston ..... Wirt
Crete ..... Wayne
Crickmer ..... Fayette
Crimson ..... Raleigh
Crosby ..... Clay
Crosier ..... Fayette
Crow ..... Raleigh
Crown ..... Logan
Crown Hill ..... Kanawha
Crow Summit ..... Jackson
Crum ..... Wayne
Crumpler ..... McDowell
Crumps Bottom ..... Summers
Crystal ..... Mercer
Cubana ..... Randolph
Cucumber ..... McDowell
Culloden ..... Cabell
Curry ..... Logan
Curtin ..... Nicholas
Cutlips ..... Braxton
Cuzzart ..... Preston
Cuzzie ..... Lincoln
Cyclone ..... Logan
Czar ..... Randolph
Dade ..... Nicholas
Dahmer ..... Pendleton
Dain ..... Nicholas
Dale ..... Tyler
Dallas ..... Marshall
Dameron ..... Raleigh
Dan ..... McDowell
Dana ..... Kanawha
Danese ..... Fayette
Daniels ..... Raleigh
Danville ..... Boone
Dartmoor ..... Barbour
Davis ..... Tucker
Davison ..... Braxton
Davisville ..... Wood
Davy ..... McDowell
Dawes ..... Kanawha
Dawson ..... Greenbrier
Dean ..... Wetzel
Dearing ..... McDowell
Decota ..... Kanawha
Deegans ..... McDowell
Deepvalley ..... Tyler
Deep Water ..... Fayette
Deepwell ..... Nicholas
Deer Creek ..... Pocahontas
Deerrun ..... Pendleton
Deitz ..... Fayette
Dekalb ..... Gilmer
Delbert ..... Raleigh
Dellslow ..... Monongalia
Delong ..... Pleasants
Delphi ..... Nicholas
Dempsey ..... Fayette
Denmar ..... Pocahontas
Dennis ..... Greenbrier
Derryhale ..... Fayette
Dessie ..... Braxton
Devils Fork ..... Wyoming
Diamond ..... Kanawha
Diana ..... Webster
Dickson ..... Wayne
Dicy ..... Wayne
Dille ..... Clay
Dillon ..... Raleigh
Dillons Run ..... Hampshire
Dimmock ..... Fayette
Dingess ..... Mingo
Dink ..... Clay
Divide ..... Fayette
Dixie ..... Nicholas
Dobbin ..... Grant
Dobra ..... Logan
Dodrill ..... Calhoun
Dola ..... Harrison
Doman ..... Hardy
Domestic ..... Mingo
Donald ..... Nicholas

Donohue ..... Ritchie
Donwood ..... Kanawha
Dora ..... Gilmer
Dorcas ..... Grant
Dorothy ..... Raleigh
Dorr ..... Monroe
Dothan ..... Fayette
Dott ..... Mercer
Douglas ..... Calhoun
Drennen ..... Nicholas
Droop ..... Pocahontas
Drybranch ..... Kanawha
Dry Creek ..... Raleigh
Dryfork ..... Randolph
Dryrun ..... Pendleton
Dubree ..... Fayette
Duck ..... Clay
Duckworth ..... Doddridge
Duffy ..... Lewis
Duhring ..... Mercer
Dulin ..... Wirt
Dunbar ..... Kanawha
Duncan ..... Jackson
Dundon ..... Clay
Dunleith ..... Wayne
Dunloop ..... Fayette
Dunlow ..... Wayne
Dunmore ..... Pocahontas
Dunns ..... Mercer
Duo ..... Greenbrier
Durbin ..... Pocahontas
Durgon ..... Hardy
Dusk ..... Gilmer
Dutch ..... Braxton
Dyer ..... Webster
Eagle ..... Fayette
Eakle ..... Clay
Earnshaw ..... Wetzel
East Bank ..... Kanawha
East Lynn ..... Wayne
Eatons ..... Wood
Eccles ..... Raleigh
Echart ..... Boone
Echo ..... Wayne
Eckman ..... McDowell
Edgarton ..... Mingo
Edith ..... Wyoming
Edmond ..... Fayette
Edray ..... Pocahontas
Eggleton ..... Putnam
Eglon ..... Preston
Elda ..... Clay
Elbert ..... McDowell
Eldorado ..... Clay
Elgood ..... Mercer
Elizabeth ..... Wirt
Elk ..... Tucker
Elk Garden ..... Mineral
Elkhorn ..... McDowell
Elkhurst ..... Clay
Elkins ..... Randolph
Elkridge ..... Fayette
Elkview ..... Kanawha
Elkwater ..... Randolph
Ellamore ..... Randolph
Ellenboro ..... Ritchie
Elliott ..... Fayette
Ellison ..... Summers
Elm Grove ..... Ohio
Elmhurst ..... Monroe
Elmira ..... Braxton
Elmo ..... Fayette
Elmwood ..... Mason
Elton ..... Summers
Elverton ..... Fayette
Emoryville ..... Mineral
Endicott ..... Wetzel
Engle ..... Jefferson
English ..... McDowell
Ennis ..... McDowell
Enoch ..... Clay
Enon ..... Nicholas
Enterprise ..... Harrison
Enzele ..... Logan
Exchange ..... Braxton
Erbacon ..... Webster
Ernest ..... Roane
Erwin ..... Preston
Esau ..... Raleigh
Eskdale ..... Kanawha
Estep ..... Boone
Esty ..... Greenbrier
Ethel ..... Logan
Euclid ..... Calhoun
Eureka ..... Pleasants
Eva ..... Ritchie
Evans ..... Jackson
Evenwood ..... Randolph
Everson ..... Marion
Excelsior ..... McDowell
Export ..... Fayette
Fabius ..... Hardy
Fairmont ..... Marion

Branch Post Offices.

Monongah (Ind.)
Watson (Ind.)

Stations.

No. 1.
No. 2.

Fairplain ..... Jackson
Fairview ..... Marion
Falling Waters ..... Berkeley
Falls ..... Grant
Fallsmill ..... Braxton
Fanlight ..... Wetzel
Fanny ..... Wyoming
Far ..... Wetzel
Farley ..... Summers
Farmdale ..... Greenbrier
Farmington ..... Marion
Fayette ..... Fayette
Fayetteville ..... Fayette
Federal ..... Pleasants
Felix ..... Wayne

Fenwick ..... Nicholas
Ferguson ..... Wayne
Ferrellsburg ..... Lincoln
Filbert ..... McDowell
Finch ..... Ritchie
Fink ..... Lewis
Finlow ..... Fayette
Fire Creek ..... Fayette
Fisher ..... Hardy
Fitzpatrick ..... Raleigh
Five Mile ..... Mason
Flatfork ..... Roane
Flats ..... Hardy
Flat Top ..... Mercer
Flat Woods ..... Braxton
Flaxton ..... Mason
Flemington ..... Taylor
Fletcher ..... Jackson
Flint ..... Randolph
Fola ..... Clay
Follansbee ..... Brooke
Folsom ..... Wetzel
Fonzo ..... Ritchie
Fordhill ..... Hampshire
Forest Hill ..... Summers
Forman ..... Grant
Fort Branch ..... Logan
Fort Defiance ..... Fayette
Fort Gay ..... Wayne
Fort Seybert ..... Pendleton
Fort Spring ..... Greenbrier
Foster ..... Boone
Fourteen ..... Lincoln
Fowlerknob ..... Nicholas
Frametown ..... Braxton
Frankford ..... Greenbrier
Franklin ..... Pendleton
Fraziers Bottom ..... Putnam
Freed ..... Calhoun
Freeman ..... Mercer
Freemansburg ..... Lewis
French Creek ..... Upshur
Frenchton ..... Upshur
Frew ..... Tyler
Friendly ..... Tyler
Frost ..... Pocahontas
Frozen ..... Calhoun
Frozencamp ..... Jackson
Fry ..... Kanawha
Gad ..... Nicholas
Gaines ..... Upshur
Gale ..... Upshur
Gallipolis Ferry ..... Mason
Gamoca ..... Fayette
Gandeeville ..... Roane
Ganotown ..... Berkeley
Gap ..... Mason
Gapmills ..... Monroe
Gardiner ..... Mercer
Garnet ..... Kanawha
Garrets Bend ..... Lincoln
Garrison ..... Boone
Gary ..... McDowell
Gassaway ..... Braxton
Gates ..... Monroe
Gatewood ..... Fayette
Gauley Bridge ..... Fayette
Gay ..... Jackson
Gazil ..... Kanawha
Gem ..... Braxton
Geneva ..... Roane
Genoa ..... Wayne
Gerrardstown ..... Berkeley
Ghent ..... Raleigh
Giatto ..... Mercer
Gilbert ..... Mingo
Gilboa ..... Nicholas
Giles ..... Kanawha
Gill ..... Lincoln
Gilliam ..... McDowell
Gilman ..... Randolph
Gilmer ..... Gilmer
Gip ..... Braxton
Girta ..... Ritchie
Given ..... Jackson
Glace ..... Monroe
Glade Farms ..... Preston
Gladwin ..... Tucker
Glady ..... Randolph
Glasgow ..... Kanawha
Gleason ..... Mineral
Glebe ..... Hampshire
Glen ..... Clay
Glenalum ..... Mingo
Glen Dale ..... Marshall
Glendenning ..... Tyler
Glendon ..... Braxton
Glen Easton ..... Marshall
Glen Falls ..... Harrison
Glen Ferris ..... Fayette
Glengary ..... Berkeley
Glenhayes ..... Wayne
Glen Jean ..... Fayette
Glen Morgan ..... Raleigh
Glenray ..... Summers
Glenville ..... Gilmer
Glen White ..... Raleigh
Glenwood ..... Mason
Glovergap ..... Marion
Goffs ..... Ritchie
Goldtown ..... Jackson
Good ..... Hampshire
Goodman ..... Mingo
Goodwill ..... Mercer
Goose Creek ..... Ritchie
Gordon ..... Boone
Gormania ..... Grant
Gould ..... Upshur
Grace ..... Roane
Grafton ..... Taylor
Graham Station ..... Mason
Grandview ..... Raleigh

Grantsville ..... Calhoun
Grant Town..... Marion
Grape Island..... Pleasants
Grassy ..... Wayne
Grassy Meadows..... Greenbrier
Graydon ..... Fayette
Great Cacapon..... Morgan
Green Bank..... Pocahontas
Greenberry ..... Kanawha
Green Bottom..... Cabell
Greenbrier ..... Greenbrier
Greenbrier Springs..... Summers
Green Hill..... Wetzel
Greenland ..... Grant
Green Spring..... Hampshire
Green Sulphur Springs..... Summers
Greenview ..... Boone
Greenville ..... Monroe
Greenwood ..... Doddridge
Greer ..... Monongalia
Gregory ..... Braxton
Griffithsville ..... Lincoln
Grimms Landing..... Mason
Gulflight ..... Gilmer
Guthrie ..... Kanawha
Guyan ..... Wyoming
(Guyandotte, Ind. Sta., Huntington.)
Gypsy ..... Harrison
Hacker Valley..... Webster
Hagans ..... Monongalia
Hager ..... Lincoln
Halcyon ..... Logan
Hall ..... Barbour
Halls Mills..... Wetzel
Halltown ..... Jefferson
Hambleton ..... Tucker
Hamiltonia ..... Roane
Hamlet ..... Raleigh
Hamlin ..... Lincoln
Hammond ..... Marion
Hampden ..... Mingo
Handley ..... Kanawha
Hanging Rock..... Hampshire
Hanna ..... Wood
Hannahdale ..... Ritchie
Hanover ..... Wyoming
Hans Creek..... Monroe
Hansford ..... Kanawha
Hany ..... Wayne
Harding ..... Randolph
Hardman ..... Gilmer
Hardy ..... Mercer
Harewood ..... Fayette
Harlin ..... Doddridge
Harman ..... Randolph
Harmony ..... Roane
Harper ..... Raleigh
Harpers Ferry..... Jefferson
Harperton ..... Randolph
Harrison ..... Clay
Harrisville ..... Ritchie
Hartford ..... Mason
Hartley ..... Ritchie
Harts ..... Lincoln
Harvey ..... Fayette
Hastings ..... Wetzel
Hatcher ..... Mercer
Hatfield ..... Mingo
Havaco ..... McDowell
Havana ..... Boone
Hawks Nest..... Fayette
Haywood ..... Harrison
Hazel ..... Wetzel
Hazelgreen ..... Ritchie
Hazelton ..... Preston
Headsville ..... Mineral
Heaters ..... Braxton
Heatherman ..... Kanawha
Hebron ..... Pleasants
Hedgesville ..... Berkeley
Heights ..... Mason
Heizer ..... Putnam
Helvetia ..... Randolph
Hemlock ..... Upshur
Hemphill ..... McDowell
Henderson ..... Mason
Hendricks ..... Tucker
Henlawson ..... Logan
Henning ..... Greenbrier
Henrietta ..... Calhoun
Henry ..... Grant
Hensley ..... McDowell
Hepzibah ..... Harrison
Herbert ..... Wayne
Hereford ..... Jackson
Herndon ..... Wyoming
Hernshaw ..... Kanawha
Herold ..... Braxton
Hettie ..... Braxton
Hewett ..... Boone
Hiawatha ..... Mercer
Hico ..... Fayette
Higby ..... Roane
Higginsville ..... Hampshire
Highcoal ..... Boone
Highland ..... Ritchie
High View..... Hampshire
Hillsboro ..... Pocahontas
Hilltop ..... Fayette
Hinch ..... Mingo
Hinton ..... Summers
Hiorra ..... Preston
Hoard ..... Monongalia
Hogsett ..... Mason
Holcomb ..... Nicholas
Holden ..... Logan
Hollidays Cove..... Hancock
Holly ..... Braxton
Holly Grove..... Upshur
Hollywood ..... Monroe
Holstead ..... Braxton
Hominy Falls..... Nicholas
Hooks Mills..... Hampshire
Hoover ..... Braxton

Horner ..... Lewis
Horsepen ..... Mingo
Horse Shoe Run ..... Preston
Horton ..... Randolph
Hosterman ..... Pocahontas
Hotchkiss ..... Raleigh
Hotcoal ..... Raleigh
Hoult ..... Marion
Howard ..... Marshall
Howesville ..... Preston
Hoy ..... Hampshire
Hubball ..... Lincoln
Hubbardstown ..... Wayne
Hudson ..... Preston
Huff ..... Randolph
Hughart ..... Greenbrier
Hugheston ..... Kanawha
Hughey ..... Logan
Hundred ..... Wetzel
Hunt ..... Kanawha
Huntersville ..... Pocahontas
Huntington ..... Cabell

Stations.

Guyandotte (Ind.)
West Huntington.
No. 1.
No. 2.
No. 3.
No. 4.
No. 5.

Hur ..... Calhoun
Hurricane ..... Putnam
Hurst ..... Lewis
Hutchinson ..... Marion
Huttonsville ..... Randolph
Hyer ..... Braxton
Iæger ..... McDowell
Imperial ..... Upshur
Independence ..... Preston
Index ..... Gilmer
Indian Mills ..... Summers
Indore ..... Clay
Industrial ..... Harrison
Industry ..... Calhoun
Ingleside ..... Mercer
Ingo ..... Lewis
Inkerman ..... Hardy
Institute ..... Kanawha
Intermont ..... Hampshire
Inwood ..... Berkeley
Ira ..... Clay
Ireland ..... Lewis
Iris ..... Ritchie
Irma ..... Wirt
Islandbranch ..... Kanawha
Isom ..... Logan
Iuka ..... Tyler
Ivan ..... Wirt
Ivanhoe ..... Upshur
Ivaton ..... Lincoln
Ivydale ..... Clay
Jacksonburg ..... Wetzel
Jacox ..... Pocahontas
Janelew ..... Lewis
Jarrolds Valley ..... Raleigh
Javius ..... Boone
Jeffery ..... Boone
Jenkinjones ..... McDowell
Jenky ..... Fayette
Jennings ..... Braxton
Jenningston ..... Tucker
Jesse ..... Wyoming
Jetsville ..... Greenbrier
Jingo ..... Roane
Job ..... Randolph
Jodie ..... Fayette
Johnson ..... Barbour
Joker ..... Calhoun
Jones Springs ..... Berkeley
Joppa ..... Braxton
Jordanrun ..... Grant
Josephs Mills ..... Tyler
Judson ..... Summers
Judyton ..... Greenbrier
Julia ..... Greenbrier
Julian ..... Boone
Jumping Branch ..... Summers
Junction ..... Hampshire
Junior ..... Barbour
Junta ..... Summers
Justice ..... Mingo
Kabletown ..... Jefferson
Kanawha Falls ..... Fayette
Kanawha Head ..... Upshur
Kanawha Station ..... Wood
Kasson ..... Barbour
Kausooth ..... Marshall
Kayford ..... Kanawha
Kay Moor ..... Fayette
Kearneysville ..... Jefferson
Kedron ..... Upshur
Keenan ..... Monroe
Keeneys Creek ..... Fayette
Kegley ..... Mercer
Kemper ..... Lewis
Kempton ..... Preston
Kendalia ..... Kanawha
Kenna ..... Jackson
Kenova ..... Wayne
Kentuck ..... Jackson
Kerens ..... Randolph
Kermit ..... Mingo
Keslers Cross Lanes ..... Nicholas
Kessel ..... Hardy
Kester ..... Roane
Ketterman ..... Grant
Kettle ..... Roane
Key ..... Pendleton
Keyrock ..... Wyoming
Keyser ..... Mineral
Keystone ..... McDowell
Kiahsville ..... Wayne
Kieffer ..... Greenbrier
Kilsyth ..... Fayette

Kimball ..... McDowell
Kimberly ..... Fayette
Kincaid ..... Fayette
Kingmont ..... Marion
Kingston ..... Fayette
Kingsville ..... Randolph
Kingwood ..... Preston
Kipling ..... Greenbrier
Kirby ..... Hampshire
Kirk ..... Mingo
Kirkwood ..... Nicholas
Kistler ..... Logan
Kitchen ..... Logan
Kline ..... Pendleton
Knapp ..... Braxton
Knob Fork ..... Wetzel
Knobs ..... Monroe
Kodol ..... Wetzel
Kovan ..... Webster
Kyger ..... Roane
Kyle ..... McDowell
Lahmansville ..... Grant
Laing ..... Kanawha
Lake ..... Logan
Lanark ..... Raleigh
Landes ..... Grant
Landgraff ..... McDowell
Landisburg ..... Fayette
Laneville ..... Tucker
Lanham ..... Putnam
Lansing ..... Fayette
Lantz ..... Barbour
Largent ..... Morgan
Lashmeet ..... Mercer
Laurelbranch ..... Monroe
Laurel Creek ..... Fayette
Laurel Dale ..... Mineral
Lavalette ..... Wayne
Lawford ..... Ritchie
Lawn ..... Greenbrier
Lawton ..... Fayette
Layland ..... Fayette
Lead Mine ..... Tucker
League ..... Ritchie
Leander ..... Fayette
Leatherwood ..... Mingo
Leckie ..... McDowell
Lee Bell ..... Randolph
Leet ..... Lincoln
Leewood ..... Kanawha
Left Hand ..... Roane
Legg ..... Kanawha
Lehew ..... Hampshire
Leivasy ..... Nicholas
Lenore ..... Mingo
Leo ..... Roane
Leon ..... Mason
Leonard ..... Greenbrier
Leopold ..... Doddridge
Lerona ..... Mercer
Le Roy ..... Jackson
Lesage ..... Cabell
Lester ..... Raleigh
Letart ..... Mason
Letherbark ..... Calhoun
Letter Gap ..... Gilmer
Levels ..... Hampshire
Levi ..... Braxton
Lewis ..... Harrison
Lewisburg ..... Greenbrier
Lewiston ..... Kanawha
Lex ..... McDowell
Liberty ..... Putnam
Lick Creek ..... Summers
Lila ..... McDowell
Lillian ..... Barbour
Lilly ..... Summers
Lima ..... Tyler
Linden ..... Roane
Lindsey ..... Mingo
Lindside ..... Monroe
Linn ..... Gilmer
Linwood ..... Pocahontas
Little Birch ..... Braxton
Little Falls ..... Monongalia
Little Otter ..... Braxton
Littlesburg ..... Mercer
Littleton ..... Wetzel
Liverpool ..... Jackson
Lizemores ..... Clay
Lloydsville ..... Braxton
Lobelia ..... Pocahontas
Lochgelly ..... Fayette
Lockbridge ..... Summers
Lock Seven ..... Kanawha
Lockwood ..... Nicholas
Locust ..... Pocahontas
Loda ..... Randolph
Logan ..... Logan
London ..... Kanawha
Lone Cedar ..... Jackson
Long ..... Randolph
Longacre ..... Fayette
Long Branch ..... Fayette
Longpole ..... McDowell
Long Reach ..... Tyler
Long Run ..... Doddridge
Lookout ..... Fayette
Looneyville ..... Roane
Loop ..... Jackson
Lorado ..... Logan
Lorentz ..... Upshur
Losie ..... Calhoun
Lost City ..... Hardy
Lost Creek ..... Harrison
Lost River ..... Hardy
Loudenville ..... Marshall
Lough ..... Ritchie
Loveridge ..... Greenbrier
Lowe ..... Mercer
Lowell ..... Summers
Lowgap ..... Boone
Lowsville ..... Monongalia
Lucas ..... Fayette

Lumberport ..... Harrison
Lynncamp ..... Marshall
McAlpin ..... Raleigh
McCauley ..... Hardy
McCausland ..... Mason
McClungs ..... Greenbrier
McComas ..... Mercer
McCorkle ..... Lincoln
McCreery ..... Raleigh
McDowell ..... McDowell
McGraws ..... Wyoming
McKendree ..... Fayette
McMechen ..... Marshall
McNeill ..... Hardy
McWhorter ..... Harrison
Maben ..... Wyoming
Mabie ..... Rando'ph
Mabscott ..... Raleigh
Macdonald ..... Fayette
Mace ..... Pocahontas
Macfarlan ..... Ritchie
Macksville ..... Pendleton
Madison ..... Boone
Maggie ..... Mason
Magnolia ..... Morgan
Mahan ..... Fayette
Maher ..... Mingo
Mahone ..... Ritchie
Maitland ..... McDowell
Malden ..... Kanawha
Mammoth ..... Kanawha
Man ..... Logan
Manbar ..... Logan
Mandeville ..... Summers
Manheim ..... Preston
Manila ..... Boone
Mannering ..... Mercer
Mannington ..... Marion
Maplewood ..... Fayette
Marcus ..... Webster
Marfork ..... Raleigh
Marie ..... Summers
Marigold ..... Lincoln
Marlinton ..... Pocahontas
Marmet ..... Kanawha
Marpleton ..... Braxton
Marquess ..... Preston
Marshes ..... Raleigh
Martha ..... Cabell
Martin ..... Grant
Marting ..... Fayette
Martinsburg ..... Berkeley
Marvel ..... Fayette
Marytown ..... McDowell
Mason ..... Mason
Mason Town ..... Preston
Masonville ..... Grant
Masseyville ..... Raleigh
Matewan ..... Mingo
Mathias ..... Hardy
Matoaka ..... Mercer
Mattie ..... Roane
Maud ..... Wetzel
Maxwell ..... Pleasants
Maxwelton ..... Greenbrier
Maybeury ..... McDowell
Maynard ..... Lincoln
Maynor ..... Raleigh
Maysel ..... Clay
Maysville ..... Grant
Meador ..... Mingo
Meadow Bluff ..... Greenbrier
Meadowbrook ..... Harrison
Meadow Creek ..... Summers
Meadowdale ..... Jackson
Meadville ..... Tyler
Medley ..... Grant
Meeker ..... Tyler
Mellin ..... Ritchie
Mercer Healing Springs ..... Mercer
Mercers Bottom ..... Mason
Meriden ..... Barbour
Merideth ..... Wayne
Merrimac ..... Mingo
Metz ..... Marion
Miami ..... Kanawha
Middlebourne ..... Tyler
Middle Fork ..... Kanawha
Middleton ..... Marion
Midkiff ..... Lincoln
Midway ..... Putnam
Milam ..... Hardy
Milburn ..... Fayette
Miles ..... Pendleton
Miletus ..... Doddridge
Millbrook ..... Hampshire
Mill Creek ..... Randolph
Miller ..... Fayette
Millett ..... Wayne
Mill Point ..... Pocahontas
Millsboro ..... Marshall
Millstone ..... Calhoun
Millville ..... Jefferson
Millwood ..... Jackson
Milo ..... Calhoun
Milroy ..... Braxton
Milton ..... Cabell
Minden ..... Fayette
Mineralwells ..... Wood
Minerva ..... Lincoln
Mingo ..... Randolph
Minnehaha Springs ..... Pocahontas
Minnie ..... Wetzel
Minnora ..... Calhoun
Mitchell ..... Pendleton
Moatsville ..... Barbour
Mobley ..... Wetzel
Modoc ..... Greenbrier
Mohawk ..... McDowell
Mole Hill ..... Ritchie
Mona ..... Monongalia
Monaville ..... Logan
Monitor ..... Monroe

Monongah ..... Marion
(Branch of Fairmont.)
Montana Mines ..... Marion
Montcalm ..... Mercer
Monterville ..... Randolph
Montgomery ..... Fayette
Montrose ..... Randolph
Moore ..... Tucker
Moorefield ..... Hardy
Mooresville ..... Monongalia
Morgansville ..... Doddridge
Morgantown ..... Monongalia
Station.
No. 1.
Morris ..... Nicholas
Morrisvale ..... Boone
Moundsville ..... Marshall
Mountain Cove ..... Fayette
Mount Carbon ..... Fayette
Mount Clare ..... Harrison
Mount Gay ..... Logan
Mount Hope ..... Fayette
Mount Lick ..... Pocahontas
Mount Lookout ..... Nicholas
Mount Nebo ..... Nicholas
Mount Storm ..... Grant
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Newcreek ..... Mineral
New Cumberland ..... Hancock
Newdale ..... Wetzel
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Watoga ..... Pocahontas
Watson ..... Marion
(Branch of Fairmont.)
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Wayne ..... Wayne
Wayside ..... Monroe
Weaver ..... Randolph
Webb ..... Wayne
Webster ..... Taylor
Webster Springs ..... Webster
Weir ..... Kanawha
Weirton ..... Hancock
Welch ..... McDowell
Weldon ..... Wyoming
Wellford ..... Kanawha
Wellsburg ..... Brooke

Station.

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West ..... Wetzel
(West Charleston, Sta. B. Charleston.)
West Columbia ..... Mason
Westerly ..... Fayette
West Hamlin ..... Lincoln
(West Huntington, Sta. Huntington.)
West Liberty ..... Ohio
West Milford ..... Harrison
Weston ..... Lewis
West Union ..... Doddridge
Wevaco ..... Kanawha
Wewanta ..... Lincoln
Wharncliffe ..... Mingo
Wheat ..... Wetzel
Wheeler ..... Webster
Wheeling ..... Ohio

Branch Post Office.

Benwood.
Elm Grove.

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No. 2.
No. 3.
No. 4.

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Whirlwind ..... Logan
Whites Creek ..... Wayne
White Sulphur Springs ..... Greenbrier
Whitesville ..... Boone
Whitmans ..... Logan
Whitmer ..... Randolph
Wick ..... Tyler
Wickham ..... Raleigh
Widemouth ..... Mercer
Widen ..... Clay
Wiggins ..... Summers
Wikel ..... Monroe
Wilbur ..... Tyler
Wilcoe ..... McDowell
Wildcat ..... Braxton
Wilding ..... Jackson
Wileyville ..... Wetzel
Wilkinson ..... Logan
Williamsburg ..... Greenbrier
Williamson ..... Mingo

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A (Y. M. C. A. Bldg.)

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Williamstown ..... Wood
Willis Branch ..... Fayette
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Willow Bend ..... Monroe
Willowdale ..... Jackson
Willow Grove ..... Jackson
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